Sept 29
306

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



VOL XXXVII
JULY TO DEC.R
1860

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198 STRAND
LONDON.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1039.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the calm, deliberate, and perhaps designedly slow manner in which the Government, as representing the House of Commons, is dealing with the question of privilege of the Lower House which is involved in the rejection of the Paper Duty Bill by the Lords, there can be little doubt but that the matter has been growing into an importance which ought not to be underrated. Viewing the subject as we do, as one into the dealing with which no heat or rashness should be imported, we have not been inclined to cavil at the course which has been taken. If hereafter the matter should resolve itself into a constitutional struggle, which must eventuate in a final and unimpeachable definition and settlement of the rights and duties of two of the estates of the realm, much will have been gained by the supporters of the immunities



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—MASSACRE OF PEOPLE BY THE ROYAL TROOPS AT THE CONVENT OF THE WHITE BENEDICTINES, PALERMO.—FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK VIZETELLY.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 10.

of the assembly which represents the people of this country by a temperate and judicious preconsideration of the question in all its bearings. At least it will be impossible to bring any accusations of haste, impatience, and inadvertence against those who may have to immaturity of judgment and unthinkingly for the free and immaculate control and consideration of

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

NAPLES, July 2.—Signor Frecobaldi, the representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has taken down the escutcheon of the Grand Duchy.

PERUGIA, July 3.—A rumour is current that a movement of Roman troops towards the Neapolitan frontiers has taken place.

TURIN, July 5.—The *Opinione*, in reference to the proposed alliance with Prussia, says:—"The Ministry firmly adhere to their national principle, and refuse to enter into any engagement which might carry them away from the line of policy they have always followed. It is necessary to neutralise to-day the activity of diplomacy, and to isolate Italy, who think that Piedmont, to save the Neapolitan dynasty, should adhere to the Austrian alliance. Such an alliance is inadmissible on account of the opposition of public opinion.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

The report of the Committee on Privileges has been the document is simply an elaborate summary of the entries in the journals of the two Houses bearing upon the disputed question, the Committee carefully abstaining from giving any formal statement of opinion with respect to the privileges of the House of Commons. The Privileges Committee appointed last session and very good historical summary of the precedents relating to Taxing Bills, properly so called, and other bills relating charges, deposited under several heads, and has thus presented the House of Commons with all the procurable materials for forming a decision. The report shows that the House of Lords has not been permitted to impose a charge or to meddle in the imposition of one; but that it has exercised the power of rejecting bills creating, and in some rare instances bills repealing, taxes. Mr. Bright (one of the Committee) has issued a pamphlet report—a very different production from his views on the logical result of the investigation that "the Committee cannot doubt that the right which the Commons have exercised over bills of supply is one which nothing less than an absolute control in determining the expenditure necessary for the service of the Crown, and the mode and amount of taxation which shall be imposed upon the people."

Eleven charges were laid by the Committee, the first of which took place on June 1. The summary of precedents, prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Commons, was laid before the members on that day, and the next two divisions took place on the question of a proposed omission from the record of precedents—Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Headley, Mr. J. Talkington, and Mr. Bentinck voting in one sense; and Mr. Bright, Colonel Patten, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Wilson Patten, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Grey, and Lord Stanley in the other. In the second division Mr. Bright and Mr. Bentinck were tellers.

The consideration of the summary of precedents occupied the attention of the Committee during the five sittings, from June 1 to June 8 inclusive. On June 2, a draught report, proposed by the chairman, Mr. Walpole, and another by Mr. Bright, were laid before the Committee. A division was taken on the question whether the chairman's or Mr. Bright's report should be read a second time, which was carried by a majority of 9 to 5. Both reports were read and approved fourteen votes, viz.—Lord Naas, Colonel Patten, Lord Stanley, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Graham, Mr. Massey, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Talbington, Mr. Heath, Lord Hotham, and Lord Naas. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Bright voted for Mr. Bright's report. Seven amendments were proposed and negatived, and other adopted without a division.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Gladstone at the sitting of the 7th—"to add to the report a recital of the fact that the House of Lords, approved by the House, has for its object to repeal any tax constituting a large branch of the revenue of an impending session, and to substitute for it a tax which they rejected or altered some had the supply preamble; but it cannot be certainly asserted that in all these cases the rejection or alteration of a tax excess the charge laid upon the nation. From the subjects and terms of the bill, or the circumstances, it is in many instances impossible to form a judgment with an legislative grounds other than those of finance; nor is there any case before enquiry which can be said to be conclusive. Lord Naas, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Collier, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord J. Russell voted for the adoption of the report paragraph, and also for the report as a whole, by a majority of two against the paragraph.

A paragraph proposed by Lord J. Russell, "For the rejection by the Lords of a bill repealing a burden of more than a million of pounds a year upon a branch of industry, for the repeal of which the House of Commons has also rejected by a majority of two.

Mr. Bright's report in the following paragraph :—"It does not appear that the House of Lords has in any case, before the year 1860, rejected any bill giving away or imposing, remitting or repealing taxes, which had originated with the quantum of ways and means required by the House of Commons for the services of the year." Members of the Committee voting for it—Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Collier, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord J. Russell, voted for the paragraph; and Lord Naas, Colonel Patten, Lord Stanley, Mr. Whiteside, Sir G. Grey, voted against it.

The following paragraph was also proposed by Mr. Bright to be inserted in the report :—"It may be well to state some facts in the ordinary practice of Parliament connected with this subject-matter, especially as the House speaks only to the Commons at the opening and closing of each Session, or by message, during the Session, relative to the subjects of grants and supply for the service of the year. The Lords are not asked for money, and are not thanked by the Crown for the money granted; the annual estimates are never presented by the speaker of the House of Commons to the Sovereign, and not, as other bills, by the Clerk of the Crown of the House of Lords. The Crown does not order estimates of expenditure to be laid before the Lords; they are furnished only to the Commons; and they never receive any formal information relating to taxation and expenditure the Commons never send to the Lords, even though the Lords may desire it, any estimate to be furnished to them; therefore, have no official knowledge of the necessities of the Crown; they cannot guess at what they are here proposed to vote for the service of the year, and hence they are not responsible for providing any portion of the supplies." Mr. Bright's proposed paragraph, with the exception of the words Sir J. Graham; in the minority in this the last division were Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Collier, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord J. Russell.

On Saturday last William MacBride, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, who was an inmate of the infirmary, was found in one of the wards with his head severed from the body. The deceased had been there for a few years in the service, but recently given way to intemperate habits, which resulted in delirium tremens.

CONSULS.—The Queen has appointed G. Taylor, Esq., now her British Vice-Consul, to be her Majesty's Consul at Dieppe; and John Ward, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg, and to be her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Hamburg and the Hanse Towns. Mr. Ashcroft; also John Archer Crowe, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Saxony.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday se'nnight there was a Conservative demonstration at Rochdale, when the presentation of a silver candlestick and an address to Sir Alexander Haussay, Bart., the late representative of the borough in Parliament, took place. Previous to eating of a thousand guineas and a splendid silver salver, has been presented to the late Mayor, Mr. Mingay, and a gold watch and chain to Mr. Hardman, on his retirement from the ministry, by his congregation.—On Thursday were a purse containing a thousand guineas, a splendid silver salver, and a handsome memorial of esteem and affection, were presented to the Rev. M. L. Jones, on his leaving Lake College, for Worthington, Lancashire. He also received a valuable copy of Dean Trench's "Notes on the Miracles of our Lord," from some of the members of the Church Choir's district, on the day of the Evening School and boys of the Sunday School, and a purse of gold from the congregation of Lake Church. In the evening Mrs. Jones was presented with a handsome gold watch; also John Archer Crowe, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Saxony.

THE CHINESE WAR.—Some weeks since Lord Clarence Paget devised, for reasons he thought sufficiently weighty, to give the exact amount of our naval force employed in the Chinese waters during the year 1865. The following particulars will be interesting to the public at a time when, in all probability, more ships are going to and, as we hope, coming from China, the most reliable sources, they may be depended upon. We have two Admirals—Sir Michael Seymour and Mr. Hope, C.B., and Captain Sir W. Jones, C.B., 1 commodore, 12 captains, 1 acting captain, 17 commanders, 2 acting commanders, 1 staff-commander, 1 staff-surgeon, 1 paymaster, and 1 acting-paymaster. There are serving under these officers, in addition to a number for disposal in the event of casualties, the usual complement of officers and men, according to the ratings of the different ships. There are 39 effective vessels in commission, carrying 400 guns, having a total tonnage of 60,000 tons and 10,000 horse-power. There are also some on the books of the flag-ship *Chesapeake* two battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery, making together some 1800 men. We have, therefore, in addition to the army dispatched from India and from England, 9000 sailors and marines to bring against the Chinese. We have not taken into account the vessels in the service of the late East India Company's Navy, as they are chiefly employed on other parts of the station, and hitherto have not taken part in the war with China. We have also omitted the transport service, store-ships, or hospital-ships, of which there are several.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*—The hostile tone which the Mahometan journals of India have required to be noted towards defraying the expenses of naval and military operations in China, by the ordinary grants for the service of the year, instead of facing for the present including a repayment of £443,896 to the Government of India for advances on account of former expenditure in China. The sum in question is £7,400,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MR. Bingham, the senior magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police Office, has retired in consequence of ill health.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night at the type-foundry of Messrs. Figgins, in West-street, Smithfield, and the loss of property is considerable.

At the Southwark Police Court, on Wednesday, Miss Kettle was fined £10 or, in default, two months' imprisonment, for conveying a quantity of gin into the Queen's Prison, for the use of a prisoner. The gin was intended for a blacker which Miss Kettle wore as a bustle.

THE BARROW SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DINNER, on the Wednesday evening upwards of seventy noblemen and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, to commemorate the foundation of the famous school of Harrow, at which they had been educated. The chair was occupied by Lord Lyttelton, the head master.

An inquest on the body of John Dehrang, who committed suicide in Hyde Park last week, and who previously murdered his wife in his lodgings in Oxford-street, has been held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the fact that he committed suicide while in a state of insanity. The Coroner's jury, however, declined to inquire into the manner in which the death brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Dehrang.

THE AMERICAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—The eighty-fourth anniversary of American independence was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a dinner at the London Tavern, presided over by General Campbell, the American Minister. The company included Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Peter McDallas, American Minister; Mr. Crosby, General Macdonald, Dr. Mackay, the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Spurgeon, and about one hundred gentlemen more or less connected with the United States. The dinner was of excellent quality, and the arrangements altogether gave unmixed satisfaction.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL has been going on in the Court of Exchequer, in connection with the serious accident which lately took place at the Abergwynfi Colliery, in Glamorganshire, whereby 114 persons lost their lives by one of the leading wheels of the engine. The plaintiff in this action was a widow, whose husband was one of the unfortunate victims. The defence was that the accident was occasioned by the inherent defects of the machinery, and not by any negligence on the part of the company. The trial terminated on Wednesday, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200.

STEALING GOLD SPECTACLES FROM A GENTLEMAN'S FACE.—Frederick Stirling, alias Phillip Owen, a negro, who in 1859 was committed for six months' imprisonment for stealing a pocket-book, was charged at the Southwark Police Court, last Saturday, with stealing a pair of gold spectacles from the face of Mr. Joseph Lewis, of Camberwell. The prisoner said he was going into his hotel—the Salisbury—about half-past ten the previous night, when he accidentally came in contact with the gold spectacles, of the value of £7, from his face. The prisoner, against whom, it was stated, there were several charges of felony, was fully committed for trial.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday last the stone of the new District Church of St Ann's, Hanger-lane, Stamford Hill, was laid, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, rector of Stoke Newington, assisted by the wife of Fowler Newsum, Esq., of Stamford Hill, at whose sole expense the same is being erected, from designs by Mr. Habershon, architect, of Bedford-row. The design is by Mr. Talbot Bury. It has and spire and transepts, and will seat 600 persons. The cost, including the site, is estimated at £4,000, and the parsonage £3000. Two years back, the munificent founder of this district church, in the same locality, built a handsome school and some model cottages.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 859 boys and 872 girls—in all 1731 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the last five years the average number was 1656. The deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1264. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1264, being 1 more than the previous week. In the ten years 1856-65 the average number registered in the previous corresponding week was 1,200. Five infants were suffocated in bed, and the wife of a coalwhipper was suffocated by the falling of a heap of coals. Two accidental deaths by fire were registered, and one death from sunstroke. Four nonagenarians died during the week, two of whom were of 91 each years, and one of 92, and another the age of ninety-seven years.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—The Exhibition of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was opened on Monday ago. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and delivered the opening address. Lord Lyttelton, Lord Stanley, Mr. Cowper Temple, M.P., and others spoke. Papers were contributed by Miss Parkes, Miss Boucherett, and Miss Emily Faithfull. Specimens of the productions of female labour were shown in women into the printing trade. The difficulties supposed to be insurmountable, and that by the aid of machinery the compositor's work might be done by men and other specimens of plain and ornamental printing were exhibited, and elicited much commendation. Miss Faithfull announced that on the 25th of last March, and is already profiting which shows good use of *Saxonnaise*, and that the Queen's printer, Mr. Victoria Press is no longer an experiment, but a great success."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Tuesday the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Queen's College took place, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, M.P. Professor Cowper, the Principal of the College, in his report, congratulated them on the favourable account of the progress of the college. It stated that the number of students in the college during the past year was 220, and in the Preparatory session, against 206 last year, and 176 the preceding year, at which time the numbers reached 250. The Professor of Mathematics (Mr. Hayward) had masters' classes for four years together there had been a steady and rapid increase. The Professor of Hebrew (Dr. Kalisch) had given up his class for this decrease could be pointed out it had appeared to the professors that those students who had left the college previously to the Christmas of Andrews Scholarships of £60 each were awarded last October to Mr. Julian Cleveland and Mr. Arthur Lee Peel. The Hebrew Scholarship, founded in memory of the late Professor Bellamy, by the friends of philosophy, history of moral philosophy, and civil engineering.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—On Tuesday, M. G. S. Brent, Deputy-Coroner for West Middlesex, concluded an inquiry at the Bull Inn, Bull-lane, Holloway-road, into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Ann Page, aged seventeen, whose remains were found in the New River, on the previous day, in New River at Highbury-vale, in company with a female friend, who fortunately was rescued. Mr. Page, father of the deceased, a respectable tailor, and was residing in St. John-street-road, and the survivor in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell. They became acquainted with a young man named Wilson, a journeyman tailor, and were much attached to each other. On Monday, the 25th ult., deceased consulted Eliza Wilson, a married woman, residing in Bull-lane, Holloway-road, into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Ann Page, aged seventeen, whose remains were found in the New River at Highbury-vale, in company with a female friend, who fortunately was rescued. Mr. Page, father of the deceased, a respectable tailor, and was residing in St. John-street-road, and the survivor in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell. They became acquainted with a young man named Wilson, a journeyman tailor, and were much attached to each other. On Monday, the 25th ult., deceased consulted Eliza Wilson, a married woman, residing in Bull-lane, Holloway-road, in

LITERATURE.

A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. Longmans and Co.

Sir Bernard does well to thus follow up a subject which the success of his first series shows to be so popular with the public. This second series is full of records of equal if not increased marvel; for instance, the very first story is a startling one. It tells of the proud Conyers, Lords of Sockburn, in the county of Durham, and of the last chief of that stately and ancient race, Sir Thomas Conyers, the ninth and final heritor, who recovered a poor old pauper in the workhouse of Chester-le-Street. The eminent Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham, on being informed of this circumstance, called the *Gentleman's Magazine* to his aid, and by their joint efforts a subscription was set on foot, headed by the Bishop of Durham. But it was too late to do much. Sir Thomas died in a more public abode, but he died shortly after, leaving three daughters, married to working men, in Chester-le-Street; and so perished he and his baronetcy—for whose ancestor was *Conestede* de Surtees, Durham in the Conqueror's time. Few novelists would have ventured on such a tale as this, and, even if they did, they could not relate it with the freshness with half the force that does the plain and terrible truth as here narrated. *Ex uno disce omnes*; and we may safely say that each vicissitude thus follows in the book is a record that points a moral and makes the reader thoughtful. The political madness of the O'Connors, with Feargus, M.P., dying a lunatic; the hoarded gold of Strives, the miser, not saving his descendants from poverty, the present Sir Henry Elwes being next to the Queen's Head, Margate; the wasted inheritance of the Myttons, of Halston; the fall of the Luards of Callendar; the bodice-maker and Prince George of Denmark to dinner at Bristol and becoming a knight;—these are tales of absorbing interest, and make the whole work a *real* romance. The Bonapartes is a curious article, where Sir Bernard proves that the Napoleons have no history, if not as bad as history, at least almost as old, as that of the Bourbons. The article on the wanderings of the Lauder of Lauderdale corrects the vulgar notion that the great financier John Law was a mere adventurous upstart. He was, it seems, of an ancient Scottish house, and allied to the ducal family of Argyll and to other of the best blood in Scotland. This second series of "Vicissitudes" forms a duplicate to the novelty and charm of the first.

Stray Notes on Fishing and Natural History. By Cornwall Simeon. Macmillan and Co.

This book is neither more nor less than a number of notes on fishing and natural history thrown together without any particular plan. "Dear old Izaak Walton" seems to have been Mr. Simeon's patron saint on the cue point, and in the latter he rather wanders out of the Seiborne category, and includes hawks, foxes, and rats in his range. His fishing hints begin at the very foundation, with gimp, trebles, gut, and spoon-bait; and we are also guided carefully among the mysteries of kill-devils, tell-tales, and make-shift gaffs. Carp, "that leather-mouthed fish, which doth seldom break his hold," seem, along with jack, to be his peculiar favourites; and we have here an open confession as to the value of his long-vacation studies in Zeschylus, when he was engaged in fishing for the grasshopper as a minnow-bait near a pond.

The best story in the book is the one which winds up the fishing section. He had been busy with his line from a boat in the Ness when he saw a cow equally busy in examining his nacintosh, which he had left on the shore. On trying subsequently to get it on, it transpired that she had eaten the batton half of it. Remonstrance with her owner, a miller, was perfectly useless. His sympathies were all with the kettle one, but with his cow, and, when the full nature of the calamity was explained to him, he merely scratched his head and spake thus—"Eh, puir thing, but she'll no be better for the buttons!"

The natural-history part is full of quaint observations and anecdotes; and the one about the lively parrot, whose owner said he couldn't be trained to be sensible, and yet made a remarkable (and, we regret to say, unparliamentary) observation, which procured him the place in a congress of parrot-fanciers, is almost too good to be true. The dissertation on foxes is not so delightful, as it only furnishes reasons for game-preservers who desire to nip every fox's toes they can find, by showing the cruelty of the young pheasant slaughter they cause. "Velveteens" need no precedents to guide them in this trap practice; but we cannot help admiring the tact of the author when he says that he tells these stories merely to show what sacrifices fox-preservers are forced to make, and to elicit suitable gratitude from the hunting-men.

We could have wished for a more taking name for the volume, as many readers who know what would have harmonised remarkably well with letterpress of this kind. The only two ensuist of a terrier bringing a cod to land, at the edge of a sea-loch, and a huge quarter in Argyleshire, which any experimentalist would have esteemed a picture "worthy of his steel." Let our author take the hint in a second edition.

Fame Ridens. By J. Ribell Dunbar. Saunders and Otley.

As long as there are writers to sell worthily of the glories of Doncaster Moor and Crauna Cross, very little interest can accrue to a libel to be awakened for the practice of Rotten Row. Mr. Dunbar has, however, done the most for an unpromising subject, as those who do not care to content themselves with the perusal of what the Cantabs term "hookworks," and wish to "read" the problem under his guidance, need only retrace their steps to the scene of Mr. Harvey's pugilistic set at the Riding House, Motcombe-street. The philosopher Des Cartes maintained that the horses' think, and, if they do, they have long since come to the conclusion that heels are but rude teachers, and that head and hands are better. If this be the principle, hands have a long and very sensible chapter to themselves, and well it would have been for horses if such principles had been laid down two hundred years ago, when the curse rigorous system was considered the best breaker, and it was the height of wisdom to "at rate your nag with a terrible vopey, and beate him pitifully with a good sticke upon the head, between the ears." Kicking, rearing, shying, plunging, running away, and restiveness, with their antidotes, are all handled in detail; and the treatise concludes with some golden maxims, culled from the best professors of riding, from Xenophon downwards. The illustrations are divided equally between lady and gentlemen equestrians; but with regard to "The United Seat" we can safely aver that almost any father would feel tempted to cut off his son with a shilling if he met him practising it in a cross-legged saddle at such a pace as the decoughfare, and looking half as foolish as "the frightful example."

The Grand Volunteer Review. By George Augustus Sala. Tinsley.

This is a narrative of the volunteer review in Hyde Park, and is meant to commemorate that event for those who saw it, and to inform those who did not with regard to its features and general aspect. It has been compiled by Mr. Sala from authentic sources, and having been himself a witness of the spectacle, and, we believe, drawn some vigorous-and-ink sketches of it in his peculiar racy and powerful style, he has been enabled to add to this publication such additional particulars as were likely to come under his perceptive eye. The idea of a record of this kind was a good one, and the selection of Mr. Sala for carrying it into execution a further proof of sound judgment.

THE MAGAZINES.

A consideration of the serial publications for the present month will probably lead to the conclusion that they are, as a whole, characterised by a steadiness of quality rather than by any striking features or unusual brilliancy. Taking *Blackwood* as the first among the series, by right of seniority at any rate, it may be said that it is also entitled to precedence, to a great extent, on the score of merit. The article on "Sir Robert Wilson's Secret History of the Russian Campaign in 1812" is written with a sound knowledge of the immediate events and contemporary circumstances of the period; and if there are any persons desirous of knowing all about the matter in hand, with the best illustrations of particular occurrences, without reading the book itself, we can confidently recommend this treatise to them. The next most prominent article is that entitled "An Election in France," which, looking to the facts and documents which are brought together, of the genuineness of which there can be no doubt, it is a commentary on the entire gulf of universal suffering on the other side of the water which places its working in a serio-comic point of view. The article on "The Reform Bill and the Tory Party" rather points out a notion which has been gaining ground of late that the object of the tactics of the representatives of the Conservative party in Parliament is rather a



LORD ELCHO.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

desire to weed the present Government of Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Charles Villiers—that is to say, the whole of the Bright influence—and then to support Lord Palmerston against the extreme Liberals, than to press a return to office of a Derby-Disraeli Cabinet. The fifth and sixth volumes of Froude's English History, including the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, form the subject of the first article in *Fraser*, and the author receives excellent and at the same time judicious treatment. The account given by Lord Bury of "The Volunteer Course at Hythe School of Musketry" is particularly well-timed and admirably written, all the details plain and intelligible, while nothing can be more graphic than the general history of that fourteen days' devotion to that branch of their duty which alone seems now wanting to make our volunteer force a great reality. It is very satisfactory to learn that even this comparatively brief training is rifle-shooting is calculated to sow the seed, and something more, of perfection in this indispensable function of our soldiery, regular and irregular. There is, happily, incidental evidence to be found here of the fact that the British Army proper is fast becoming a body of practised shooters with the rifle. "Social and Political Life Five-and-Thirty Years Ago" is an article of singular compass and knowledge of the outer and inner history of a time which, not so far removed from our own, presents as remarkable a contrast to the tastes, habits, and feelings of the year of Grace 1860 in England. The new feature of this magazine—namely, the "Chronicle of Current History"—is produced this month under some disadvantage, inasmuch as in a comparatively brief space it has to comprehend the events of the last six months; and of necessity everything is touched with a lighter and less discerning hand than will probably be the case when the chronicle is confined to the period of four weeks.

The *Cornhill* opens with a reproduction of the first of Mr. Thackeray's series of lectures on the "Georges." We do not say that it is not a very proper proceeding, considering the interest, both literary and historical, which attaches to these lectures, to offer them in their present shape to the numerous readers of this magazine—those who heard them delivered must have been comparatively few, and, even though they have been published in a volume of themselves, yet it is probable that they are more likely to reach more of those who are no doubt desirous of becoming acquainted with them by the means now employed than they have hitherto done. It may, however, be hinted, with all deference, that the preservation of the exact form of lectures, so that it every now and then happens that phrases which are applicable only to a rural race address have been retained, as, for instance, "are there not scores of ladies in this audience who persist in it too" rather detracts from their perfection when read. However, this is probably a piece of that hypercriticism against which the editor so good-humouredly and so wittily protests in the "Roundabout Paper" on this month, and which, under the head of "Thorns in the Cushion," gives us such a graphic tale of the troubles and sorrows of editing. The latter word is directly applicable to at least one incident in the article which is related with a pathos and a feeling which are worthy of the heart of the writer. "Frankey Parsonage" is very good, the interest rising, and the smart—no, not smart—the delicate point and humour of the style, so far from flagging, rather more largely pervading it. Without exactly being able to say to show why, we have felt this to be a peculiarly satisfactory number of the *Cornhill* as a whole. The first thing that is probably observable in *Macmillan* is the somewhat antithetical grouping of articles, as an article on "American College Life" in a magazine in which "Tom Brown at Oxford" is appearing in places. "Tom Brown at Cambridge," by Sir Bernard Burke, is the author of a work entitled "Five Years in an English University," and is therefore very well fitted to deal with the subject. We confess that we should like the absence of Tom, as a wellacademical life, in the larger sense of the term, in the United States which we entertained before reading the article under the head of paper. We had not supposed that young Americans were in the habit of going steadily through a university curriculum of four years' duration; but it seems that is pretty generally the case at Yale College, at which the article treats, and there is as decided a college life there as we have in our Universities, though in the latter the characteristic is it partakes more of the German student-life than that of Oxford and Cambridge. Among the other articles, which are numerous this month, that on "Garibaldi and the Sicilian Revolution," written by Aurelio Saffi, and a translation from the Italian of a poem by Guiseppe Giusti, entitled "The Boot," that is Italy, will probably attract attention.

The French Treaty of Commerce is reviewed with considerable ability and no little knowledge of the subject in the *Dublin University*. It is an able summing up of the case, and there is certain leaning expressed in the phrase whether "the ambitious speculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, in dropping the substance of valuable revenue in pursuit of augmented trade, grasped at a shadow, or has on the contrary, inaugurated a new era of unparalleled prosperity?" In connection with this subject it would be well to read the paper headed "The Work-a-day-World of France." There is an exhaustive review of "Bement's Ceylon," which, considering the number of editions that work has gone through, is by no means out of date, although so many months have elapsed since the first publication of the book. The great latter-day Roman Tribune Rienzi has been tolerably worked as a subject for romance and the drama; but here we have him delineated rather more as an actuality, and an actuality which can be authentically was. The biographic "Sketches of the Marshals of Napoleon I." are continued, and with



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—VOLUNTEERS ON BOARD THE "WASHINGTON" PROCEEDING TO PALERMO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 8.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Fire Insurance due.
TUESDAY, 10.—Calvin born, 1509.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Royal Victoria Asylum commenced, 1857.
THURSDAY, 12.—Peace between France and Austria concluded, 1859.
FRIDAY, 13.—Sir Colin Campbell left for India, 1857.
SATURDAY, 14.—Bastille destroyed, 1789. Sarah Siddons born, 1755.

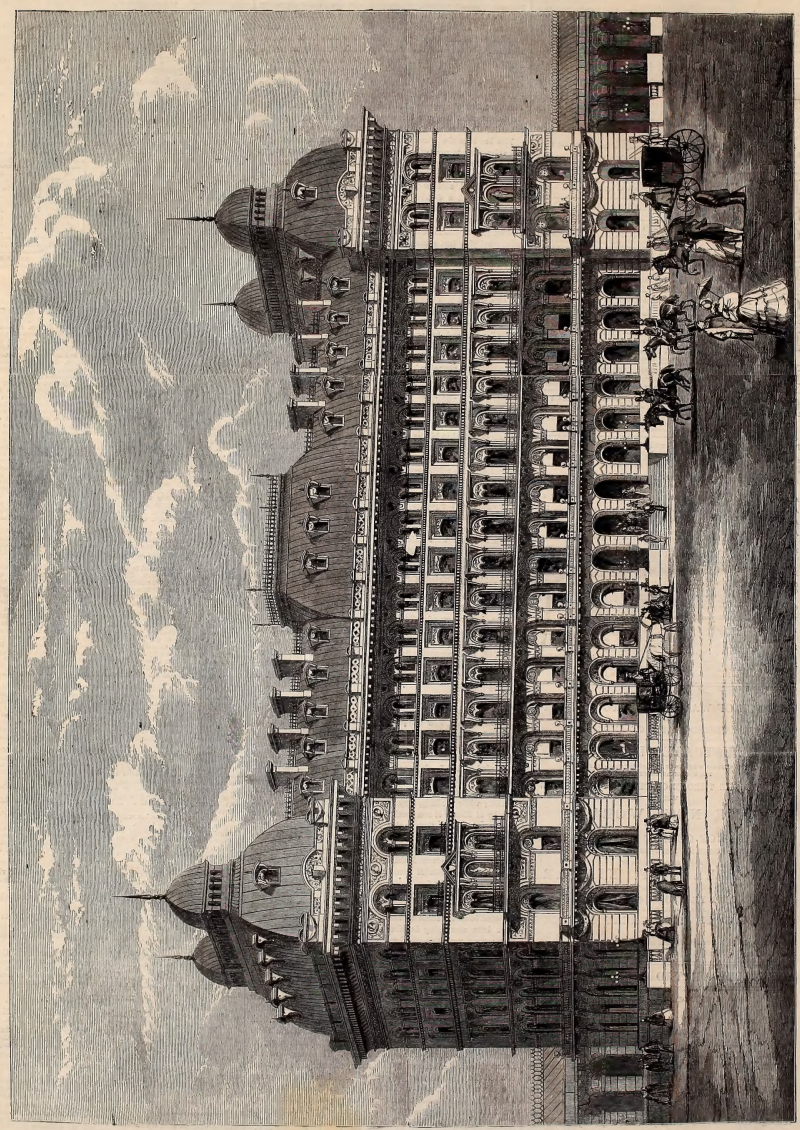
TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

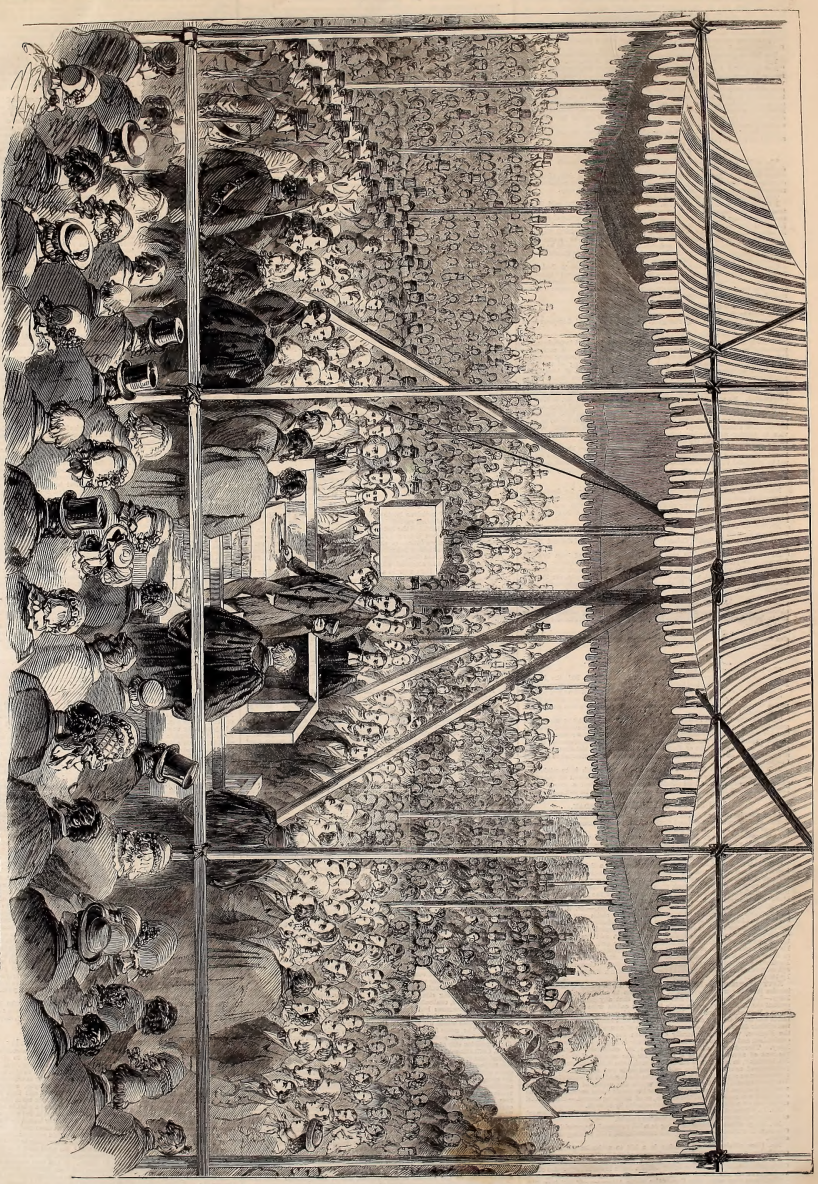
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The ROYAL SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION at CANTERBURY, on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th July, 1866.
The TRAINS between LONDON and CANTERBURY on WEEK DAYS, during the above Exhibition, will run as follows:

DOWN.

LEAVING LONDON-BRIDGE.									
1.2.3 1st Mail.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.	1.2.3 1st.
6.25 a.m.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30 p.m.	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
6.25	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30



THE GROSVENOR HOTEL, IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON THE SITE OF THE OLD GROSVENOR BASIN, BELGRAVIA.—SEE PAGE 13.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF ART.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 33.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Councillors of Burghs and Burgesses (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Highland Roads and Bridges Bill.

The Caledonian and Crinan Canals Bill, the Inland Bonding Bill, and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill were read a second time, the last to the Committee.

The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

REFORM IN INDIA.—The Duke of ARGYLL and Lord CHELMSFORD moved that the British Government in India, as the representative of the British nation, is charged with the duty of promoting the moral and material welfare of the people of that country and that, in order effectually to perform such object, it is the duty of the Home Government to take the earliest occasion of the Word of God from the course of education afforded in the schools to be removed; and colleges and colleges, and public institutions established in that country, and humbly to address her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to give such directions to the Government of India as may be best calculated to give effect to such resolution.

Lord STANLEY moved the previous question, which was at once agreed to, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The order for the Committee on County Prisons (Ireland) Bill was discharged.

The Post Law Board Continuance Bill was read a second time, after some discussion, in which a strong opinion was expressed by many members that the period for the continuance of the system should be one year only.

The Militia Bill was read a second time.

NAVIES.—In answer to Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was true that the lazzaroni of Naples were in a state of disfranchisement, and had struck down and injured the Parliament men. In the event of any such break on the part of the lazzaroni, the English representative had full instructions and authority to demand satisfaction from the English residents at Naples.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—In answer to Mr. AYRTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government and the Union Bill would be laid on the table immediately, and, after the estimate was voted, a statement would be made with regard to the new annual necessary to meet it.

THE NEUTRALISED DISTRICTS OF SAVOY.—In answer to Sir R. Peel, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had received the Sardinian Minister's Bill, had accepted the offer of a Conference with reference to the annexation of Savoy and its neutralisation, and had invited Prussia and the Russian Government had also signified its assent to that course.

THE EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by

Mr. BUCK, who opposed any change in the system of a local European force in India.

Mr. TORRENS expressed a similar opinion.

Sir DE L. EVANS said that the belief that it was not intended to produce any papers which would afford information on the subject of the bill until after the question had been settled was a great cause of alarm. He had never yet in all the three presidencies in India, and having seen something of the local force there, in which the Queen's regiments were associated, come to close quarters with the enemy, but he had seen the Queen's troops victorious. It appeared from the papers which had at length been laid on the table that Sir Colin Campbell and Sir W. Mansfield against the local force, especially with regard to the mutiny, had been greatly exaggerated. He (Sir De L. Evans) was a friend of Sir Colin Campbell's of long standing, and stated the arguments they used in favour of a local force, and he doubted that the Government, after the full and able discussion that had taken place in opinion, it was now proved that the conduct of the men ought not to be considered as an argument of any ground in support of the bill. He (Sir De L. Evans) was a friend of Sir Colin Campbell's of long standing, and stated the arguments they used in favour of a local force, and he doubted that the Government, after the full and able discussion that had taken place in opinion, it was now proved that the conduct of the men ought not to be considered as an argument of any ground in support of the bill. He (Sir De L. Evans) was a friend of Sir Colin Campbell's of long standing, and stated the arguments they used in favour of a local force, and he doubted that the Government, after the full and able discussion that had taken place in both the native and European forces.

Mr. TAYLOR supported the bill, and urged delay in coming to a decision upon it.

Mr. CRAWFORD, Sir P. Smith, Colonel Sykes, Major Parker, and Colonel North having spoken,

Sir C. WOOD replied to the general arguments which had been brought forward, justifying the change which had taken place in his opinion on the ground that the whole of the circumstances which had been given were sufficient to have influenced his mind, as they had the minds of Lord Clyde, Sir Patrick Grant, and Sir Hugh Rose, in having given up the local European force. He had after careful and long deliberation, he had heard nothing in the course of the debate, however, to alter his decision in which he was joined by Lord CLYDE. He then gave a sketch of the circumstances which led to the present proposal for abolishing the local force, and argued generally against abolishing the local force.

Colonel DUNNE spoke in a similar sense.

Mr. AYRTON defended the course pursued by the Secretary for India with reference to the production of papers, which he considered was a matter of discretion, and argued in favour of the proposed change, which was justified by the failure of the local force referred to by the gallant officer who had taken place in both the native and European forces.

Mr. DAVID URQUHART opposed the bill, and urged delay in coming to a decision upon it.

Mr. CRAUFURD, Sir P. Smith, Colonel Sykes, Major Parker, and Colonel North having spoken,

Sir C. WOOD replied to the general arguments which had been brought forward, justifying the change which had taken place in his opinion on the ground that the whole of the circumstances which had been given were sufficient to have influenced his mind, as they had the minds of Lord Clyde, Sir Patrick Grant, and Sir Hugh Rose

THE FARM.

With the last day of June the rain deluge, from which Scotland and some of the northern counties have enjoyed a comparative immunity, came to a merciful close. So hopeless had the hay prospects round London become that washed-out haymakers had begun to patrol its thoroughfares with ropes instead of sickles and doleful ditties. From Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's calculations in the *Farmers' Magazine*, we find that in all only eighteen days between the 1st of May and the end of June, at Mr. Glaisher's, the Croydon rain-gauge stood at 8.16. The country, under such a visitation, had begun to wear a perfectly sodden aspect, but a few days of sun have wonderfully set matters to rights, and brought the mowers, both of flesh and iron, into active requisition. Where it continues wet, as in the Eight Bell meadows, looks most discouraging. Nearly everywhere the hay crop has shown a set in the opposite direction, and the sanguine anticipations of the tares and clover crops reports are generally pretty favourable. The coldness of the season has suited the broad species, and we believe the London cowkeepers never looked forward with so much confidence to plenty of fouls next year. Young chickens have been sadly stunted by the unusual backwardness, and have not been very carefully shut up there is scarcely a brood to be found.

The high price of butchers' meat seems likely to bind over to keep together in a more permanent league than ever, at least till things mend a little. The *Mark Lane Express*, in a very equitable article, points out that the butchers are unjustly blamed in the matter, and that they are not so well off as when the price was twenty-five per cent lower. Many causes have contributed to bring beef and mutton up to 5s. 8d. per stone at the new London Cattle Market. Besides those which had to be sent to market half fat, both to Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, the hides are being perished by thousands, and in London the cattle shared the same fate by hundreds from absolute starvation. The aggregate increase of the importations (although large when compared with last year as regards sheep) did little towards filling up the void. In suggesting that farmers should do more in the way of rearing lambs and calves, the writer says that the loss of foreign stock through disease from the state of the French market, where a fillet of veal has been selling at 4s. 6d. per lb., is a proof of the impolicy of not steadily stalling the return of profit is wanted, it may be found in the result of the system in France. Out of 4,000,000 head of the bovine race slaughtered in that country 2,000,000 are killed in the month of one month old, averaging not more than 90 kilogrammes (or about 60lb). each. The consumption of this butchers' meat is at the same time so it is in England, in general, although the average consumption of the whole population is not much more than half that of England. The 2,000,000 of calves killed in the latter country are for the most part produce upwards of 1100 million lb. of meat, or an average of about 40 stone each; while the 4,000,000 in France yield only 883,000,000lb., or about 16 stone each."

The Royal Agricultural Show at Canterbury, for which the South-Eastern Railway Company has made suitable arrangements for the visitors at the showground, commences in earnest on Monday at Canterbury, when the judging of the stock will be open at seven o'clock, and the cattle-yard at about two. We have received the following note on the Herefords:—"In the aged bull class we shall expect to see Lord Berwick's Severn, winner of the silver cup at Windsor, and Mr. Arkwright's more honourable position; also his Lordship's cow, Beauty, with some other gems from his splendid herd. Lord Leigh's Sovereign's herd will also be well represented in, we believe, nearly every class. The Rose, father and son, will also seek additional honours to their well-known names as Hereford breeders. In the yearling bull class Mr. Perry is determined, if possible, to rob his Royal Highness of the honours won by Prince of Wales last year. We presume, also, that Mr. Price's explanation from the Herefordshire society, and subsequently that of the R.A.S., will prevent any animals from the celebrated Rumbridge herd of Mr. Hewer from the Wye Valley, and the herds of the Rev. A. Clive, of Whitfield, or Mr. Duckham, editor of the "Hereford Herd Book," from the Vale of Gloucester and Dodderhill, from the herd by the late Mr. James, of Mappowder, Dorsetshire, carrying similar honours to those he won in the late meeting at Dorchester." Of the Devons our correspondent says:—"Many breeders from the west will exhibit at Canterbury who did not at Dorchester, owing mainly to their want of confidence in the Royal and West of England shows, over the prizes which have generally been reversed at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show; besides which the animals are fagged from having been previously exhibited in the country. There may have been more shows of Devons than there will be at Canterbury (there will be a good many now), but the quality will be greater than it has been for many years." The long distance, and the difficulty of getting them from railway to railway through London, will naturally tend to thin the entries generally, but we have no doubt the Shorthorn classes especially will make some very choice specimens, and we have seen or heard of four or five young bulls that would be good winners in the yearling class. In the cow class Mr. Stutton will not be represented, as Sultana 2nd has suffered from her journey to Dorchester and Salisbury, and The Sea has been obliged to decline the trouble of a visit to Kent reserve her aspirations for Baker-street. Hence the Broughton lot this year will consist of only Mr. Stutton's Sir Arthur and Mr. Bell's Lord Lyon, and Mr. Richard Booth will send, we believe, about four each; Sir Charles Tempest and Mr. Hawkes, two; and Colonel Towneley, about a dozen. "The Scottish five" has been very often mentioned in the case of Mr. Strafford's nostrum; but, as some of its best breeders do not approve of forcing, it is not likely that it will be held in its entirety under the united assault of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Mr. Tory's 300-guinea bull has had a red roan heifer by Britain, bred recently. Six have arrived in succession from Minstrel 2nd, Coral, Orphanim 2nd, Mayflower, Laurel, and Moonlight 2nd, the last of which has been christened Thomasby. Six of their elders are for sale, including Mr. Tory's, 19th Dukes of Oxford, Mr. Bell's, and formerly of them are from Oxford 15th, and the latter from her daughter Countess of Oxford. Mr. Duckham has sold his bull Franklyn, winner of the second prize in the two-year-old class at Dorchester, to another young one from his herd, to go to Australia. His celebrated cow, Dahlia, has also taken a first prize in her class for the Carlisle, Chelmsford, and Salisbury meeting, has a bull calf by Franklyn.

From our telegram just received we find that the forty lots at Mr. Robert Colling's sale realised 2,870*l.*, or thirty-three guineas each, about 83 gs. each, and seven bulls 85 gs. each.

There was a large sale on Friday last. The late Sir W. F. Middleton's consists principally of carthorses, Devons, and 1200 Southdown sheep and lambs, at Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; Mr. John Overman, Mr. Richard Overman, Messrs. Hall, and Mr. Lee are owners of a large number of draughts, "to avoid giving any undue preference," from his Hampshire farm at Beck; and Mr. Fowler, of Bacton-on-Sandy, Bedfordshire, who is forming a shorthorn herd, offers, without reserve, his flock of pure Leicesters, consisting of 100 rams and 150 ewes and theaves. Besides their local-show winnings, his rams have even twenty-five prizes at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Benefit Society's Institution made a move on Monday. Mr. Wren Hoskyns (who never spoke better, although only asked to preside at the eleventh hour) as the chairman at its dinner. Already the subscriptions and donations amount to 6,000*l.*, and with this strange indeed if the farmers prove laggards in such a noble cause, and allow mere prejudice against Mr. Mechi to warp them into indifference or opposition.

A NOVEL WEATHER INDICATOR.—In several large farmhouses kitchens, according to a correspondent of the *Builder*, a bench is put into a clear glass bottle full of water, the latter being removed every forenoon, by the cook, to the well to be filled with fresh water from the bottle; if the day is to be showery it occupies a place about the centre (upwards of the bottle); and as the day is to be more changing the bench will be nearer the water. A gentleman in this town informs me that he has tried this for the last seven months and found it exceedingly correct: ten times more or less true than any glass, patent or otherwise.—*Notes and Queries.*

INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—The statue of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was inaugurated on Thursday week on the grounds of Chapelhope, in the Vale of Yarrow. The site is said to have been pointed out by Christopher North, in the "Noctes," in 1826. The statue is of feet in height, on a pedestal 9½ feet high; and is of Sicilian marble, executed by Mr. Handyside Ritchie, of Rome. A procession of shepherds took place on the inauguration-day; and an oration was delivered by Professor Aytoun. The proceedings concluded at the subsequent dinner; the Hon. William Napier officiating as Croupier.

MUSIC.

"Oberon," the latest fruit of the genius of Weber, has been revived at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. It was performed for the first time, in an Italian version of course, on Tuesday last, and repeated on Thursday. We hope that its success will repay to the spirited lessee the great amount of expense and trouble which its production must have entailed.

"Oberon," we may remind our readers, is originally an English opera. It was composed for Covent Garden Theatre when that theatre was under the management of Mr. Charles Kemble, the libretto having been written by our veteran dramatist Mr. Planché. Its first performance was in April, 1826, and the success of the piece was enthusiastic. "The Fairy Queen words, was "indescribable." "When I entered the orchestra," he said in a letter to the *Times* newspaper, "the overture to 'Oberon' was in the house, which was filled to overflowing, rose up, and I was saluted by bursts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which I thought would never cease." The enthusiasm communicated on entering the house, and was interrupted twice or thrice with bursts of applause. So much for this night. The next day Weber hardly believed that he could ever sleep in peace till he had communicated to you this new blessing of Heaven." But this was a fleeting and hollow success. In a few nights the crowds deserted the house altogether, and Weber never had the mortification to see his opera performed almost to empty benches. On the 5th of June he was found dead in bed, in the house of Sir George Smart; and, when "Oberon" was performed, shortly afterwards for the benefit of his family, the receipts were barely sufficient to defray the expenses. The music, however, could is perhaps not so unaccountable as it may seem. The quality of the music admits of no question; but the piece, in a dramatic point of view, is far from attractive. It is written with the grace and elegance to be expected from Mr. Planché, but is unhappy in his subject, which is extravagantly fantastic and destitute of human interest. The hero and heroine, a knight and a princess, are under the special protection of Oberon, King of the Fairies, and are perpetually in every danger and difficulty by the blast of a magic horn, as in a child's fairy tale. The fairy scenes, however, cannot be made to act as the charms of music or the brilliancy of spectacle; and "Oberon" has never had any solid success, either in England or Germany. It may be occasionally revived, as it is now, for the temporary object of which we have spoken, but it will never become a stock piece.

Mr. Planché, the author of the drama, and Mr. Benedict, the director of the orchestra of HER MAJESTY'S Theatre (who was Weber's favourite pupil), have made many alterations in the performance. The version the poetical beauty of Mr. Planché's language is necessarily lost, but the task of translation has been done with much success. The dialogue is shortened, and some of the incidents, which tended only to perplex and incumber the plot, are omitted. Mr. Benedict has converted into recitative the whole of the spoken dialogue, which is carried on nearly without music; this being, as our musical readers know, an adaptation of the "Freischütz" system, which made a step in advance as dialogue simply spoken is entirely unknown. Mr. Benedict has done this with consummate skill and judgment, but still it is a change for the worse. The beauties of the concerted pieces in the original version are destroyed; and the substitution of a kind of recitative which the best composers have rendered tedious to the most harmonious singers, in scenes in which it is employed more slowly and heavily. The ease is different with the recitatives employed in monologues, or scenes of dialogue, as Weber always wrote the dialogue in recitative. Mr. Benedict has also introduced several pieces taken from another of Weber's operas, "Euryanthe," which are very beautiful, and which agree entirely with what is said by M. Planché in the preface to the libretto:—"The exceeding delicacy of his duty has been gravely felt by the writer of these lines, who has often had to regret that he hope that no difference of opinion will arise as to the degree of success with which he has endeavoured to adapt the English book to the music. He is convinced that all who know him will appreciate the spirit in which he has encountered them."

The music has been put upon the stage with a degree of splendour which we have seldom seen equalled, and its whole performance is admirable. Mdlle. Lagrua sustains the part of Rezia with much feeling, and she sings the music—some of which is of the most arduous kind—with immense vocal power, combined with the utmost beauty and brilliancy. Signor Mario's part of *Huon* is very short, but better still if his singing and acting were smoother and quieter. Alboni's execution of the music assigned to the fairy Fatima is perfect in perfection of finish and refinement; the comic character of *Sheraseia* is in every respect well sustained by Everardi; and Belart—though it is impossible for him, or any one else, to produce a being who is even ideal as the *King of the Fairies*—sings the music of the part very delicately. The choruses and concerted pieces are admirably executed, and decorations everything was excellent, and worthy of HER MAJESTY'S Theatre.

The last PHILHARMONIC CONCERT took place on Monday last, and closed the society's forty-eighth season with the utmost éclat. The programme included Mozart's symphony in D; Bennett's overture, "The Naiades;" Beethoven's symphony in C minor; Mozart's concerto in G minor, played by Miss Arabella Goddard; and two vocal pieces, sung by Miss Louisa Pyne. The season has been most prosperous.

The season of the MUSICAL UNION has also come to a close. The Directors have resolved to commence a series at St. James's Hall, when nearly eight hundred persons of the élite of fashionable society may be accommodated. Chamber music, Schubeck and Haüle, who, among other things, played Mozart's duet in C, a great treat, were in consummate performance. There were also Beethoven's chef-d'œuvre in chamber music, the trio in B flat, and Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, by Sainton and Mollie. Artot sang the grand air, "O prêtres de Baal," from the "Athalie" of Haydn. The season, due to the exertions of Mr. Ella, has been brilliant and successful in the extreme.

Mr. HOWARD GLOVER'S concert at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week was one of the most remarkable entertainments of the season. The bill of fare was of the richest kind, as Mr. Glover is a most recherché and gave employment to a host of our most eminent vocal and instrumental artists. The programme opened with a new overture was Mr. Glover's cantata, "Tam o' Shanter, a work full of original genius, which we predict deserves celebrity. On this occasion the solo part was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves with that perfection which is our great dramatic effect. The hall was crowded to the doors.

The Sacred Harmonic Subscription Concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION took place at St. James's Hall on Friday evening; the 20th ult., under the direction of Mr. Benedict. It was an entertainment of very high character. The first part consisted Macfarren's new cantata, "May-day," a work which does honour to the English school of composition, and which was admirably performed, the part of the May Queen being entrusted to Miss Dolby. Mendelssohn's beautiful "Ave Maria," from the posthumous opera of "Loreley," in which Miss Dolby also sang the "Cujus animam" from Rossini's Benedict's scena, "By him betrayed," from "Diego de Lara," sung by Mr. Sautley. Great interest was excited by the début of a young lady, named in the bill Enrichetta Camilla, who sang the fine scena, "Ancb' io, from Verdi's "Nabuco," with a charming voice, and the style and execution of a complete artist. She was encored, and was enthusiastically applauded. Though this young singer's name has not yet been made public, we may mention that she is a member of the talented family of Mr. T. P. Chipp, and has lately returned from Italy, where she has been pursuing her professional studies. The Vocal Association, under the able management of Mr. Benedict, appears to be in a flourishing condition.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—M. Leclere has appeared in a new character—one familiar to the French stage—that of an old, faithful servant, who devotes his savings to the salvation of his master's family. The piece is entitled "Un Vieux de la vieille Roche." Fidelity is the only virtue of the old man; for in his servant's capacity he misdoes everything. Breaking and losing are his constant occupations; and the consequence is that he is intrusted with. No wonder that his new mistress is dissatisfied, and proceeds to discharge him. While the stupid old fellow, however, is weeping over his ill fortune she makes the discovery that her own brother has been the recipient of all he had to lend, and been saved from suicide by his bounty. This, of course, causes her to relent—nay, inspires her with gratitude to the maladroit domestic, who is therefore permitted to remain in the service of the house he loves. M. Leclere also performs in a second piece, "Les Amours de Cleopatre." The heroine is a grisette (Mdlle. Basin) attached to *M. Gratelard* (M. Leclere). The latter is there dismissed to put an end to his connection with her, preparatory to his marrying respectably. But *Cleopatre* has taken a different view of the matter. She is bent on becoming his wife, and adopts measures accordingly. She threatens, wheedles, affects madness, proposes suicide, and whatever else she conceives the probable means of inducing Gratelard to make her an honest woman. It is needless to say that she triumphs at last.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday the burlesque of "Shylock," having been performed previously for Mr. Robson's benefit, was permanently revived, with new scenery to correspond with the great satisfaction of the audience. The grosser portions of the burlesque have been altered or omitted, and Mr. Robson is replaced by Miss *Rose of Venice*. Mr. Robson's performance of *Shylock* has lost nothing of its force or point, and in regard to its finesse has received much improvement. The great attraction of the piece is Miss Swanborough, who is Gratiana and the admirers of genuine burlesque acting should avail themselves early of the opportunity of witnessing a performance that excites as much wonder as pleasure.

THE FRENCH ORPHEONISTS.

THE visit of the three thousand French Orpheonists to this country—viewed in its social and in its musical aspect (in both of which it is equally great)—has been duly recorded in the Illustrated Paper. On the next page of the present Number will be found an illustration of the grand festival in the Crystal Palace. The third performance of this remarkable body of choral singers, on Thursday week, was a great success. Nearly 17,000 persons were present, including the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Lyndhurst. The programme included the favourite pieces, which were received with the usual enthusiastic applause; but indeed, the applause throughout was of a still-increasing character. At the conclusion there was the usual exceeding excitement, the enthusiasm of the previous Monday and Tuesday, if that were possible. After "God Save the Queen" had been given by the Frenchmen, a military band was placed in the centre of the orchestra, and all the galleries struck up "Partant pour la Syrie." This seemed to take our allies by surprise, and the exclamations of delight were loudly cheered. Such an expression of delight we have rarely witnessed, and, not to be outdone, they again gave out with lusty voices our National Anthem; and this was the first time the performance was entrusted to a band and chorus, and orchestra to audience—mingled with cheers and shouts, until we fancy a good many throats were not improved by the experience.

On Friday week the Sacred Harmonic Society gave a concert, selected entirely from the performances of the Orpheonists, at Exeter Hall, to which filled the spacious room, and appeared highly delighted with the entertainment.

On Saturday last there was a supplementary and farewell concert at the Crystal Palace. After the concert, which went off admirably, the Orpheonists to the number of 900 were entertained to a farewell banquet. The expenses were defrayed by subscription, the list of subscribers including many of our best-known and most influential public men. The dinner itself was an excellent one, and was served without any disorder. Subsequently a series of toasts were proposed and responded to. They included the healths of the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the Anglo-French alliance. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Hullah, who presided, Mr. Bright, Mr. Beckett-Denison, Mr. Locke, M.P.; and the Orpheonists, together with their more phlegmatic allies, gave vent to the heartiest enthusiasm. The banquet was a most successful one, and the 900 guests from the minds of our distinguished visitors the recollection of some of their less agreeable experiences.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REAR-ADMIRAL Stopford has been appointed Captain of the Channel fleet, vice Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley.

Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, vice Admiral Harvey, whose term of service is just expired.

The Channel fleet arrived in Yarmouth Roads last Saturday. The squadron has been engaged in target-practice in the North Sea during the past week.

Six more gun-boats have been opened up at Haslar. Two of them, built by Messrs. Laird, are composite in their construction, but the others exhibit most serious defects.

A notice from the Commander-in-Chief's office states that the Military Secretary will receive ladies and gentlemen at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday next.

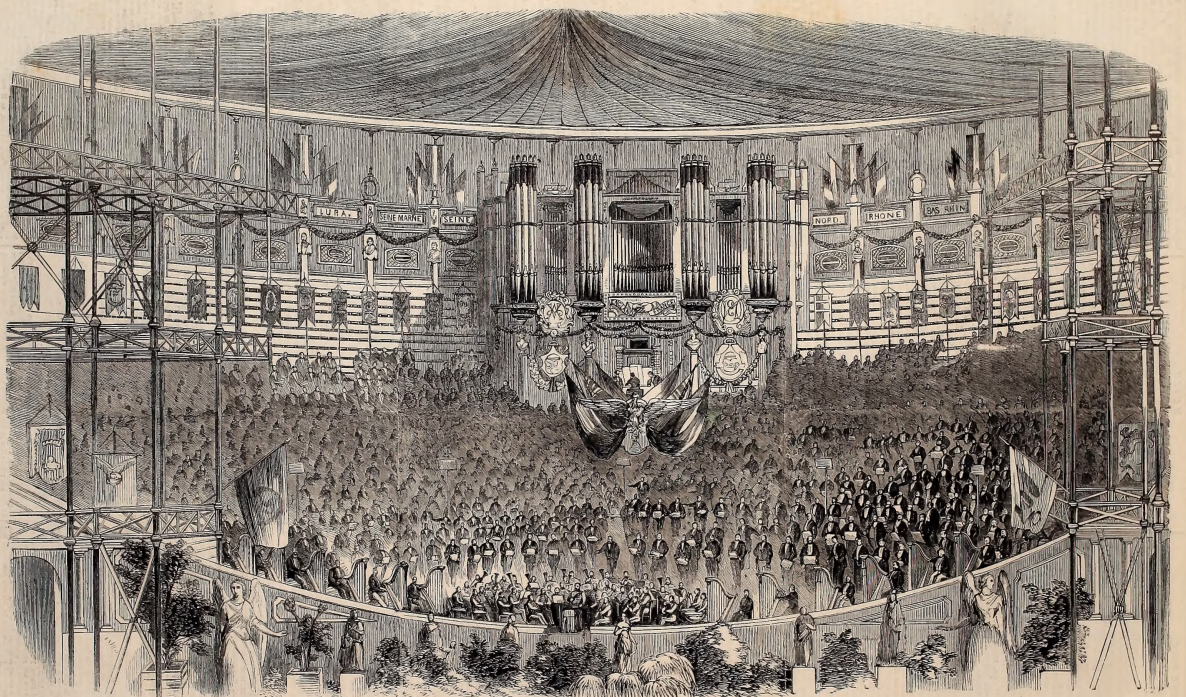
Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi fame, has been placed on the Field Establishment of General Officers of HER MAJESTY'S Indian Forces from the 31st of September.

The Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Victoria Rifles, gave a dinner to its members yesterday se'nnight at Apsley House. The Union Club and Willis's Rooms supplied the wines and a selection of favourite madrigals and glees.

The Commander-in-Chief has countermanded the order for the embarkation for India of the draughts of the first battalion of the 5th Fusiliers and 87th Regiment, as these regiments will probably return home before the ships are ready.

TESTING THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—In order to substantiate the extreme confidence which is reposed in it, and the highest possible charge of powder and shot, one of the 12-pounder guns recently turned out in the Woolwich Arsenal has been ordered to undergo additional proof for the satisfaction of the War Department and the country, was recently submitted to the following test:—A charge of 4lb. of powder and a ounce of powder which the charge was capable of containing, to which was added a 12-pound shot and a 6-pound shot, equivalent to 18lb. weight. This charge was repeated and fired in a dozen rounds, and after a careful searching of the bore and the application of the strongest lenses to test the solidity of the metal, the firing was continued, with the charge as above stated, up to twenty rounds, when the firing was ceased. Not one of the guns, having been again examined and subjected to ample scrutiny, was pronounced incapable of being burst or damaged under ordinary usage.

GYMNASTICS EXTRAORDINARY.—*Galignani* gives an account of some extraordinary gymnastic feats performed in Paris by M. Leotard. Springing up from a trapeze, he suddenly attached to another trapeze by his knees, raised himself by strength of arm until his body had completely overleaped, he was suspended by his knees, and his head touched the ground on a level below him. Still bearing on the wrists, he raised his feet in the air until the body formed a right angle with the arms, and then, by a sudden effort, all the body bent back until the feet had gone below the wrists, and, then executing a backward somersault, he alighted on the ground, and remained with the head still down, then turned his body as it had been at first, and dropped into the place where he had originally started. The difficulty of this feat consists not so much in the degree of strength required as in the necessity of not losing presence of mind in the midst of movements so rapid and only employing at the same time different sets of muscles, and in the instantaneous calculation of the precise moment at which the feet must touch the bar. Yet all this was effected with such ease, and such apparent facility, that it took a moment's reflection to remember that, a long ladder was placed at an ordinary angle against one of the rafters of the roof, and the performer, having mounted to the summit of it, descended to the centre of the side; and, having balanced himself there for a few seconds, he suddenly let go, and sought the bottom of the ladder by a somersault. Catching hold of the opposite side, he repeated the same feat which he had come, he had to let go his hold, and, turning in the air, to seize the ladder with his feet, and to descend in the same manner as before. Then, as if he had not performed enough, he again let go, and turning another somersault, he alighted on the platform which he had stood on at first.



THE ORPHEONIST FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE desirability of electric communication between Europe and America, more particularly between England, Canada, and the United States, is very evident; and the possibility of the existence of such communication is no longer matter of conjecture. The causes of the comparative failure of the line from Valentia to Newfoundland in 1858 are not as yet perfectly known; but it is probable that what is termed the "retardation" of the electric current has much to do with it. It has been found that in one-third of a second an impression can be conveyed for a distance of 500 miles, while to accomplish 1000 miles a whole second is required; and through a perfectly insulated line of 2000 miles in length the electric fluid takes nine seconds to pass. The wire in that last case becomes, like a Leyden jar, charged with electricity to so great a degree that some almost mechanical force has to be employed to remove it. Doubtless, in time, instruments will be invented whose delicacy and exactness will be such that they will be able to propel, as it were, this force to any distance, and under any circumstances. At present, however, the world waits for the connecting link which is to bind even more closely the two continents already united by so many ties.

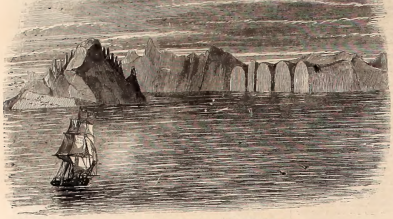
The great desire which the people have to connect the two hemispheres by an electric communication has been the cause of the approbation given to the northern route so recently presented by Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, of the United States, whose plans are highly matured, and who waits only for the detailed survey to place the line in course of construction.

Bearing in mind what has been stated with regard to "retardation," he has chosen a route which, whatever its disadvantage, offers the manifest advantage of breaks in the passage of the current of electricity. The total length of cable to be laid under water will be about 1725 miles, and this he proposes to divide it into lengths, the greatest of which shall not exceed 600 miles. The route intended to be followed will be best illustrated by the accompanying Map, in which the general direction of the cable is shown.

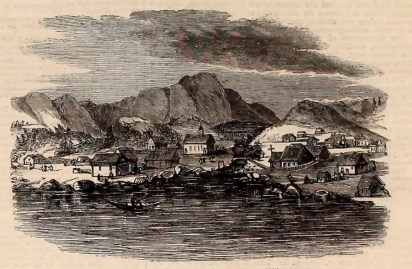
It will be seen from this that the proposed starting-point is in the north of Scotland, a district which affords many deep and safe harbours; that then the line passes to Thorshaven, the chief town of the Faroe Isles. It again is continued from Westermanshaven, also on the Island of Stromoe, to Portland, and thence to Reijkiavik, the capital of Iceland. From Reijkiavik it is to be laid to some point on the south coast of Greenland, south of latitude 61 deg. north. The line is to continue across Greenland, in the district of Julianshaab; then to be laid again under water to an inlet on the coast of Labrador, called Hamilton's Inlet. The distance from Scotland to the Faroe Isles is calculated to be 225 miles; from the Faroe Isles to Iceland, 300 miles; from Iceland to Greenland, 600 miles; and from Greenland to Hamilton's Inlet, 600 miles.

Deep-sea soundings have been taken by Colonel Shaffner in such parts of the ocean as the line is likely to traverse, and it is hoped that it will be laid throughout its whole length on a bed of mud and sand, not shifting or moved by under currents, but fixed and gradually receiving in those parts of the sea between Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador additions from the sand dropped to the bottom because of the dissolving of icebergs. From

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.



CAPE FAREWELL, SOUTH GREENLAND.



JULIANSHAAB, CAPITAL OF SOUTH GREENLAND.

the north of Scotland to Iceland the sea is nowhere deeper than 1000 fathoms. From Iceland to Greenland the ocean bed gradually sinks to a depth of about 1540 fathoms, and then again shelves upwards; and between Greenland and Labrador the depth is nowhere more than 2090 fathoms, the greatest depth being almost under the region of the great Spitsbergen current.

Objections have been made to this route on account of the supposed danger from icebergs, but Colonel Shaffner has examined the coasts of Labrador and Greenland, and his observations go far to dispel the apprehensions of interruptions of the cable laid on these coasts by ice. Deep fiords penetrate the land many miles from sea, and far beyond the reach of icebergs. In these opinions Colonel Shaffner has been sustained by Arctic navigators. Sir Edward Belcher says: "There is but little known with regard to the size of the base of an iceberg or their extension under water, but above water they rise from 20 to 40 or 80 feet, and the largest or pinnacle bergs rarely exceed 110 feet in height."

The advantages of this route are—first, the circuits are short, and the cable can be worked with commercial celerity; secondly, in case any part of a section should get damaged, the whole will not be lost, and the injured cable can be repaired.

The promoters of this enterprise, through a deputation to Lord Palmerston, requested the English Government to take the soundings of the seas on the proposed route, and for this service the war-ship *Bulldog* has been dispatched, under the command of Sir Leopold F. M'Clintock. The sea of the whole route will be sounded on the outward and homeward voyages. Besides the Government expedition the *Fox* has been purchased, and will shortly sail, under the command of Captain Allen Young, to survey the coasts and landing-places for the cables. Experienced gentlemen go with the *Fox* to determine the land route.

The concession for the Danish territories on the proposed route was obtained by Colonel Shaffner in 1854, and since then he has been energetically advocating the practicability of the enterprise for commercial telegraphy. With a view of ascertaining the physics, so far as pertained to the laying of the cable, he chartered a barque of some 200 tons, and sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, 1859, for Labrador, Greenland, and the Northern Seas, accompanied by his family and a few friends. This preliminary survey was one of importance. The practicability of laying the cable, particularly with reference to Greenland and Labrador, was ascertained, and increased confidence is now entertained in the early realisation of the projected means of electric communication between the Old and the New Worlds.

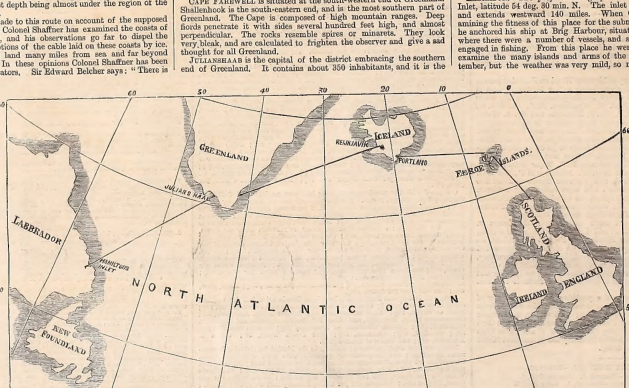
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CAPE FAREWELL is situated at the south-western end of Greenland. Shallenhook is the south-eastern end, and is the most southern part of Greenland. The Cape is composed of high mountain ranges. Deep fiords penetrate it with sides several hundred feet high, and almost perpendicular. The rocks resemble spires or minarets. They look very bleak, and are calculated to frighten the observer and give a sad thought for all Greenland.

JULIANSHAAB is the capital of the district embracing the southern end of Greenland. It contains about 350 inhabitants, and it is the residence of the Governor. It has a very good church, with an organ, and some very fine paintings. A courthouse has been recently erected, though there is but little use for a court of justice, and the building is principally for a place of keeping the records. On the completion of the telegraph it is expected to be made the capital of all Greenland. The town is situated on a small bay of a wide fiord, about ten miles from the sea. It is surrounded by very high mountains, which protect it from the northern winds. A fresh-water lake supplies it with water and salmon. The houses of the whites are of stone, mostly covered with slate. Double windows are not required. The Esquimaux mostly live in stone huts, covered with earth. A graveyard is at the western end of the town. The burial of the Esquimaux formerly was by inclosing the body in scalskins, and laying it upon some high hill, and covering it with stones. They now bury the dead in the earth and mark the spot with chaste stone slabs. There is a school at this place, and the Esquimaux are taught to read, write, and to praise their God the same as Europeans.

LABRADOR.—The projected telegraph is to be laid into Hamilton's Inlet, latitude 54 deg. 30 min. N. The inlet is about 30 miles wide, and extends westward 140 miles. When Colonel Shaffner was examining the fitness of this place for the submerging of the telegraph, he anchored his ship at Brig Harbour, situated on the northern side, where there were a number of vessels, and some two hundred people engaged in fishing. From this place he went from time to time to examine the many islands and arms of the sea. It was late in September, but the weather was very mild, so much so, in fact, that at night a brush tent served as a sufficient shelter.

KAKSIMUT is situated on the west coast of Greenland, about forty miles north of Juliashaab. It was at this place that Colonel Shaffner anchored his vessel, and there, in the Esquimaux umiaks, examined the bays or fiords. This place is near the open sea, and has about fifty inhabitants. It is a dépôt for the Greenland Company. When the vessel entered from the sea, it was accompanied by many of the Esquimaux in their umiaks (women's boat) and kajaks.



PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL, PIMLICO.

THIS hotel, now being rapidly erected on the site of the old Grosvenor Basin in Belgravia, forms an integral part of the new Westend railway terminus, or Victoria station — the most comprehensive plan yet devised for the relief of London traffic. Few months concentrate themselves upon this spot, diverting from London-bridge and its choked approaches perhaps one half of the railway-travelling public, and creating a grand western centre immediately under the walls of Buckingham Palace. The multitudes of visitors bound west of Temple-bar to all the region of the parks and squares, Belgravia, Pimlico, and Westminster, will radiate hence directly to their destinations, avoiding altogether the tedious and perilous passes of the City. The Brighton, South-Eastern, Chatham and Dover, and Crystal Palace lines will bring in the circulation from the Continent, the south of England, and all the southern suburbs; while the Great-Western and North-Western Railways will draw from the rest of the empire, and even—via Liverpool and Milford Haven—from America. As a sieve to this enormous



THE TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION COMPANY CAMPING IN LABRADOR.



THE EXPEDITION ARRIVING AT KAKSIMIUT, GREENLAND.

traffic, the Grosvenor Hotel is being placed at its embouchure. It occupies an area of three hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and will contain eighty-four rooms, ten staircases, and a frontage of six hundred apartments—halls, corridors, lobbies, and closets. Of these more than two hundred are bedrooms and dressing-rooms, fifty are spare than two hundred are bedrooms and dressing-rooms, fifty are public rooms and rooms for the service of the hotel, twenty-six are private dining and drawing rooms, and one hundred and twenty are kitchens, scullery-rooms, and closets.

The foundations of the building are sunk through a series of quicksands, mudbanks, and old peat-bogs, to the solid mass of the London clay. The excavations threw an interesting light on the primeval geography of the Thames at this point of its course, but yielded no relics of archæological interest.

The height of the building will be upwards of one hundred feet from the pavement, but a lining-room and mansard entrances will diminish this externally to zero, and suggest to the sufferers from Parisian *ennui* a possible mode of uniting moderate room-rest with comfort. Architecturally the building will be a novel sight of its kind in Europe or at home. The architecture of the building externally is almost entirely of stone and white brick, as regards design and construction, and will speak for itself more clearly than drawings can speak for it. Our Engraving is taken from a large perspective drawing in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and from it, reduced size, necessarily omits much decorative detail.

The building is to be completed in the autumn of next year. The architect is Mr. Knowles, of Gray's-inn, and the contractor Mr. Kelk of South-street, Grosvenor-square.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Liverpool three-days' meeting commences on Monday next, and Dundee, East Shanley, and Sunlight are in the Mersey Stakes of that day. The Two-year-old Plate is a new feature of the Cup Day, and Vancouver, Dundee, Lapin, Dundee, and Sunlight are mentioned among its forty entries. Lapin has been a good favourite for the Cup, but the speculation on this race has been comparatively quiet. After he had won at Newcastle, the St. Leger on Wednesday looks as if it were mortgaged to Wildman, who has Northern Light (5th, extra) among his engagements. The jockey in which Mr. Bethell's Saltram entered away from his field for the Queen's Plate there has brought him into notice for the Doncaster St. Leger, but Saltram's performance is backed freely at latter to one. Buccaneer and St. Albans seem likely to be good steady favourites; and as thousands still persist that The Wizard can run a strong-running race, we suppose that the exhibition of Engraving is taken from a large perspective drawing in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and from it, reduced size, necessarily omits much decorative detail.

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The Summer Pigeon Handicap at Romney Wood on Saturday proved a most exciting affair. The day was nearly as fine for the purpose as Mr. Hutchinson could desire, and of the 150 entered upwards of fifty came to the scratch. Captain the Hon. F. Wyndham, M.P., the Hon. G. Craven, the Hon. Berkeley Craven, M.P., R. Hanbury, and Mr. A. Wilson killed their six birds, and eventually they finished in this order, the third and fourth named agreeing to divide the third and fourth prize. It was impossible to separate them, as they were shot into birds quite without a miss in the final ties, and seemed likely to go on at this destructive rate till evening. Captain de Barbier's Handicap finished. Of the other competitors, the Hon. G. Heathcote, M.P., Major Fellowes, Mr. Dawson Damer, M.P., Colonel the Hon. H. Annesley, M.P., the Hon. J. Craven, Mr. Hall of Aylesford, and Viscount Bernard killed five each. One or two of Mr. Damer's hits were remarkably brilliant. Five of the ties were decided by shots, seven birds each having killed two, six killed one, and the six unfortunates included Sir Thomas Mostyn, who is really one of the finest shots of the day.

The cricket matches for next week comprise the Gentlemen v. Players, on Monday; the M. C. C. and Ground v. South Wales Club, on Thursday; and the Forest Rangers v. Harrow Chequers, on Friday—at Lord's. The Oval fixtures are, on Monday, Gentlemen of Surrey Club v. Gentlemen of Midland Counties; and, on Thursday, Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of the South of Kent rests from its labours that week to enjoy the Royal Show; and, on Monday and Tuesday, the Gentlemen of Berkshire v. Gentlemen of the town at Reading.

Every day of next week boasts of a yachting or rowing fixture of importance to say nothing of minor events:—On Monday we have the Irish Model Yacht Club Challenge Cup; on Tuesday, the Leander Club Sculls; on Wednesday and Thursday, the R.T.Y.C. George Club Regatta, Kingstown; while on Friday the Prince of Wales Yacht Club and the Wellington Yacht Club, and on Saturday the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club, will also be up and doing.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Pomona, 1. Jewish Maid, 2.
Hampton Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Rockley, 1. Lady Peel, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Practious, 1. Tyrant, 2.
The July Stakes.—Dictator, 1. Wallaon, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Lady Peel, 1. Tyrant, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Lady Peel, 1. Tadworth, 2.
Town Plate.—Butterfly, 1. King of Diamonds, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tyrant, 1. The Vicar, 2.
Stamford Plate.—Satellite, 1. Brown Duchess, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tadworth, 1. Jewish Maid, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Barizza, 1. Sparkle, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Asteroid, 1. Yeagar Bill, 2.

THURSDAY.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Audrey, 1. Provideo, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Pomona, 1. Hippolitus, 2.
Handicap, Half-Mile.—Pomona, 1. Rosita, 2.
£50 Selling Plate.—Scandal 6st., 1. Gulpher 5st., 2.
Midsummer Stakes.—Mid-at-Arms walked over.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Yelantser Stakes.—Deefoot, 1. Calley Ord, 2.
Cumberland Stakes.—Master Bagot, 1. Wildman, 2.
Grand Stand Handicap.—Maggie, 1. Greta, 2.
Scotch Hill Stakes.—Annandale, 1. Joey Jones, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Underhand walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Tunstall, 1. Nancy, 2.
Corby Castle Stakes.—Deefoot, 1. Greta, 2.
Lottery Stakes.—Red Eagle, 1. Dalkeoch, 2.
Surry Stakes.—Joey Jones, 1. Ricochet, 2.

WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Sir John, 1. Australian Boy, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Dead heat between King of Kent and Calot I.
Worcestershire Stakes.—Master Bagot, 1. Crater, 2.

CRICKET.—Surrey, v. Sixteen Gentlemen of Oxford University: This match, commenced on Monday week, was brought to a conclusion on the following day, in favour of the University men; the score being—Oxford, first innings, 118; second innings, 68 (Surrey, first innings, 109; second innings, 78). Eton v. Winchester: This match was played at Winchester on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. It will be seen by the following scores that Eton proved victorious by 19 runs. Eton, first innings, 96; second innings, 112: Winchester, first innings, 81; second innings, 101.

Rugby School v. Marlborough College: This match was resumed at Lord's Cricket ground on the two previous days, Marlborough having gone in on Monday with 58 runs over, as the annexed score will exemplify:—Marlborough, first innings, 98; second innings, 66; Rugby, first innings, 122.

Gentlemen of Surrey and Essex: This match, played on Monday and Tuesday, terminated in favour of the Surrey gentlemen by an innings and 7 runs. Surrey, 169 and 168; Essex, 142 and 128.

England v. Eastern of Oxford University: This match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday at Lord's in favour of Oxford by 14 runs. The final score was as follows:—Oxford, first innings, 62; second innings, 229. England, first innings, 56; second innings, 221.

In the year ending at Michaelmas last 56,161 persons in England and Wales were punished by magistrates for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly. In 1849 the number was 29,666; the number charged was 89,203, and in 1859 the number charged was 89,203, and in 1859 the number charged was 56,161 persons in England and Wales were punished by magistrates for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly. In 1849 the number was 29,666;

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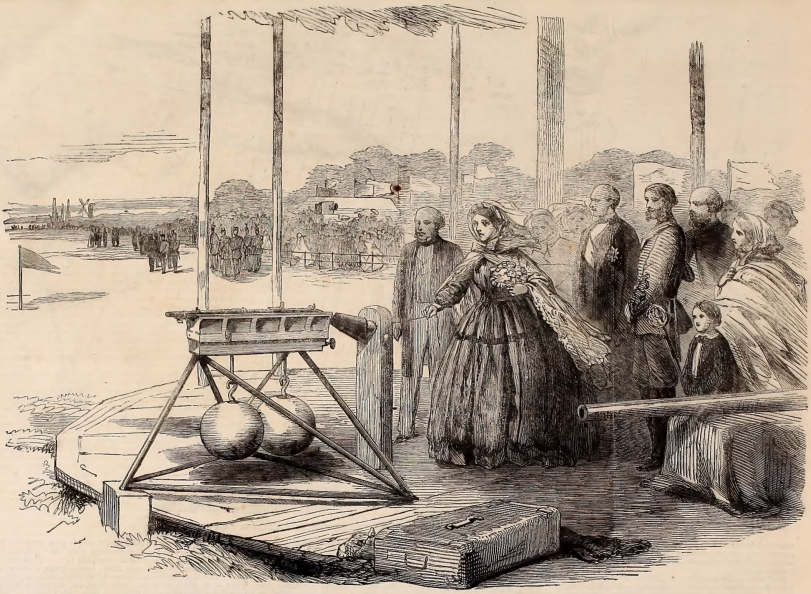
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THE GREAT RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.—HER MAJESTY FIRING THE FIRST SHOT.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

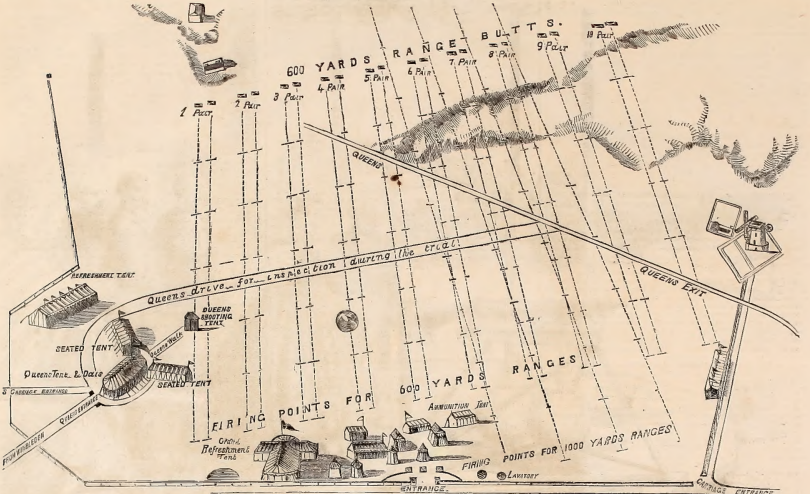
INAUGURATION BY HER MAJESTY OF THE FIRST PRIZE MEETING.

THE first great trial of skill amongst the members of this association took place on Monday on Wimbledon Common, her Majesty the Queen inaugurating the meeting by firing the first shot from a Whitworth rifle at a range of 400 yards. The fineness of the day attracted a vast number of persons to the spot, and at an early hour in the afternoon the inclosure was well filled with company, who in the vicinity of the Queen's marquee increased to a dense crowd. There was a considerable attendance of ladies of distinction.

There were ten pairs of targets on the ground, each pair supported by a butt of earth, the latter divided by a space of eighty yards. The ranges varied from 200 to 1000 yards. At the lesser distances the targets are six feet by two feet, with a bull's-eye of eight inches; and at the greater ranges the targets are six feet square, with a two-feet centre and no bull's-eye. The following code of signals has been adopted:—When a bull's-eye is hit, a red and white flag is shown and



SCENE AT THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.



PLAN AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RIFLE-SHOOTING CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON COMMON.

three points are scored; when a centre is hit, a dark blue flag is shown, and two points are scored; when an outer—that is, the target outside the centre—is struck, a white flag is shown, and one point is scored.

Previously to the arrival of her Majesty the various competitors of the day were drawn up in line in the vicinity of the Royal marquee, the ground between which and the Queen's shooting-tent was lined, at short intervals, by a deputation of some sixty Swiss riflemen, twenty of whom have come over from their native valleys to compete for the prizes offered by the association, the remainder being residents in London, but proficients in the use of their national weapon.

Shortly before four o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, arrived, having driven from town in an open phaeton and pair. Her Majesty reached the ground shortly before four o'clock. The Royal party occupied seven of the Queen's carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars. Her Majesty was received on alighting by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Earl Spencer, Lord Elcho, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Captain E. St. John Mildmay, by whom the illustrious party were conducted through the Royal marquee to the dais overlooking the practice-ground.

The Queen, on presenting herself to the assembled visitors within the lines, was received with loud cheers, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. Advancing to the front of the dais, the Royal group for a few moments surveyed with apparent interest the arrangements of the ground and the position of the several butts, the different ranges of which were explained by Captain Mildmay.

The formal business of the day commenced with the presentation of an address from the members of the association to her Majesty, which was read by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Secretary for War.

The Queen listened to the address with marked attention, and, at its conclusion, read, with a clear and distinct voice, the following reply:—

"I receive with sincere satisfaction the sentiments of attachment to my throne, person, and family, which have been expressed by the President and Council of your Association; and I assure you that I, together with my Royal Consort, have gladly given encouragement to a body whose object it is to render permanent an armed force limited exclusively to defensive purposes, and founded upon voluntary exertions.

I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the ancient fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sports has been converted by your association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolable the safety of our common country.

The Secretary for War next read an address to the Prince Consort, to which his Royal Highness made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your kind address, and beg you to be assured that I am very sensible of the flattering manner in which you speak of my support which it may have been in my power to afford to objects of national interest.

Fully appreciating the value and importance of the National Rifle Association as a means of encouraging the volunteers in their endeavour to acquire that skill in the use of their weapon on which their whole efficiency depends, I with peculiar pleasure that I have accepted your invitation to become its patron; nor can I doubt, when I look around me and see the manner in which the call of the council has been responded to, that the result will answer the most sanguine expectations of those who set the present movement on foot.

In establishing a prize open to the competition of all nations my object was to give our British marksmen an opportunity of comparing their own arms and their own skill with those of other countries. And I am convinced the result will be to show that as the British manufacturer is already second to none in the fabrication of the arm itself, so the people of this country are not to be surpassed by any in the knowledge how to use it.

This ceremonial completed, her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted from the reception-marquee along a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth, to the Royal shooting-tent, where Mr. Whitworth was presented to the Queen, and had the honour of explaining the mode in which her Majesty was to fire the first shot from one of his own rifles. A piece of scarlet cord attached to the trigger was handed to the Queen, who gently pulled it, and the Royal rifle-shot was fired. In an instant the red and white flag was shown by the marker, and "three points" were scored to the Queen of England. Loud cheering followed, as her Majesty declared the prize meeting opened, and a salute of twenty-one guns announced the fact to the thousands who did not hear the few words spoken by her Majesty. A messenger from the butt arrived in a few moments with the diagram showing the exact spot struck by the bullet. It was exactly on the vertical line drawn through the centre of the bull's-eye, and one inch above the horizontal line. The bull's-eye is eight inches in diameter, and a line drawn vertically, and another horizontally, intersect exactly in the centre. The Queen's bullet hit at an inch above this point of intersection, but upon the vertical line. It was at the centre of the bull's-eye on one line, but an inch above the centre on the other. The distance of the butt was 400 yards—the same as that which, the old ballad says, Cloudesle shot at with his bow; and the bullet fired from the rest from the Whitworth rifle struck on the vertical line, just as the arrow from the old bowman cleft the hazel rod which he struck up as a mark. The Royal party retraced their steps to the pavilion, and proceeded to examine a selection of guns and rifles of modern invention which were exhibited in an adjoining marquee. The firing parties then took up their position, and the shooting at 300 yards range commenced. While this was going on, the Queen and the Royal party proceeded in the carriages along the whole line of the firing-points, when they were loudly cheered by the volunteers and the great mass of the spectators, who had now cleared all the boundaries, and were swarming over the common in thousands. Here Majesty left the entrance at the north of the common, and returned to Buckingham Palace by the same route as that by which the cortège arrived.

The trials continued daily throughout the week, and conclude on Saturday (to-day), when the great prizes will be shot for by the successful competitors of the preceding days.

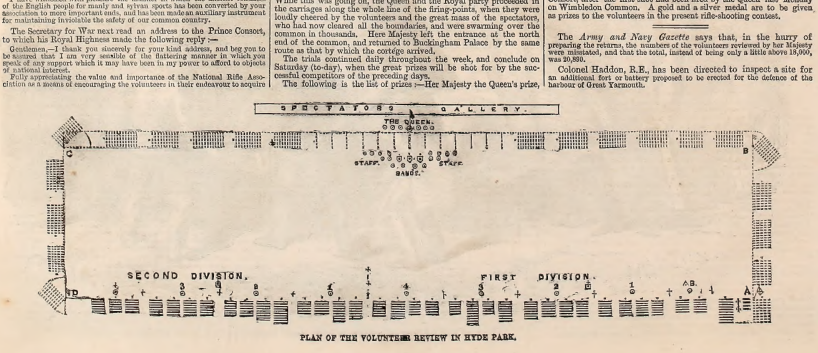
The following is the list of prizes:—Her Majesty the Queen's prize, £250; his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's prize, £100; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's prize, £50. Given by the association:—The gold medal; the silver medal; twenty Whitworth rifles (value each twenty-five guineas), £500; twenty prizes, of the value of £750. Volunteer Ball prizes, given by Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera:—1st, £100; ditto, 2nd, £25; ditto, 3rd, £25; ditto, 4th, £25; ditto, 5th, £25; Duke of Wellington's prize, £50; Ladies of Northamptonshire, £35; London Rifle Brigade cup, value £50; *Army and Navy Gazette* prize, £20; one rifle presented by Lord Vernon; three rifles presented by Messrs. Westley Richards, of Birmingham; three rifles presented by Messrs. Lancaster, of Bond-street, London; one rifle presented by Messrs. Smith, of Davies-street, London; one rifle presented by Messrs. Egan, of Hustlergate, Bradford; one rifle presented by Messrs. Turner, of Birmingham; and one rifle presented by the riflemen of Switzerland.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S MEDAL.

This medal—of which we give an Engraving, the exact size of the original, on page 20—was executed by Mr. G. G. Adams, the artist, who obtained the £100 prize for the jurors' medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and who also executed the medal presented to her Majesty and the Prince Consort at the opening of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, the Chancellor's medal (Cambridge), and several other meritorious works of a similar kind. The medal has been greatly admired both for its design and execution. On the obverse are two figures—one of which represents an English archer of the olden time, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; and the other a rifleman of the present period, armed with his still deadlier weapon. The use of the longbow and the clothyard-shaft was once the pastime of the English people, and the terror of England's foes; and it is the hope of the National Rifle Association, by establishing rifle-shooting as a national pastime, to make the rifle what the bow was in the days of the Plantagenets, the familiar weapon of those who stand forth in the defence of their country. Beneath the base line are the words "Sit perpetuum." The reverse has a wreath of bays, within which is the inscription "National Rifle Association." Two of these medals, in gold, were presented by Lord Elcho to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, after the first shot had been fired by the Queen last Monday on Wimbledon Common. A gold and a silver medal are to be given as prizes to the volunteers in the present rifle-shooting contest.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that, in the hurry of preparing the returns, the numbers of the volunteers reviewed by her Majesty were misstated, and that the total, instead of being only a little above 18,000, was 20,880.

Colonel Haddon, R.E., has been directed to inspect a site for an additional fort or battery proposed to be erected for the defence of the harbour of Great Yarmouth.



PLAN OF THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A MORNING sitting in the House of Commons has at all times an unsatisfactory appearance. That queer chamber—which seems as if it had been constructed by a Chinese architect, who, having attempted to engraft English medieval ornamentation on his native style, has by consequence produced a result which can only be likened to a view in a kaleidoscope suddenly made right—was primarily intended for night sittings. When, therefore, it is used by daylight it has a flavour of Vauxhall when visited at noon—a simile which few of the present generation are probably able to appreciate. The Orpheonists, no doubt, saw many things during their visit to the metropolis which astonished them; but we will take it on us to say that never under any circumstances did any party of them experience such utter bewilderment as when conducted to a morning sitting of our representative assembly. When their blank amazement at beholding the oddest room in the world had subsided, and their attention was turned to the floor of the House, the first person they saw was the solemn gentleman who sat keeping watch and ward over the strangers could preserve them in a state of quietude. The exclamatory bursts of surprise, the continued rising from their seats, the craning of necks, and the general hubbub with the immediate development of the bob perukes of the clerks at the table, could not be restrained; and when the Speaker left the chair empty, on the House going into Committee, it was evident that their presence could not have been removed to the custody of Dr. Fehrer thought that he had counted out the wisdom of leaving the clerks at liberty until the next, there were a perfect mutiny. Indeed, the Orpheonists, no doubt, were a palpable symptoms of exhaustion among members. That it is they speak abundantly and constantly; but the Houses have been thin, and the "counts out" and attempts at "counting out" frequent. The overhauling of the estimates has undoubtedly to be attributed to the main subject of discussion having been India. It is a trite and well-worn observation that few members attend it is the trite and well-worn observation that few members attend it is the trite and well-worn observation that few members attend it is the

INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF SIR J. PAKINGTON, HASLAR HOSPITAL MUSEUM.

THE bust of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., G.C.B., executed by Baron Marochetti, was placed in Haslar Hospital Museum on the 5th ult., by a deputation of the medical officers of the Royal Navy, in acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered to the medical department of the service by the Right Hon. Baronet during his administration as First Lord of the Admiralty. The deputation—consisting of Dr. Dobie, R.N., Dr. Ross, Deputy Inspector-General; Dr. Nelson, R.N.; Dr. Beith, R.N.; and Dr. M'William, R.N.—was, with Baron Marochetti, introduced by the Hon. Geo. Hastings, C.B., the Captain Superintendent, by Dr. Nisbet, the Medical Inspector-General of Haslar Hospital. There were nearly one hundred persons present, including (besides those mentioned) the medical officers of the hospital and their families, several families in the neighbourhood, and the medical officers of her Majesty's ships in the port and at Spithead. Dr. M'William delivered an address on the occasion, which was appropriately responded to by Captain Hastings. Dr. Dobie, having thanked the Captain Superintendent for his presence on the occasion, hoped that he would convey to the Admiralty the earnest acknowledgments of the deputation for the prompt and courteous manner in which their Lordships had acceded to the request of the deputation to place the bust in Haslar Hospital.

The bust, which is of marble, and alike admirable as a work of art and as a striking representation of the right hon. Baronet, rests upon a pedestal of red granite, upon which the following inscription is engraved:—"This bust of the Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., G.C.B., is placed in Haslar Hospital by the medical officers of the Royal Navy, to record their sense of the benefits conferred upon that department of her Majesty's service during his administration as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1858-9."

A duplicate of this bust was presented to Lady Pakington on Wednesday, June 13, at the family residence in Eaton-square; and after the presentation a large party, including the deputation, partook of luncheon with Sir John and her Ladyship.



BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. PAKINGTON, BART., M.P., RECENTLY PLACED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR.

THE THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM FOR INSANE POOR, NEAR ARLSEY, BEDFORDSHIRE.

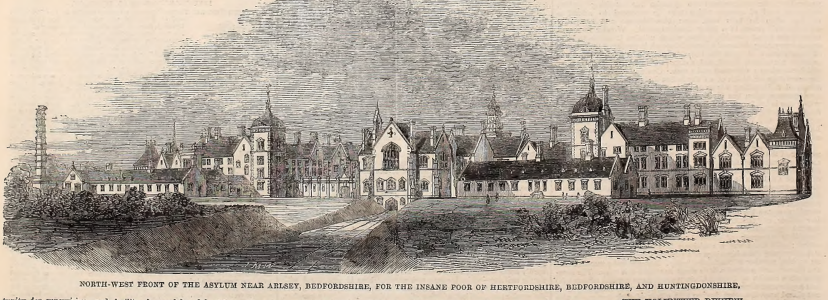
THIS establishment, opened in March last for the reception of 594 lunatic patients of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, has more than a common interest attached to its history, not only on account of its being one of the last built, but also because the above-named counties already possessed an asylum near the town of Bedford for criminal and pauper lunatics. In 1852 the then committee of visitors contemplated enlarging the asylum, but were advised to seek another and much more extended site. The result was the purchase of 257 acres of land, in the parish of Stotfold, near Baldock. The estate lies high, and commands a view of the surrounding country and of the Great Northern Railway as it runs past the Arlsey station, about four miles north of Hitchin. The building from this point presents to the traveller a good idea of its magnitude and character. It is constructed of white brick, relieved by fretwork, cornices, mouldings, &c., of different coloured bricks, giving a very pleasing appearance without much extra cost.

It may here be remarked that in the preparation of the certain main objects dictated by practical example were kept in prospect, and in harmony with that freedom of communication, opportunity for supervision, and facility for useful and healthy employment found, by the test of considerable experience, to be indispensable for the great bulk of insane persons. Hence a sufficient reason for all the day and dining rooms and corridors being planned to be on the ground floor, to afford the motley-minded inhabitants a ready access to the pleasure-grounds, garden, and farm, as well also to the several workshops, the kitchen and offices, the laundry, washhouses, drying-rooms, &c., in order that all whose morbid questions, mental absorption, imaginary inability, or delusive beliefs render it imperative that they should at least be witnesses of, if not at first sharers in, the varied occupations necessarily belonging to an institution of such large dimensions. In no less salutary degree do those busy and natural employments operate on the restless, turbulent, destructive, obstinate, and violent patients.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of the North and East Ridings Asylum, was consulted by the magistrates upon all these matters. The acting architect, Mr. George Fowler Jones, of York, has most ably superintended the erection of the building, the whole works of which have been admirably executed by Mr. William Webster, the contractor, formerly of Boston, and now of Blackheath. Mr. William Deane, who was the medical superintendent of the old asylum at Bedford, fills the same office at the new asylum.

A chaplain's house has been provided, besides one for the steward and bailiff, as well as an entrance-lodge and six cottages for the families of married attendants. The day and dining rooms and corridors readily admit of being turned into recreation-halls, wherein varied amusements suitable to the diversified inclinations of the inmates can be enjoyed without confusion.

The chapel, the windows of which are seen in the central north block, is handsome and commodious, the approaches to it being by covered passages. The warming is by open fires. Behind each fireplace is an air-chamber supplied through glazed pipes with pure air, which, when warmed, escapes in wherever it is required. The ventilation is effected by means of similar channels built into the window-piers and chimney-stacks—those in the piers open into the roof; those in the chimney-stacks rise above the roof-ridge and end by horizontal openings. Within the roof, near the ridge, each stack or pump-shaft, as it may be termed, has an opening for carrying off the used air brought up by the pier-shafts.



NORTH-WEST FRONT OF THE ASYLUM NEAR ARLSEY, BEDFORDSHIRE, FOR THE INSANE POOR OF HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE, AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

STEAM-GONDOLA ON CONISTON LAKE.

WE this week present our readers with an Engraving of a most elegant and novel description of vessel, built for the especial gratification of tourists to our beautiful English lakes. This vessel is in its outward form and internal fittings a perfected combination of the Venetian gondola and the English steam-yacht—having the elegance, comfort, and speed of the latter, and the graceful lightness and quiet gliding motion of the former. It may be said to be the most elegant little steam-vessel yet designed, and is especially suitable for pleasure excursions on lake or river.

The *Gondola*, as it is named, now floats on Coniston Water, Lancashire, one of the most charming of our lakes, recently made easily accessible to tourists from the metropolis and the chief towns by the extension of the Furness Railway to within a short distance of the head of the lake.

The vessel is of iron or rather steel plates. It is 85 feet long, beam 14 feet, draught of water only 4 feet 6 in. and one foot forward. It is propelled by a screw driven by a 15-horse-power engine on the locomotive plan, burning coke, and placed quite aft, thus having the best part of the vessel for passengers, and relieving them from smoke, smell, and noise—two disagreeables generally complained of in ordinary steam-vessels. The speed of the *Gondola* is from ten to twelve miles an hour.

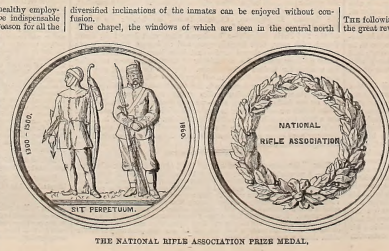
The centre of the vessel, being thus left free for passengers, is fitted up as a saloon, covered with a light roof; the sides, of plate-glass, in large sheets, affording an uninterrupted view of the magnificent scenery surrounding the lake, the summit of the highest mountains being visible to those seated in the saloon. The interior is beautifully finished in walnut wood, and is cushioned and decorated after the style of the Royal carriages of our railways. The prow, which is long and graceful, is adorned with a well-executed carving of the arms of the Duke of Devonshire, while the armorial bearings of the Duke of Buccleuch ornament the stern.

The vessel is the property of certain noblemen and gentlemen associated with the Furness Railway. It has been built to convey tourists round the lake, at intervals during the day, and for the use of private pleasure parties at other times.

The *Gondola* was designed by Mr. James Ramsden, the secretary and general manager of the Furness Railway: it was built by Messrs. Jones and Co., of Liverpool, under the inspection of Mr. Douglas Hebson. Very great credit is due to Mr. Ramsden for the novelty of the design and for the tasteful manner in which all the details have been completed. The design has been patented. The *Gondola* is commanded by one of those intrepid men who formed the crew of Sir Leopold M'Clintock in the recent voyage of the *Fox* to the Arctic regions.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE following account of the arrangements of the volunteer corps on the great review day in Hyde Park will form a suitable pendant to the plan engraved on page 18, for which we are indebted to Mr. G. Hanson, Volunteer Sergeant of the 1st Gloucestershire Artillery:—The volunteers were formed in a line of battalions, in contiguous columns at quarter distance, varying from 400 to 900 strong; four battalions forming a brigade, with the exception of the Artillery, which consisted of two battalions only. The whole mass or line was formed into two grand divisions, the first being the largest, embracing, in addition to four battalions (the strength of the second division), the Artillery Brigade, and the single battalion on the extreme right, composed of Mounted Rifles, the Hon. Artillery Company, Engineers, and Artists. After the Queen had passed down the line, during which the men presented arms, preparations were made for marching past—the first movement being "Fours, right," when each company formed four deep, and turned to the right face: "Quick march" being given, they moved forward, and when the last man of the front rank of each battalion had reached the first flagstaff, A, the order "Front, turn," was given, when they moved forward at quarter-distance column, at right angles to the original line, in the direction of the second flag at B, on reaching which the orders were, "The column will wheel to the left," "Left wheel, double," and round went the



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEDAL.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK

column in "double-quick" time, when square "Forward, quick," brought them parallel to the original line, marching in quick time, still at "quarter distance." However, before reaching this centre of the line, where the Queen was stationed, each battalion opened out to wheeling distance, or, in other words, to open-distance column, and thus they marched past her Majesty at a distance of twenty-five paces from each other, the three bands of the Household Brigade playing alternately during the marching past. After each battalion had passed a short distance from the Queen the order to form once more quarter-distance column was given, when the rear companies took up the double step and closed up to the leading ones. They then marched on to the flag of the battalion, and wheeled to the left as before, thus entering on the third side of the square, after completing which it D they wheeled once more to the left and resumed the original alignment, having arrived at exactly the point from which each started, they were halted and fronted in their original position. The only other movement was an advance of the whole line simultaneously.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.
(SIXTH NOTICE—CONCLUDED.)

It requires no small effort of courage and endurance to descend to the dismal region to which sculpture is consigned, and to persevere through a complete review of the entire collection; and, when the task is over, poorly is it rewarded for the infliction how little is done amongst us for the promotion of the grandest and most sublime of the arts of design, and how little prospect of improvement there is so long as the powers that be have the sole regulation of the matter, and so long as we are of the stride we are making in painting and contrast with them the absolute falling off which we display in the sister art without being struck with the conviction that there must be some cause for it over which the labourers in the field have no control. Whether it be the influence of a vicious system of patronage and an uninformed public taste, added to the penalties of dreary darkness and unseemly crowding attached to any attempt at exhibition, the exercise of the art of sculpture in the land at present unquestionably has been for the last few years restricted to busts, monumental effigies, and testimonials—individual memorials, originating in egotism and personal vanity, often got up by subscription, and which the interests of art can only be said to subserve in degree considered. Now and then an ardent aspirant puts forward his pretensions to the higher walks of art, and when he does it is evidently only taken up because he has nothing better to do, and as a passport to notoriety and patronage in the now only remunerative employment of the busts of the age. These are not ideal, but they must not be blinked, nor their importance be underrated, if we would enter into a consideration of the probability of the art of sculpture upon a footing worthy of the intellectual genius of the age.

Of the historical or poetical works in the present exhibition the most important is that of Mr. Foley, the sculptor of the memorable statue upon it is Monti's group, "Piacere e dolore—Swift and Slow Hours" (558). The marvel of this work is the daring and masterly skill, the bold effort of imagination, as flying through the air, her weight being apparently in some degree supported by the light drapery which clings to her face and throat, of her arms and legs, and circles around and beneath her—an idea wrought out with great technical skill after the fashion of the best Roman Vitali and Greek of the Phidian period of 1851, but still one which we cannot approve of as worthy of the art, or even as suited to the nature of the situation. On the present occasion this figure are flowers in full bloom, carved in the round with great boldness and depth and sharpness of cutting. The other figure, that of Grief, is a creature of the poppy which is represented in opium and thistles. Both are very satisfactory in the modeling, and the execution throughout is of the best kind; but the idea of Time flying, art still maintains its pre-eminence. Another striking work, but of a wholly different character, is that entitled "Town and Country—a Gossip on Politics" (No. 1,000), by Mr. Bell, one of the most promising school prevails to the fullest extent. Afric's daughters, with their coal-black skin, their long, curly heads, coming out in full force, and all together apart from the stream, are absolute copies from life, and wonderful is the generic idiosyncrasy expressed in them.

J. S. Westmacott's female figure (948), supposed to be stooping over a stream, is graceful and pleasing; but his two bas-reliefs within two arches in the right frame (1045)—"Mercy and Truth are met together; Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other" (Psalm 85)—are of a very superior order of merit. The motives of the two subjects are elegant and touching, and the grouping of the figures throughout is harmonious in their contrast. The whole is conceived and executed in the purest taste. Pierce's two pictures (905 and 962), illustrative of the Christian Acts of Mercy, forming part of a monument recently erected, by command of the Queen, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of the late Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol—and the earliest spirit of the Revival, and display great power in invention and composition. The subject of the four in compartments are—1. Visiting the Sick, Distributing Bread, and Forgiveness of the Penitent.

J. Hancock's plaster group, "Melancholy and Mirth" (951), is an ambitious effort, but in execution does not quite come up to the mark. Melancholy is intended as a realisation of the

Penative nux, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,

in Milton's "Il Penseroso," Mirth of the "goddess fair and free" the heaven ybred of Jonson's "Allegro." Of the latter we have the "jocund walking" with even step and musing gait," the latter dancing up to her on "light fantastic toe," and seeking to poke her into good humour. The idea is a rather bold venture of the artist, and the very opposite creations into juxtaposition, and the result could only be a mongrel one in the hands of a sculptor who is not a thorough master. As it is, the work fails through the violence of the contrast between the two figures, and the excess of effort too plainly visible in that represented Mirth.

J. H. Foley's diploma work, "The Elder Brother in Comus" (969), exhibits the merits of classical study in the treatment of the figure is symmetrical, but attenuated perhaps, even beyond the point essential to grace. The head is finely set on the shoulders, and the face has all the expression of an listening attentively, eagerly, and anxiously to sounds of doubtful import. The upilted right hand assists this action from the left, which is resting on his staff.

"Fresh from the Bath" (987), by W. C. Marshall, though described as a portrait, is too elegant as a study of infant life to be placed in that category. The plump little fellow is rolling on his back over the egg he throws in the air, playing with a lily which he has gathered from the stream, the whole group with the water surrounding it. The roundness and softness of the flesh are admirable.

"Maternal Duty" (1,007), by G. Fergusson, a type of female beauty, exactly at the age between womanhood and childhood, is a pleasing subject, the attitude and expression being marked by grace and purity, in the mother's face and figure, which is bending fondly and proud around in sharp and unbroken folds.

"Jephtha and his Daughter" (953), by Fontana ("Thou hast brought me very low"—Judges xi. 35), is an unfavourable example of degenerate Italian art, small in purpose, and the subject tortured away with small work and the drapery heavy, and hanging in an ungraceful mass.

Another Italian artist, T. Ambuchi, is guilty of many sins against good taste and correct artistic judgment in a small group with a high aim, entitled "Love Triumphant" (1003). It consists of a female figure sustaining an infant, while she points the attention of a boy to a scroll which he holds in his hand. Though consisting of only three figures, the composition is overcrowded and confused; the figure of the boy, woman, her left leg lifted up upon a pile of stones, in order to support the weight of the baby, is by no means elegant. The carving in many points is far from what it should be; the limbs and figure of the infant are too long, and want roundness and fleshiness.

We remark a nice intention and elegant outline in G. Halse's marble statuette, "Nydia, the Blind Flower-girl" (962); and great simplicity and elegance in J. Durham's marble statue of "Charity" (1034). The execution in both works is of a highly praiseworthy character, and rank as to hold out promise of future success to their authors.

C. Wilkes's "Elegiac Poetry" (1001) is bold in conception, and presents many striking points in the performance, but the bust is cast in too heavy a mould for one of the muses; and a somewhat similar remark will apply to Mr. F. Woodington's "Ariel" (1087), which, barring this consideration, is in many respects a creditable performance. So, also, is the same artist's bas-relief, "The Captive" (1085), supposed "by the ruins of Babylon;" but the pose of the figure strikes us as a little uncertain.

Oh for something new in the "memorial line," if it is to be much longer extended! Mr. J. Bell, to whose hands the posthumous honours of the late Duke and men of the Royal Artillery with the Crimea have been confided, can think of nothing better to that end than a large figure of Victory, which, in the form of an angel, is placed on a memorial to be erected on the Parade at Woolwich. This large impersonation is represented descending from a cloud along cords and pendulum by belt, on which is inscribed, "Dieu et mon droit;" and is in the act of distributing wreaths of laurel among the crowds of the rank and file below provided.

The recent competition for memorial statues to that noble creature Havelock, whose love and bravery endeared his name to the army and the hearts of his countrymen, called forth many competitors, of whom Mr. Thornicroft appears to have been one. The small model he there exhibited was certainly not much, in wanting the head and hands. The hero of Lucknow is represented with his sword point downwards in his right hand, the bible in his left, and with his eyes cast up to heaven; and on the ground is the inscription "Thanks be to God, which giveth to us this victory." This attempted mixture of the soldier and the divine is not what is wanted as a commemoration of military service, whether in India or elsewhere, and suggests all the evils of an armed dictation of principles, which in India is especially to be deprecated. The heroic character of the soldier should be treated by art in all its sternness and singleness.

A very fine specimen of modeling in the precious metals may be pointed to in the "Shield presented by the County and City of Worcester to Major-General Pakington," Chairman of the Quarter Sessions during twenty-four years, designed by H. H. Armstead, and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Bookell. The designs, which are extremely nicely executed in low relief, are emblematic of the worthy Baronet's various public services as Free-trader of the Corporation, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of the great education, and Judge at sessions.

Amongst the miscellaneous subjects J. Thomas's colossal bust of the Prince Consort (946), executed for the Midland Institute, Birmingham, stands conspicuous, and is remarkable for the truth of the likeness and the praiseworthy simplicity of the treatment. Mr. Bennett Woodcroft's "Portrait Marble Statuette" of a Child (949) is a study full of originality and much promise. Mr. Bell's "Portrait Bust of a Gentleman" (1,004), executed by command of the Queen, and intended for the memorial unveiling to the figure, in hard marble, is a mistake in the application of material. Let us, in conclusion, commend the following:—"Bust of a Lady" (1,005), by Mr. Durham; "Bust of Mr. Mundy" (1,006), "The late General Sir William Napier" (967), by G. G. Adams; "Head of a Child" (1,008), by Mr. Foley; "Bust of Mr. Gibson" (1,035), by J. Thomas; "The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland" (1020), with strongly-marked character, by J. Moore; "Bust of Mr. R.A." (1,021), by Bruhl Spanish Minister; and "Portrait Marble Statuette" of a Child (949) is a study full of originality and much promise. Mr. Bell's "Portrait Bust of a Gentleman" (1,004), executed by command of the Queen, and intended for the memorial unveiling to the figure, in hard marble, is a mistake in the application of material. Let us, in conclusion, commend the following:—"Bust of a Lady" (1,005), by Mr. Durham; "Bust of Mr. Mundy" (1,006), "The late General Sir William Napier" (967), by G. G. Adams; "Head of a Child" (1,008), by Mr. Foley; "Bust of Mr. Gibson" (1,035), by J. Thomas; "The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland" (1020), with strongly-marked character, by J. Moore; "Bust of Mr. R.A." (1,021), by Bruhl Spanish Minister; and "Portrait Marble Statuette" of a Child (949) is a study full of originality and much promise. The lucky possessor of the bust is, we believe, a handsome income by its exhibition. In the aggregate the product of the sale did not exceed five hundred pounds.

The banquet usually provided for the Directors at the Crystal Palace, mainly through the instrumentality of good-natured Sir Joseph Paxton, rather contracted than expanded its dimensions this year, judging by the speeches, we could not help deploring the very small extent to which the schoolmaster seems to have been abroad in the instruction of English men and women in the French language. Even Lord Elcho, in the exception of Mr. Locke, M.P., there does not seem to have been an attempt in the whole party to speak French, even when the words of Stratford-atte-Bowe," as Geoffrey Chaucer has it. It was better, perhaps, under the circumstances, to adhere to the vernacular; and one can't regret the absence of the British Ambassador when the esteemed George IV. at the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims. The Ambassador of the day, not being much versed in French, thanks in a French speech for the proposal of the health of his Royal master. Addressing his Majesty of France, after much coughing, he began —"Sire, le lion, nous pense, nous—(cough as before)—nous—(cough), he couldn't get beyond "the King, my master"; and as "Le Roi, mon maître" he sat down, and remained so during the remainder of his sojourn in France.

We have a little word to say concerning "Turkish art." Our readers are aware that strict Mohammedans have an abhorrence of pictorial representations of the human form divine. The heterodox Persians, indeed, being of the Shiah sect, do not go so far in condemnation; but devout Osmanlis hate portraiture as bitterly as the old Puritans hated the painted glass. The consequence is, that, in the presents of diplomatic intercourse have, however, mitigated the severity of this prejudice, so far as the Turkish Court is concerned; and the other day a portrait of the Sultan, by a magnificent diamond bracelet, was presented by Dran Bey, the Turkish Minister at Brussels, to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. Not there being much of the Turk—political motive for this artistic present. The Don Basilico—or, considering their nationality, the Bastiloffs—of a certain Legation at Paris have been lately presented to the Emperor and Empress by the Belgian Government and the Porte, because the Duke de Brabant, on his recent visit to Constantinople, was so remember as a gift some magnificent chibouks, ornamented with diamonds, which the Sultan had sent him for his own particular smoking. The commander of the faithful, however, by the way, is reported to be the illustrious descendant of the son of King Leopold, gives a significant denial to the idle tittle-tattle which has been set afloat in connection with the appropriation of his diamond-mounted pipes by the young Belgian Duke. In any case the story is a curious parallel to one told about Ibrahim Pacha and the Duke of Wellington. Amongst the sights of London he was taken to the Bank of England; and the chief cashier, according to the pleasant custom, placed a small packet of bank-notes in his hand and told him that he had a million pounds sterling in his possession. Whereupon, so runneth the legend, the terrible commander of the Moslem hosts looked at it curiously, and quietly slipped the bank-notes into the pockets of his baggy gallipots. His Highness's imagination evidently conceived it meant was intended as backsheish, and it was with some difficulty and much perturbation that the authorities explained to his Highness that even the Bank of England was not empowered to make such costly presents.

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LITERATURE AND ART.

THERE is a lull just now both in the republic of letters and in the empire of art. Crack shots would seem to be held in more importance in England than smart books, and artists appear to think more of hitting the bull's-eye than the public taste. The more peaceable class of painters are preparing for their sketching tours; and we hear of publishers who are diporting themselves on the banks of the Arno, or are "up at a villa" in the Apennines. Across the water the periodical pamphlet seems to have exhausted and absorbed all other kinds of literature. "The Cornhill," "Good Words," and "Macmillan" by "L'Empire du Rhin et le Royaume de Cologne." We suppose we shall next have brochures from M. Dumas' indefatigable press undertaking to prove that Folkestone is Boulogne, and that the natural modern boundary of France is at John o' Groat's House; and that the French won the battle of Agincourt. Of course "they manage these things better in France;" but we did our pamphleteering more than two centuries ago in the days of Bynne, Colman, Martin Marprelate, and rare Sir William Davenant, and trenchant Prince Penniless Nash, and fierce old Sir John Birkenhead. Those were the pamphleteers for brave invective, for good, sound, honest abuse. "He hath lately published three bandboxes against me," writes Rynne of an adversary, alluding to the custom of pasting sheets of works that did not sell inside those necessary travelling companions.

The sale of the once gay and cheerful Egyptian Hall are now indeed desolate. On Wednesday and Thursday last all the fittings of the Mont Blanc Room—the paintings, both of the "Monarch of Mountains," the Rhine, Paris, and the Canton River, and the multifarious contents of the Chinese Museum, formed by poor Albert Smith—were sold by auction. Many old friends were present, and many intrinsically trifling objects brought "rarity" prices as mementoes of the gifted man and good fellow to his last home. Thus, the Rev. Mr. Barham, the possessor of a bundle of "cash," a hundred of which, according to the correspondent of the Times, are to be buried with him, was seen shaving "a gentleman j" another bid eagerly for the model of a "golden lily," or Chinese lady's small foot; another purchased a set of cattle-bells from Switzerland; while others were content with a pilgrim's scrip, a fan, a kettle for heating "samshee," a tearbottle, an opium pipe, and a "cracke trade." Many would have prized a physician's tinctures, or a "cracke trade." Many would have prized the quaint little clock to the right of the proscenium from the halls, at whose last stroke of eight the lecturer was wont to dismiss with such ready and punctuality in his returns. The clock, however, was bought in. Some of the pictorial and other illustrations brought fabulous prices; but it was as amazing as melancholy to see the exquisite little rehearsal of landscape scenery by William Beverley, and the productions of which must have cost much time and labour, knocked down for a few shillings each. A beautiful panorama of the Canton River, by P. Phillips we saw purchased for a trifle by a friend. The lucky purchaser, by the by, is he wise, realise a handsome income by its exhibition. In the aggregate the product of the sale did not exceed five hundred pounds.

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THE CONSTANTINOPLE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

—Mr. Fry closed the course of lectures for the season a few days ago, by a discourse on "Henry Lord Brougham." Our Ambassador was present. This institution is progressing favourably under the presidency of Mr. Fry, who formed; members are daily admitted, and it is expected that at the close of the season a number of lectures, from eminent men in the Metropolis, and it will give the English community at Pera an opportunity of literary and scientific intercourse, which has hitherto been wanting, and will be a means of doing great good.

THE CHARLATAN CASE.—The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 22nd ult. says:—"We are informed that Mr. Martin Escalante, a British subject, who had resided for many years in this city, after a most patient investment of upwards of fifteen months in Cadiz, at Malaga was arrested in the night of May, 1859, and after being given to various persons copies of the Old Testament in the Spanish language, and was brought to trial on the charge of attempting to change the religion of Spain. The discovery was made that the charge was a perjured, and sentenced him to nine years' hard servitude. The sentence, it is understood, compared with the practical acts charged against Mr. Escalante, excited much astonishment. The friends of religious toleration and liberty of conscience will be glad to learn that Escalante's imprisonment is not considered by the British Government as must be attributed to the circumstance that he was a British subject. The case has been referred to a superior Court, the Audiencia Territorial, which has annulled the sentence pronounced by the district judge, and declared Mr. Escalante innocent of the offence with which he was charged, and ordered the costs of the procedure to be defrayed by the Crown."

Relics of the Past.

ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF CHARLES VII. OF FRANCE FOR THE DEMOLITION OF THE ENGLISH COATS-ARMORIAL IN THE CASTLE OF ROUEN.

THE original (in old French) of the subjoined injunction is preserved in the *Add. MSS.* at the British Museum. It has never before been printed; though, as an historic fragment illustrative of a period when the sapiensness of the Government, influenced by Queen Margaret of Anjou, permitted our Norman provinces to be wrested from us, it certainly deserves publicity. To the historian, indeed, it possesses peculiar interest, since it serves to show that the English surrender of Rouen, or at least of its stronghold, took place some months before the date usually assigned to the evacuation :—

This is to order the destruction of certain armories of England remaining in the castle and palace of the King our Lord at Rouen, which, by the ordinance of the Lords of his great Council, have been ordered to be defaced and erased, seeing that the said armories are a mark or relic of the memory of the sovereignty usurped by the English. And forit is proper to remove the armories which are designed in three parts upon the great tower of the palace, which forms the corner of the River Seine. And, in like manner, it is proper to remove other armories of the King upon a little tower near to the same great tower. *Likewise*, in the gallery of the said castle towards Saint Patrick, at a window of brickwork overhanging the Seine, are many armories and devices, as roots (?) and other things, which it is proper to remove and erase. And the labour of removing the said armories, the providing of workmen and paying of wages, has been undertaken at a price by Master Nicole Duval, mason, for the sum of 81 livres tournois. In the year of grace MCCCCXLIX, the 21 day of January, in the Court of our Lord the King at Rouen, before Guillaume Gonbert, Esquire, and the said place, appeared Guillaume Pontis, deputy to Richart Desbuez, during the time the said Desbuez was in the army of the King our Lord, engaged for the carrying on of his wars, in the office of master of the works of carpentry of the King our Lord, and in the bailliage of Rouen, who informed us, and has related upon oath that, with respect to the above mentioned works of the castle and the performance thereof according to that which is above written, he had made three proclamations in the customary locality, making known that the contract of adjudication would be this day given before us or our Lieutenant to the last bidder. After which notice we caused it to be several times proclaimed, that it might learn if there were any person who would state the said work, or perform it for less than the price aforesaid. And since no person has appeared for the performance thereof the said work remained, and was given and adjudged to the said master Guillaume Du Val, for the said price of 81 livres tournois, for all things. Made the day and year above. —DURAMEL.—(*Add. MSS.*)

In the same collection (Chart 4065) is another document, a complement of the above, showing that the order of Council was duly carried out, and which, literally translated, runs thus :—

I, Guillaume Pontis, mason, subject to Messire, deputy under Richart Desbuez, master of the works of the said trade for the King our Sovereign in the bailliage of Rouen, during the time that he Desbuez was occupied in the service of the King our Lord, engaged in the wars carrying out of his wars, certify to all to whom it appertains that, by the ordinance and commandment of the Lords the Treasurers of the King, Master Nicole Du Val, mason, dwelling at Rouen, has taken away and erased the armories of stone made in the form of the arms of England which were in the lower part of the lodging and palace of the Castle and Palace of the King our Lord at Rouen, according to the order thereof given to him under those treasurers' seals, which I have seen, which I use in the exercise of my said commission. Which arms have been well and duly erased, according to the contract, as has been set down to the letter. In witness whereof I have set my seal and presents with my said seal the xiiij of May in the year MCCCC.—PONTIS.

(a) Ravisez.—One of the devices of Edward III. was the root of an oak-tree with two sprouting saplings.

THE LEGEND OF ST. PATRICK'S HAND.

Not long since we were gravely informed by one of the spirit-raising journals that the shadowy fingers of Dante had been evoked, and seen, before several witnesses, to convey a sprig of orange-flower to the bevy of his poetical sisters. We may be pardoned, therefore, for relating a tradition which concerns the real, substantial, though legendary hand of St. Patrick, and which requires no greater degree of faith to warrant its credibility :—

A tidal basin in Lough Cone, alias Strangford, connected with the Irish Channel, flows up the River Quoile at Downpatrick, and washes the base of a hill which, in one of its caves, is said to contain the skeletal of the see of Down once stood, now replaced by a modern edifice. The consecrated ground still remains distinct; rendered more sacred as the burial-place of St. Patrick, who died there in A.D. 493, and was there interred. In the same narrow house were deposited the mortal remains of St. Bridget (one of the three Irish Saint and Princess), by some, who advocated the marriage of priests, said to have been the spouse of St. Patrick; by others, the Canoness of the abbeying Nunnery of Sani, where she presided over her holy auspices. However this may be, they are generally supposed to occupy a portion of the traditional double grave, with the remainder of the see of Down once stood, now replaced by a modern edifice. The consecrated ground still remains distinct; rendered more sacred as the burial-place of St. Patrick, who died there in A.D. 493, and was there interred. In the same narrow house were deposited the mortal remains of St. Bridget (one of the three Irish Saint and Princess), by some, who advocated the marriage of priests, said to have been the spouse of St. Patrick; by others, the Canoness of the abbeying Nunnery of Sani, who presided over her holy auspices. However this may be, they are generally supposed to occupy a portion of the traditional double grave, with the remainder of innumerable pilgrims to do homage to their sanctity. A splendid memorial of the last place of sepulture was said, to have been erected by St. Columba, who left other monuments of his pious munificence at Hy-Columb-Kill—that is, the Island of Columb's Church, or Iona, on the coast of Argyle, in Scotland. This Columba is said to have been a disciple of St. Patrick, and had frequent intercourse with Ireland through the Port of Lecargavy, one of the ancient Kings, whom he assisted in arranging an amicable settlement with his turbulent bards or Ileas, who seem to have been the Seaters or Privy Council of the kingdom. The Port of Lecargavy, who was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, St. Columba, who left other monuments of his piety, by a solemn injunction that, whenever he died, his body should be laid in St. Patrick's grave. He breathed his last as Icolumbkill; but at that period, during one of the hurricanes which assaults with violence the western coast, a solemn injunction that, whenever he died, his body should be laid in St. Patrick's grave. He breathed his last as Icolumbkill; but at that period, during one of the hurricanes which assaults with violence the western coast, a tidal wave, which appeared to have risen from the ground for a long, long period. A scroll on the lid gave the name of the deceased, "Columba," with a direction that it should be deposited in St. Patrick's grave. All heard of his tomb but his body, and the search proved, as an impassable difficulty, therefore, arose in fixing on the precise place of sepulture, when, in the absence of discussion and anxious inquiry as to the exact site, an aged hand was seen slowly to emerge from the ground with an episcopal ring on one of the fingers, as if held forth to offer the hospitality of a resting-place to his saintly brother. The mysterious omen was accepted by the clergy and the people; the immigrant coffin was deposited in the grave thus distinguished, and, in testimony of this miraculous intervention, the protruded hand was covered by some of the holy men then present, was covered with a case of silver wire gilt, and for a long time used as a charm in the case of various diseases. For many centuries it remained in possession of a respectable family named Russell, with whom it was seen by the writer of this note. It is now said to be in the safe keeping of a right reverend prelate of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THEO.—Look again at the diagram of Problem No. 852, and you will find a Black Kt at Black's square. You will also see that the Pawn White taken is Black's Q Kt. After the second move of Black, read "and mate follows in two moves."

H. T. H.—Your solution is right; it shall be inserted next week.

J. T.—Thanks; next week, if we can find the solution. But are you sure of having copied the position correctly?

J. T., Derby, and others.—All inquiries concerning the chess column or the chess openings should be addressed to E. Walker, Esq., Scrope-terrace, Cambridge. The general prize problems is not yet issued.

** The replies to many correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM NO. 855.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 854.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. R to K 8th	K to B 6th, Q 4th, or Q 6th	3. B to K 6th
2. B to Q Kt 3rd	K moves	4. B Mates.

JAPANESE CHESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, which appears to be by far the most able and respectable exponent of chess in the United States, contains an exceedingly interesting narrative of a visit to the chess-room of the Japanese Embassy to the Philadelphia Chess Club. From this account we extract the following :—

"With our characteristic enterprise, we determined at the outset to convert the Japanese visit into a grand match between the champions of Asiatic and Occidental chess, and we indulged strong hopes of embellishing to-day's columns with a Japanese problem and game. Tomoo Bogen-no-kami, and Tatswandi Ogurwakura, or some of the other leading players of the Nyphon Ko-ku-jo-ki-ku-sho.

"A set of Japanese chessmen, which we borrowed from a friend for the purpose, served in the place of a demonstration board. In the reception-room, where a couple of our strange guests were busily occupied with a variety of articles strewed over their table, they immediately recognized the chessmen, and turned them out on the table to explain their use. In the absence of a board they asked, in very intelligible language, for a piece of paper, and with extraordinary rapidity laid out a 'board,' writing the names of the pieces, with great accuracy, in their appropriate squares. We shall print this photograph elsewhere very highly as an interesting memento of the Embassy.

"Having amused ourselves with these as a familiar game among our visitors, our next aim was to witness their play, and to this end we brought out our diplomatic set-to box, to secure a visit from some of the Japanese players to the rooms of the Philadelphia Chess Club. But here our troubles began, and it would be for some amusing to our readers than it was to ourselves if we were to narrate our experiences in pursuit of this laudable object.

"In the first place, with whom we could not succeed, we received the utmost politeness and courtesy, and endless promises to promote our wishes, but the promises were not fulfilled, and we soon found that the difficulties in the tremendous that all our attempts to prosecute our investigations into this subject, as literature, Geography, Government, Home and Foreign Government, and culture had not Dr. M'Donald, of the United States' Navy-Department, some obligation to assist him on behalf, and at the eleventh hour procured for us the much-desired interview.

"But, alas! how fallacious are human hopes and expectations! After every difficulty seemed to be overcome, an obstacle arose upon which we had not counted, and, in the place of meeting the Naval Lieutenant, we found he become most unconfortably familiar. We allude to the immobility and caprice of the Japanese chessmen, which most inconsiderately refused to obey the mechanical movement. 'One man can lead a horse to water, but ten cannot make him drink,' said the old adage, and we found it equally true that a chessboard, arrayed in great style and accompanied by the redoubtable 'Tommy,' carrying a sword instead of a cane, would be himself, and not to be led to the carriage. One of them suddenly took it into his head to change his mind, and, making some trifling excuse, left the room, and the rest followed. All explanations and entreaties were utterly fruitless, and in a few moments they abruptly terminated our visit, and retired to their own quarters.

"We might well have now abandoned the pursuit in despair, but all Chesdom was thoroughly aroused in the matter, and the Naval Lieutenant, more of the chief, a final, and, we are happy to say, a successful, effort was made to accomplish our purpose.

"Through the kind offices of the gallant Captain Porter, to whom, in connection with all the members of the Naval Commission, we Philadelphians are indebted for a thousand courtesies, a number of the best chessplayers were invited to visit our rooms, which they did about noon yesterday.

"The delegation consisted of eight of the nobility, each carrying his long, heavy sword in one hand, and some of them a light fan in the other. After a few minutes spent in exchanging salutations (for which purpose nearly all of them had manufactured 'calling cards' with their names in English on the table which had been prepared for them, and the first game of Japanese chess ever played in a Christian land (except we have been told that a game in the mansion of the Japanese quarters since the Embassy reached America) was begun. The players, one of whom, Yamada Wongajee, is one of the handsomest men we ever saw, drew for the first move, by tossing one of the Pawns into the middle of the board. They were then presented to the table facing the opponent, and the game proceeded by the advance of the Pawns, followed by the other pieces. The board and the pieces had been marked and numbered, and we had hoped to be able to make some record of the game for publication, but this was impossible, as the players all scrambled to see and saw that the attempt would be entirely fruitless. As the game progressed it was found necessary to make explanations of the moves to the interpreter (one of the players was rapidly gaining ground, and they all laughed heartily), but good-natured explanations and laughter were all that could be accomplished on Saturday and Monday.

The Bishop of Winchester and the Archdeacon of Surrey are holding a series of meetings through the county in aid of the Surrey Church Association, the great object of which is to secure the co-operation of the laity in making provision for the augmentation of their parochial cures.

The King of Denmark has returned from the Swedish camp in Boras, and gone to Copenhagen, still any more than usual, but in a state of quietness.

Mr. Maclean retires from the secretaryship of the Customs, after a service of half a century. Entering the department at an early age, Mr. Maclean rose gradually through the grade of junior clerk to the position of secretary, to which he was appointed in 1850.

Dr. Ker Porter has left a sum of £100 for the consideration of the Organisation Commission on the plan of the programme for the fourth session of the International Statistical Congress, which will be held in London July 16 and the five following days.

A letter from Rome in the *Gazette du Midi* states that the Pope, on the anniversary of his coronation, entered the Sistine Chapel wearing the new tiara presented to him by the Palatine Guard. It is ornamented with a number of precious stones, and cost 20,000 f.

The visitors to the Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 6287; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 8406; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 7091; one student's ticket was issued; total, 21,784.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred that the diapason of the French Commission shall be adopted in the orchestras of the Imperial theatres instead of that which is now in use. A sum of 100,000 f. has been awarded as an indemnity to the artistes for changing the instruments.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales has contributed £50 towards the completion of the School of Art, Vassouth.

A pair of silver bugles were presented on Thursday week, on the Parade, Mount Wise, Devonport, to the 3rd Devon Rifle Corps.

An Inland Revenue return just issued states that the paper duty collected in the year ending last March amounted to £1,451,254.

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. intend to erect an obelisk at Medfra to the victims of the wreck of the *Royal Charter*.

A German journal states that the Prince Regent of Prussia will pay a visit to the Prussian Rhine Provinces in the camp of Cialons.

The coroner's inquiry into the antimony poisoning case at Liverpool has terminated in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner.

The *Stamford Mercury* says that the Rev. John Rattenbury is likely to be the president of the next Wesleyan Conference.

A new landing-pier at King Henry Stairs, Wapping, in lieu of the old Tunnel Pier, was opened on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Edward Coleridge, of the South Wales Circuit, has been appointed secretary to the Berwick-upon-Tweed Bribery Commission.

The *Burnley Advertiser* states that at least £1000 has been subscribed as the contribution of Birmingham to the Cobden Fund.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 850,000 lb., a decrease of 100,000 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Mr. Joseph Wyon has had the honour to submit for the inspection of the Queen and the Prince Consort impressions from the die of his medal to commemorate the opening of the Victoria Bridge in Canada.

In the year ending the 31st of March last the duty collected from railways amounted to £3,013,212; the duty on stage-carriages to £127,873; and on hackney-carriages to £56,203.

A Berlin paper affirms that the château of Rosenhofen, the summer residence of the late Emperor Nicholas, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II., in case he should find it necessary to retreat from Naples.

On Monday evening a most successful entertainment was held at Heywood, when it was resolved to establish a volunteer corps to be called the Heywood Company of the 8th Lancashire (Bury).

Garibaldi has published a decree which expels all Jesuits and Liguorists from Sicily, and orders that any estates belonging to those religious orders shall be administered with the property of the State.

Mr. Nichols, the newly-appointed Insolvency Commissioner, took his seat last Saturday, for the first time, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Law.

The convention between England, Austria, and the Porte, for the establishment of a submarine telegraph line from Rognsa to Alexandria, is said to have been signed at Constantinople last week.

General the Marquis de Lauriston has just died at Paris, aged seventy. He was a grandson of the Legion of Honour, and formerly a Peer of France.

The troops in Woolwich garrison assembled on parade on Tuesday, at an early hour, and marched to Dartford Heath, a distance of eight miles, where an encampment is to be formed.

On the 24th ult. the Te Deum in the churches of all the churches in Prussia will be toiled from eight till nine in the morning, as a tribute to the memory of Queen Louisa, the late mother of the King of Prussia.

Great hosts of locusts have made their appearance in Hungary, and parts of the estates belonging to Baron Sina have already been ravaged by the voracious insects.

On the premises of a returned convict, named Wallace, who is at present in custody in Glasgow, stolen goods to the amount of £600 or £700 have been found.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that a more complete and efficient system of drilling has been carried out for the inspection of the volunteers throughout the country.

Father Fellelti, who took part in the abduction of the child Mortara, has been sentenced to the galleys for the Deuxième Classe of La Minerva at Rome—in recompense, possibly, for his nine months' imprisonment.

Dr. Dunbar and Northumberland Girls' Reformatory Institution at Sunderland has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a reformatory school.

The post-mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome Bonaparte let to the discovery of a ball which had rumained in his chest after a duel which he had had with a member of the Paris Municipality.

Captain Charles Duncan Cannon, Vice-Consul at Poti, in the Black Sea, is appointed Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, in the room of the late Mr. W. C. Plowden.

The Provisional Government of Sicily has appointed Prince de San Giuseppe Ministre d'Affaires at London, and the Duke de Reccefurto to a similar post at Paris.

A grand archery fête commenced on Wednesday at Bath, Archers, both ladies and gentlemen, in large numbers from all parts of the country to compete for numerous and valuable prizes.

The officers of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers had their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Manchester, Lieutenant-Colonel De Rin, Sir E. Cust, K.C.H., Colonel of the regiment, presided.

It is said on the Continent that there is a grand review of the volunteers in Scotland, in the King's Park, Stirling, by the Queen, on her journey to Balmoral.

Lord Palmerston has granted £10 out of the Royal Bounty Fund to Abraham Cann, formerly the champion wrestler, and now in a state of total darkness, aged seventy years old.

Mr. Gover, of Princes-street, Bedford-row, has published a new picture map of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, compiled expressly for the illustrated London News, and corrected to date.

Five thousand harvestmen (says Monday's *Liverpool Mercury*) have already left the county for the south during the week, and there was a regular skirmish fight between about 1000 of the Connaught men before they started.

The West Riding constabulary, at Bradford, have been settling off old scores with a host of offending tipplers during the last week, by prosecuting for drunkenness, and the number of punishments completed both on Saturday and Monday.

The Bishop of Winchester and the Archdeacon of Surrey are holding a series of meetings through the county in aid of the Surrey Church Association, the great object of which is to secure the co-operation of the laity in making provision for the augmentation of their parochial cures.

The King of Denmark has returned from the Swedish camp in Boras, and gone to Copenhagen still any more than usual, but in a state of quietness.

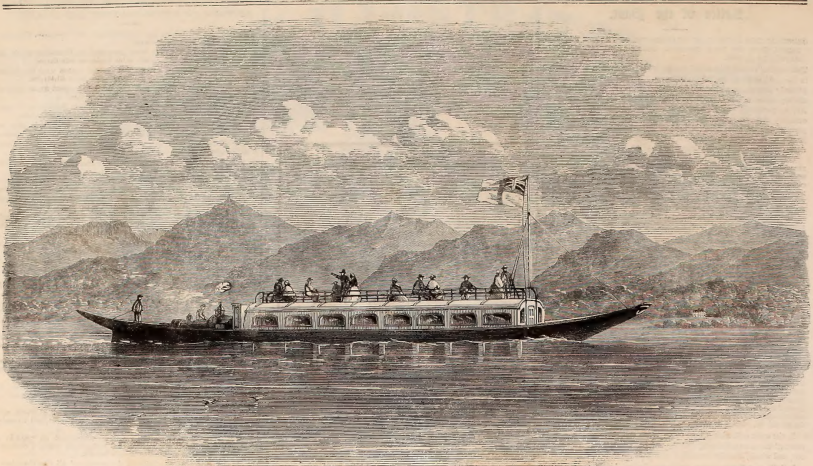
Mr. Maclean retires from the secretaryship of the Customs, after a service of half a century. Entering the department at an early age, Mr. Maclean rose gradually through the grade of junior clerk to the position of secretary, to which he was appointed in 1850.

Dr. Ker Porter has left a sum of £100 for the consideration of the Organisation Commission on the plan of the programme for the fourth session of the International Statistical Congress, which will be held in London July 16 and the five following days.

A letter from Rome in the *Gazette du Midi* states that the Pope, on the anniversary of his coronation, entered the Sistine Chapel wearing the new tiara presented to him by the Palatine Guard. It is ornamented with a number of precious stones, and cost 20,000 f.

The visitors to the Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 6287; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 8406; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 7091; one student's ticket was issued; total, 21,784.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred that the diapason of the French Commission shall be adopted in the orchestras of the Imperial theatres instead of that which is now in use. A sum of 100,000 f. has been awarded as an indemnity to the artistes for changing the instruments.



STEAM-GONDOLA FOR CONISTON LAKE, LANCASHIRE.—SEE PAGE 20.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

In consequence of the extraordinary continuance of unfavourable weather the summer modes have a great difficulty this year in making their ordinary debut, much to the regret of the Parisians, as well-doubtless, as to that of many of our fair readers; and the modistes have joined in the complaints made by many other commercial branches on account of the dulness of the spring, which has been one of the most unprolific in the annals of female dress during the present century. Like good generals, however, the dressmakers of the French capital have not been idle in making their arrangements for the summer campaign, in which they may justly hope to make up for lost time. They and the linendrapers have entered with spirit upon the summer operations, as witness the large and beautiful stocks of light silks of all descriptions, barège dresses of the most tasteful patterns, and a collection of gazes de Chambery that renders a selection difficult. A still greater difficulty, however, will occur in the choice of the bonnets, for they are as rich in variety as they are elegant in their composition. It may be well to remark that they are of somewhat larger size than those worn in Paris during the spring, and of greater proportions in all respects than the small adhering chapeaux that grace the heads of our fair countrywomen. Of the two selected from a magasin of the Rue Richelieu we give a short description. The first was a rice-chip, with lace bavolet and black velvet bow and ends in the centre of it, and an elegant white rolling feather; the tour-de-tête composed of lace and dasies mixed with black velvet, the flower over the centre of the forehead surmounted by gilt stars. The second, equally charming, was of white silk; blonde fall, cap of blue flowers and blonde, bottom of the crown relieved by blue flowers and velvet bow, the latter enlivened with one or two of the gilt ornaments just now, it would seem, de rigueur.

We cannot believe that this yellow invasion of earrings, waist-bands, and buckles is destined for a long existence; for if such were the case European ladies would eventually look more like the fair sex in New Zealand than denizens of that quarter of the globe in which civilisation has hitherto been considered as marching hand in hand with good taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Light grey striped silk robe, with flat, high-necked, and round corsage, and plain skirt; the waistband fastened with a Byzantine buckle. Scarf-mantelet of the same material as the dress, trimmed with a small flounced edging. Muslin collar and sleeves. Bonnet of white tulle, sloping rather sharply towards the ears, and ornamented with a cap composed of small rosebuds and blonde.

Fig. 2. *Dress for an Evening Party.*—This dress is also of silk, but light-blue in colour and low-necked as to the corsage, which is brought to a point at the bottom of the chemisette. The chemisette itself is plaited, and bordered with Valenciennes lace insertion. Plain skirt. The sleeves are very short, and consist simply of a small flounce falling gracefully over large lace sleeves drawn in at the wrist and fastened by a bracelet. The headdress is composed of a row of jet beads, terminated by silk bows corresponding in colour with the robe.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Young Lady.*—The skirt of this convenient dress is of piqué, having a white ground sprinkled over with small Pompadour flowers. As in the preceding Illustration, the jupe is quite plain. The casaque is of light-coloured flannel, very long-waisted, descending to a point, and fastened with buttons. The sleeves, close-fitting at the top, gradually increase in width, and are drawn in at the wrist, which is fastened with an elastic bracelet. Plain linen collar. Headdress of black velvet in the back hair, enlivened by a few of the before-mentioned gilt trinkets.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1040.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In the days when essays were a part of our literature many of its high professors thought the advantages of foreign travel a subject sufficiently recondite, and certainly sufficiently interesting, to occupy their attention, and to form the groundwork of elaborate discourses. In comparatively modern times the same subject was utilised as the groundwork of treatises at the Universities, and, of course, of themes at schools; and, if we remember rightly, Lord Eldon when at Oxford gained a prize for English composition upon exactly that text. No doubt the enforced insularity of our population caused this subject to be made matter of almost curious inquiry, and the distinction of having gone through what was called the grand tour was viewed in a half-envious, half-ridiculous light. The locomotion of English Sovereigns and English Princes was still more circumscribed than that of the nobility and gentry; and the progresses of George IV. to the different parts of his dominions were innovations so decided as to create an enthusiasm somewhat factitious as regarded the individual, but probably very real as regarded the King. Of course, Royalty has partaken of the general rage for travel, which in an especial degree now characterises almost every class of persons in this country, and the interchange of visits between Monarchs and Potentates of regal and princely estate has become as much an established if not as frequent a custom as the autumnal run over Europe is to those of the general public, English and foreign, who have the leisure and the necessary



INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH,—THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 43.

means. The journeyings of Emperors, and Queens, and Kings, especially when they culminate in Royal congresses, are seldom without a purpose, indirect or immediate; but still they are parts and symbols of a system which seems to be generally settled, and on which probably the prophets and expectants of universal peace and goodwill among men, not without reason, base a great deal of their hopes for the attainment of that commercial and social millennium in the proximate advent of which they believe. At this moment great interest is felt in a progress of travel on the part of the Heir Apparent to the throne of these realms. The first aspect in which the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada presents itself to our idea is, that it is to be considered as an act, and a very important one, in that careful and judicious education which has included so large a mental training and such a bent in the direction of experience of the institutions, habits, and feelings of the empire over which he will one day be called on to reign, as is fitting and necessary to guide the future conduct of a constitutional Monarch. As a part of an education which is to adapt a young man for the purposes of active life it is now recognised that travel and personal examination of men and things, and countries, in all their varieties and contrarieties, is as nearly indispensable as possible. The doctrine that "homecoming youths have ever honesty in sense to be recognised in all the world" finds a fresh section of the educational course of the Prince of Wales has not been neglected. His visits to the Continent have already probably initiated him into that expansion of idea which must result in the self-reliance which is among the imperceptible effects of high travel. No doubt that impression was duly taken to make those visits, while they contributed to his pleasure, amusement, and recreation, subservient to an inquiry into the polity and the organisation of foreign countries, and to due comparison with the constitution and construction of our own systems, governmental and social. In so far object, likely the

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.—Southampton, Thursday.—The Royal Mail Company steamer *Shannon*, Captain Abbot, with the West India and Pacific mails has arrived. She brings 299 passengers, 773,721 dollars, and a general cargo. She left St. Thomas on the 30th ult. The news is unimportant. The West India Islands were healthy. Chili was still unsettled.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stone of the new church at Chalvey is to be laid by the Rev. the Provost of Eton.

The murder of Mr. Kent's child at Frome has undergone a rigid investigation at the hands of the local magistrates. The inquiry has resulted in the committal of the mother.

The Grand National Archery Meeting at Bath was brought to a close yesterday week. Mr. Ford, of Canterbury, who has never been even a close yesterday week. Mr. Ford, of Canterbury, who has never been even a close yesterday week. Mr. Ford, of Canterbury, who has never been even

LITERATURE.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD. Moxon.

These memorials of a writer who in his day bore with him so many sympathies as to justify the dedication of the present volume "to the people for whom he wrote and laboured," are collected, arranged, and edited by his daughter, with a preface and notes by his son, and the book is illustrated with copies from his own sketches. The prefatory remarks are written in a spirit which would at once disarm criticism, even if we were inclined to look with nice scrutiny on that which is a labour of filial love, and which is at the same time a picture of the life and feeling of a man of whom we are glad to know as much as possible. The only criticism which in such a case would be likely to be uttered would be a doubt as to the subject of the lengthy preface which has elapsed between the death of Hood and the appearance of the present volumes. But even this is satisfactorily answered by the editor, who tells us state that none can tell how solemn, how sad, and unutterably absorbing were the feelings of mingled pleasure and pain called up by the task; and, although the latter predominated, there was some of the former experienced in the course of its performance. It is owing chiefly to this that the publication has been so long delayed. For all his children "to turn over the manuscript for these pages—to consult the letters written in his well-known, clear hand—was to recall to memory such a flood of recollections of dead joys, of long-past sorrows, of gentle, loving deeds and words, that they claim to be excused if they were slow in time-serving and lingered somewhat over pages that were often hidden from them by their tears." Again, it is stated that the editors are well aware that there is considerable ground for the popular objection to biographies written by relatives; but they were of opinion that in this case the advantages to be gained by the authorship of some leading literary men of the day were more than balanced by the intimate knowledge and understanding they had of all the incidental acts of their father's life. Although, as the book shows, he numbered among his friends many distinguished writers, they could none of them know, nor could his children impart to them, that inner, private life which, in a measure, gave a stamp to the character his writings claimed for him—that of a benevolent, loving Christian man. They were the letters enabled to prepare these memorials because they were never wanted for any length of time from their parents, and their father ever made of them companions and playfellows. The case in favour of the book, so far as the editors are concerned, seem to us to be made out. As regards the plan and arrangement, it may be stated that each chapter, with the exception of two, contains the events of a year. In the letters, which contain a good deal of the work, although there is, from the necessity of the case, something of sameness, there is on the whole little or no repetition, strictly so called. In the last volume some of Hood's less-known effusions, which have not been included in the later editions of his works, have been reprinted, and a few pieces hitherto unpublished, and which are for the most part more or less unfinished, have been added. The illustrations consist in the first place of two fac-similes—the one of a sheet of "The Song of the Shirt," as first written out, and the other the sketch for his own monument, drawn by Hood towards the close of his last illness. The remaining vignettes are from sketches rapidly dashed off by him at different times for the amusement of his children, and which are calculated to give an excellent notion of his peculiar artistic skill. For the rest it may be said that there is nothing in the records which the work contains which does not bear testimony to the simple, kindly nature, as well as to the great benevolence, of a man in whom humour and wit, spontaneous and ever-flowing, were combined with great powers of insight, and deep impressions of everything that was excellent and good, and quick and accurate perceptions of the beautiful and picturesque. Of the student of character and the moralist we find not merely traces, but a pervading character, in all his letters; and one cannot but feel every possible sympathy with the undeviating and untiring devotion of an assiduous and zealous brain-worker, who laboured for the greatest part of his life under the disadvantages and disbackings arising from ill health and physical suffering. If the memory of Hood and the remarkable nature of his literary labours have yielded somewhat to the lapse of time, the volumes before us will serve to recollect of a writer whose name is associated with everything that was cheerful and pleasant, and, at the same time, with purpose, dictated by fellow-feeling and a desire for the well-being of his kind.

THE NEW REVOLUTION. By R. H. PATTERSON. W. Blackwood.

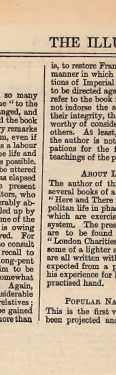
The subject-matter of this volume is sufficiently indicated by its second title,—namely, "Aquicolous Policy in Europe." With the exception of a few comparatively unimportant articles reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Press* newspaper. The remarkable feature of the papers in question consists in, that most of them were written at a time when the circumstances which they dwelt on were either unthought of or discredited, and therefore subsequent events have given to them a character of prescience which now almost on the height of prophecy. Their object was and is to exhibit to the public an idea of the far-reaching policy of the Emperor of the French. The keynote to that policy seems to be struck in the statement that in his views and objects Louis Napoleon does not follow his own interests as opposed to the desires of France. He is, it is stated, one who ever to concentrate himself from the national sympathies. He will give effect to those desires in a manner more advantageous than himself, but he will never disregard them. Deriving his throne from universal suffrage, and centring in himself the whole powers of government, he seeks in his policy to give expression to the fundamental desires of the French nation. He pays regard, not to clique in the capital, nor to the coteries of self-constituted parliamentary chiefs, which his immediate predecessors were too apt to mistake for entire France, but to those enduring aims and instincts which lie at the bottom of the national character of the French people. He has frequently disregarded and repressed the superficial fret and fume of the nation; for he knows in reality himself as well as they do what were to become their leader in a race that starts from folly; but he will ever join with the tide—yea, he anticipates and leads it, because he knows the national feelings are truly implicated, and where he sees that he can lead them to a prosperous result. His personal interests, so far from being opposed to attain the full development of these his strongest motive for adopting it. His main motives of self-interest are to keep himself on the throne, and to leave a name behind him; and this he can only hope to accomplish by ruling France as France wishes to be ruled—by conducting the Imperial policy in accordance with the national desires, and with the vigour and ability requisite to carry that policy successfully to its goal. He does nothing by accident or impulse. His grasp throughout the progress of this very able series of papers is based. It is urged that since the commencement of 1859 the cherished aims of the Emperor have begun to manifest themselves; and, as he is already past the time of life best fitted for action, it is stated that it may be expected that he will seek to accomplish his projects without delay: and it is here sought to exhibit his character and the workings of his bold, subtle, and far-reaching policy. It is contended that if his ambition were to culminate and end with the annexation of Savoy and Nice, it is probable that few would regard this aggrandisement in a grudging spirit or with very minute criticism. But such a belief is urged to be inconsistent with the character which the Emperor has declared with his own voice to belong to him—that is, to restore France to her true place among the nations. For the manner in which this is worked out and made applicable to the interests of Imperial France towards this country, and how it is assumed to be directed against the position and influence of England, we must refer to the book itself. Although, perhaps, there are many who will not indorse the sentiments and opinions expressed in this volume in their integrity, there are, we imagine, few who will deny that they are worthy of deliberate and most respectful consideration in many others. At least, there is very much which goes far to prove that the author is not without warrant for his belief, and that his anticipations of future events are mainly, if not altogether, based on the teachings of the past.

ABOUT LONDON. By J. EWING RITCHIE. Tinsley.

The author of this little work is favourably known as the writer of several books of similar character, such as "The London Pulpit," "Here and There in London," &c., which consist of sketches of metropolitan life in places with which many persons are not familiar, but which are exercising a powerful if not a silent influence on our social system. The present volume contains twenty chapters, among which are to be found "Sketches among Smugglers," "Around Coal," "London Charities," "Town Morals," "Criminal London," and others, some of a lighter and one or two of a antiquarian character. They are all written with such a knowledge of each subject as might be expected from a perceptive and accurate observer who has gathered his experience for himself, while the descriptive writing is that of a practised hand.

POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

This is the first volume of an illustrated educational work which has been projected and carried into execution by Mr. Cassell. It is an



GENERAL TURR, GARIBALDI'S CHIEF AIDE-DE-CAMP.

excellent contribution to zoological science. The subject-matter is that of the class Mammalia, and it embraces treatises on four-handed animals, wing-handed animals, insect-eating animals, rodents or gnawers, cloven-footed animals, flesh-eating animals, scattered into tribes, families, and genera, and still further into species, each of which was in peculiar characteristics. The results of the labours of the most eminent naturalists in this and other countries are brought to bear on this compilation; and, keeping clear of the controversies which have arisen between men who have respectively devoted themselves to the observation of the habits of animals and those who were more anxious to consider the exact place which an animal occupies in creation, the subject-matter is reduced to a system. Technicalities are explained, English terms employed wherever it was practicable, and the descriptions are illustrated by numerous anecdotes derived from a great variety of trustworthy sources; and, when to this are added no less than five hundred illustrations, it may be said that the work is well worthy of attention, and gives full earnest of the value of the volumes which are to follow.

THE TRAMPS JUNIOR. By ARTHUR SMITH. Chapman and Hall.

This is a smart little shilling manual, by a brother to Albert of pleasant memory. It would be rather difficult to describe the mode in which it has been constructed, as verse, woodcuts, and dialogue have all been called upon to play their part. Smith Julius "Pacator"), Brown, Jones, and Robinson, hold a lively dialogue, to begin with, near Paddington Lock. Then we have a summer idyl, showing how the merry fairies life is the coolest and best of any, in the days when every one is glad to seek the "sweet, shady side of Pall-mall," and when, as the author sings,

> In Hungerford's gay halls
> The penny ice collapses, and scarce
> Rang with the popping of self-shooting corks.

This is, however, the same fringe of the matter, and soon we have chapters on "Materials for Thames Angling," "Different Descriptions of Fish, and Manner of Angling for Them," which show a profound study, not of "Cole upon Littleton," but of *Ephemera* upon Izaak Walton. Fishing-stations and locks between Teddington and Oxford all come under review in their turn, with the rules of the Thames Preservation Society; then a few hints on "Cooking"; and, lastly, a general homily to anglers, under twenty heads, which, if well got up, may serve to help many a hero in difficulties, and prevent him the second mortification, for instance, of seeing his gentles turn to grubs, and his worms dry into bits of wire from exposure to the sun; or his trout become dull in the scale, simply because they are not rolled in stinging-nettles or flannel.

ROUGH TYPES OF ENGLISH LIFE. By the late JELINGER COOKSON SYMONS, Esq. B.A. James Blackwood.

This little volume has a melancholy interest, for its clever and amiable author died at the time the book was being printed. Mr. Symons, as an accommodation to a friend, undertook the proof sheets; but, alas! his own work does credit to his talents and reputation. In it he has turned to excellent account his experience and knowledge, both as an advocate of note at the Assizes and as a Government Inspector of Schools. These types of English life are full of animation and truth. The chapter on our social peculiarities, with its apt remarks on dining out, and the chapter on popular superstitions, with its startling and ghastly anecdotes, cannot but fix the attention and of some of Mr. Symons's experiences at the Bar, and among them he relates, with powerful effect, that singular and romantic trial of the Rev. Mr. Smith and his wife at Gloucester, in which Mr. Symons acted for the defence. Mr. Symons's book, published a year ago, shows how he could rescue a subject from dullness, as in "Julius," shows how he could rescue a subject from dullness, as in "Julius," and this posthumous publication proves further how pleasantly he could discourse on general subjects.

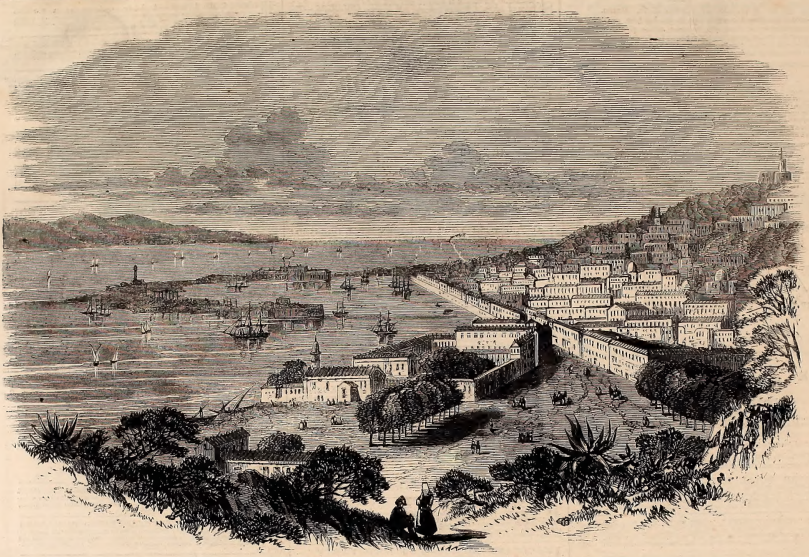
Guidebooks.—As the season for travelling and relaxation is fast approaching it is only natural to expect that guidebooks should begin to appear. One or two of this class of publications have come to us. Among them is a "Guide to the Isle of Wight," prepared by the Rev. Richmond Yelverton, B.A., and published by Bogue. This volume is stated to be to supply a deficiency in the existing guidebooks, and to present a faithful picture of the island, with a beautiful little island which shall tend to direct observation to its history, antiquities, and architecture, as well as to the natural treasures it contains. This purpose is carried out very fully in the present volume. Messrs. A. and C. Black have issued a guide to Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouthshire, counties which, amongst the most attractive in England, being studded with a variety of objects interesting and to be visited by those engaged in the various pursuits of agriculture, trade, and commerce. The work contains descriptions of Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Chepstow, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Tintern Abbey, and Wye, as well as a sketch of the geology of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford. The same publishers present the public with a "Guide to Scotland, under the title of Where shall We Go?" furnishes a guide to the waterings-places of England, Scotland, and Ireland, notices of which are placed in alphabetical order. The convenience of this arrangement is obvious, and convenience is still further consulted in the portability of the volume.

GENERAL TURR.

GENERAL STEPHEN TURR, Garibaldi's *alter ego*, is, like the great chief himself, a man of romantic antecedents as well as of exalted character. General Turr is a native of Hungary, and comes of a noble although not a titled family. He is about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, tall, handsome, and of distinguished appearance and soldierly bearing. In early life he served in the Austrian army, but went over to the Liberal side [at the celebrated Fonte di Buffaleta. When quite a youth he distinguished himself by some chivalrous acts of humanity towards his opponents, as well as the Italians, which his commission in the Austrian service enabled him to perform. On one occasion, in Brescia, Turr was passing a house whence he heard shrieks of distress. Entering, followed by a squad of his soldiers, he found a family in the hands of the brutal Croats, and rescued two beautiful girls from their barbarity. Such incidents as these determined the young soldier to devote his sword to the cause of liberty when Hungary rose against the tyranny of the Hapsburgs. Throughout that war he fought bravely; and when hostilities between Hungary and Austria broke out he offered his services, which were accepted, to this country. Being sent with Prince Frederick Pierre to select and purchase horses for the British troops, the zeal of Turr led him to expose himself somewhat rashly to the Austrian authorities, and he was seized at Bucharest while wearing a British uniform, thrown into a dungeon, and condemned to be hanged. The British authorities interfered, and Turr was released as a special compliment, as it was alleged, to England, by neutral Austria. For fifteen weeks, however, Turr had lain in a dungeon whose walls were dripping with wet. His naturally fine constitution received a violent shock. The writer of this brief memoir happened to have been one of the first of those who demanded the release of Turr, and the ground of his being in the British service when captured. Subsequently he was employed by the Foreign Enlistment Office, and became the medium of communication between the Government and the emancipated captive, who came in search of those who had, as he had been informed, saved his life by their interference: his gratitude was truly touching.

Turr fought in the Crimea towards the close of the war, and was present at the battle of Tchernaya. In Circassia he was made the acquaintance of Sefer Bey, reigning Prince of that country; and, when peace was proclaimed between Russia and the Allied Powers, Turr declined accepting the Order of Nicholas. During the Circassian operations on behalf of Circassia, in connection with a committee of which Viscount Raynham, M.P., was the head, Turr was the able and talented editor of the *Daily News*: Messrs. Beales and Birkbeck; Mr. George Leveson; Captain Bell, of the *Times*, and others, were members, and Mr. A. B. Richards, Q.C., was, we believe, the chairman. Sefer Bey's hero gave way, and the effects of his imprisonment became lamentably evident. One evening Turr was seized with apoplexy, during which, in spite of remonstrance, he would not cease to excite himself; he broke a bloodvessel, and lay for dead. Turr was expected to live. During this period the devotion and manly simplicity of his nature became manifest. His only regret was that he could not die on the battle-field for his country, as he had come to consider it. At last he recovered sufficiently to go out to the East, by medical advice, as his sole chance of prolonging life. Then, as now, he was ready to write, robbed of his all, unacknowledged by the British authorities, when suddenly, at the very moment his friends expected to hear the last of him, he joined the Italian army, and was encamping reached the sick-bed of Turr, performing a miracle upon him. The writer received a letter from Turr, dated from the camp, "I go to join Garibaldi," and shortly after, "In six days I shall be at Milan." And he was there. After this the deeds of Turr, ever in front of the battle, became those of the commander-in-chief of Garibaldi—were chronicled by the British newspapers, and are matters of history. At length he was made Lieutenant-General, and his unfeebled constitution, would have perished on the field had he not been rescued and tended by a noble Italian lady who chanced to see him. From that time the next event of Turr is Sicily. His record has never been perfectly healed, but he has done wonders in Sicily—ever forward in danger, ever ready to succour the wounded friend and adviser of Garibaldi. On one occasion he dragged the chief from under fire at a critical moment, when he had fallen dead in the arms of Garibaldi himself, while Turr was struck in the leg.

General Turr is a man of the most exalted character and amiable disposition. Having had an opportunity of conversing with him by a friend with the fact that a young English lady of fortune, and of the most prepossessing appearance, entertained sentiments in his favour, and that probably her father would not oppose the match, Turr, who at that time had risked almost everything that he had in a venture on behalf of Circassian independence, replied that enough had been said about the Poles and his countrymen, as well as exiles generally, bettering their fortunes by wealthy marriages in England, and that for his part he would rather die than incur the imputation to which their conduct subjected them. Such is Stephen Turr, at present the General commanding a division of the army of the liberator Garibaldi Dictator of Sicily.



VIEW OF MESSINA.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. WREFORD.

MESSINA.

It is not improbable that Messina, which was one of the chief points in Sicily where the revolution first declared itself, will soon have to stand the brunt of war. Indeed, a report was current the early part of the week that Garibaldi had set his troops in motion for attacking the town, where, as is well known, the Neapolitan forces have been for some time consolidating themselves. Letters from Naples state that the Royal force at Messina has been raised to 20,000 men, and that its commander has been instructed to act strictly on the defensive, advice which, there is little doubt, will have his entire acquiescence. According to the latest information from Sicily there are three columns which are on their way through the island—one which, proceeding by the seashore, tends towards Messina; the second, which passes right through the heart of the country, to Catania; and a third, which traverses the island in a southerly direction from Palermo to Girgenti, and then will unite with the second. Behind these three columns is Garibaldi, organising new divisions and new reserves at Palermo.

Messina is situated on the north-east coast, opposite to Calabria, from which it is separated by the Channel of the Faro, here about four miles wide. The town of Messina is built partly on the slope of a steep hill, and partly along the seashore at the foot of it. The port is formed by a strip of sandy beach projecting into the sea at the south side of the city, and sweeping round in the form of a semicircle. On this narrow tract of land are the citadel, the lazaretto, the lighthouse, and the castle of Salvatore at the entrance of the harbour, which faces the north. The larger part of the town rises in the form of a crescent,



MESSINA, AS SEEN FROM CALABRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY THE HON. MAJOR FITZMAURICE.

on the west side of the harbour, which is more than two miles in circumference, and is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The view over the channel, the opposite coast of Calabria, with its towns and villages, and the lofty Apennines behind them, and, on the other side, the low promontory of Fiore, with its tower, advancing into the sea as if to meet the Italian coast, form a splendid landscape, which is one of the finest even in that classic sea, whose shores are remarkable for a variety of beautiful scenery.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 15.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Battle at Cawnpore, 1857. Bivouac died, 1857.
TUESDAY, 17.—Charles VII. of France crowned at Rheims, 1429.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle at Waterloo, 1815.
THURSDAY, 19.—Princess Augusta born, 1822. Havelock defeated
FRIDAY, 20.—Algiers [Nana Sahib at Bithoor, 1857.
SATURDAY, 21.—Burns died, 1796.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1860.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 37	11 20	0 4	0 52	1 42	2 34	3 27

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THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 16, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THE OVERLAND ROUTE: Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mrs. C. Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins. And after which, the new Extravaganza entitled HIS EXCELLENCY: Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. Concluding with a farce of THE MARRIAGE KNOT.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST: Mr. Wade and Miss Woolgar. On Friday, A HAPPY FAMILY: Miss Julia Daly. And, OUR GAL. On Thursday, THE HARVEST HOME Commence at Seven o'clock.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Every Evening, and positively the Last Week but Two—Mdlle. DELPHINE FIX, M. PAUL DEVAUX, Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d. Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Fit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes from Two Guineas. Commence at Eight o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAMES HARTY.—On Monday, July 16, and during the Week, a new Summer with the extended Spectacle entitled FAIR ROSAMOND; or, The Amazon Crusaders: followed by SECRETS OF THE CRADLE. To conclude with the Farce of THE SPOILED CHILD. Commence at Seven.

LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE LONDON SEASON.

MR. and MRS. BARNARD REED and MR. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. 6d.; Stall, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s. Secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

EXETER HALL.—REPETITION PERFORMANCE.—1000 Voices in G. W. MARTIN'S Prize-fete. Madrigals, Part Songs, &c. July 23. Early Orders, 10s. 6d., admitting Two Persons. On the 30th, Mr. Benedict's Oratorio, ST. PETER, 1000, Regent-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; or Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Prince GEORGE GALITZIN will give his last RUSSIAN CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, at the above Hall, when he will be assisted by Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Orchestra and Chorus of performers. Conductor—Prince George Galitzin. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.; at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—
ST. JAMES'S HALL, King William-street, Strand.—Previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Reynes from the management on the 2nd of August. Every Evening at Eight, and every Saturday at Three o'Clock. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Four; and at Mr. Austin's, West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. W. Reynes.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS in CANADA, and the Grand Panorama of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Daily, with Additions, at Three and Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, July 21, are:—Every Morning at Nine o'clock, GRAND ATHLETIC SPORTS and MILITARY GAMES by Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps. Tuesday to Thursday, Grand Concerts of Music. Friday, Grand Concert of Music, and Display of the Great Fountains and entire Series of Waterworks on Wednesday, at Five o'Clock. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, One Shilling; GRAND BALAAM FANCY FAIR and CONCERT, in Aid of the Dramatic College Fund, on Thursday, July 19, under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. Admission, 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.—The Second Annual Meeting of the Archers of the United Kingdom will take place in the Grounds on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 25 and 26. Programme and Conditions of Shooting by competing are requested to make immediate application to the Manager of the Meeting, Mr. W. Wormald, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; or to Mr. Thomas Maitland, Hon. Local Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E., who will furnish every information in reference to the Meeting. The Grounds will be open to Visitors on the days of Shooting at Nine o'Clock in the Morning. The Display of the Great Fountains and entire Series of Waterworks on Wednesday, at Five o'Clock. Open at Ten. Admission each day One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BAZAAR FANCY FAIR and CONCERT, in Aid of the Dramatic College, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, July 19. Arrangements on a most extensive scale have been made for the above, particulars of which will be duly announced. Admission, 5s. Open at Ten o'clock. Admission at Two o'clock. Admission, as usual on Saturdays, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The Seventh Display of the Great Fountains and entire Series of Waterworks will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 18, at Five o'Clock. This display will include the new Fountain of the Upper Series, the Water Temples, the Cascades, and Grand Wrought-in, the Haunted Fountains, and the immense water jets of the Lower Basins, comprising many novelties in the Water Fountains and Waterworks. Open at Ten. Admission on the day only, by admission Tickets, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish Schools, is now OPEN for VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six. Admission 1s.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE of THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR in THE TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five o'clock.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Mr. T. J. BARKER'S great Picture, painted by authority, is now ON VIEW at the LOUKOW GALLERY, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INST.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE J. JACKSON, Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly Appeal to the public for PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE towards enabling them to meet the present heavy demands upon the funds of the Institution.
14, John-street, Adelphi, July, 1860. THOMAS CHEVALIER, Deputy Chairman.
HENRY RICH, Secretary. Coutts and Co., Bankers.

CRANE MINE, Camborne, Cornwall.—On the Cost-book principle.—In 1024 Shares. Tons, twenty-one years. Dues 1-15th.—Upwards of 200 Shares are sold. Call and Agreement, £1 per Share. Apply to
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CRANE MINE, Camborne.—NOTICE.—No application for Shares will be received after Friday the 20th inst.
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A Great reduction on all POPLIN SILKS, Sarsin Moslins, and Barbeys, foreign goods, in consequence of the alteration in the Tariff. Patterns free. ALLISON and CO., at the REGENT-HOUSE, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street.—SOVEREIGN, TATTON, and CO., 77, 78, 79, Ludgate-street, 113, Oxford-street.

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Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, with hoods, usually sold at 21s.	for 10s. 6d.
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Wide width French Glacés, very bright, 3s. 3d. per yard.	
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Several Lots of Mantles in Silk, Mohair, Transparent Silk, and Lace, all the newest styles,	
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Best Spanish Lace Shawls, 3½, and really cheap at Two Guineas.	
A quantity of Rich Silk Velvet, 2s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 4s.	
A Lot of Diamond Damasine Reps, 2s. 11½, and 3s. 11½, worth 3s. 9d. and 5s. 9d.	
Rich Striped Glacé Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 3s. 6d.	
2,000 Flounced Skirts, 2s. 11½, 3s. 11½, 4s. 11½, and 5s. 11½.	
Rich Spanish Lace Shawls, 3½, and really cheap at Two Guineas.	
A quantity of Rich Silk Velvet, 2s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 4s.	
A Lot of Diamond Damasine Reps, 2s. 11½, and 3s. 11½, worth 3s. 9d. and 5s. 9d.	
2,000 Flounced Skirts, 2s. 11½, 3s. 11½, 4s. 11½, and 5s. 11½

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GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT CANTERBURY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 45.



ETY'S SHOW AT CANTERBURY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 46.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In four weeks the year will have reached the 12th of August. A Session of Parliament extending up to that time is abnormal, exceeding that date, it is so altogether anomalous to be as nearly as possible unconstitutional. When, therefore, you count the time left for the remaining business of the Session by days—that is, days on which work is or can be done—you have just twenty more available. The Bankruptcy Bill is to be passed (there are only 540 clauses in it) through both Houses, says the Premier; the Chinn war is on the tapis; the loan for fortifications is impending; important items of the Budget are yet untouched; the Civil Service Estimates have had pinches of money on account taken out of them, that's all; at least one debate on foreign affairs is imminent; and the question of privilege as to reports of speeches and Committees is to be raised in a resolution form by a hybrid metropolitan member. All this in twenty days. To be sure, gentlemen representatives have not been oppressed with heat as yet, and the Thames still runs inoffensively on the sand facilities and Lungs of dwellers on its muddy banks, so that the ordinary exhaustion of July cannot be pleaded. Nevertheless, so little disposition in the absentees is there to stick to business that in the Session—one can almost say—of the month about the House has made it as good a place of resort in the evenings as any club in London—have counts out and attempts at counting out been so frequent as this year. On Tuesday no less than four attempts to keep a House were made, one at the morning sitting. It is to be remarked that, when efforts to count fail, the failures are revenged by an awful sitting into the next morning.

However, this matter is recurrent, and progresses one out of place. The great debate on the privilege question would of itself demand notice, even if it were not almost the only feature of the past week's history. The House was well filled on the evening that the debate took a place under the gallery by half-past four. Mr. Gladstone was prompt in his attendance, looking pale, and with a nervous manner in which you might read strange matters. He flung himself back into his seat, closed his eyes, and assumed that motionless, corpselike appearance which, in the case of a man when he suffers, is the expressed emotion. He scarcely seemed to move a muscle during the two hours' speaking. The sense of pain, or of nervous suspense and physical energy—in which Lord Palmerston apparently left his Chancellor of the Exchequer stranded. With a magnifying glass peering on one side, I have detected a slight quiver about Mr. Gladstone's mouth as the Opposition cheers rang out at each sentence of Mr. Disraeli's speech, and we might have said the phantom of a moan from his lips as his leader declared that the best justification of the Government of which he was the change of opinion as expressed by votes of the Commons between the second and third reading of the Paper Duty Bill. In a very short time it was evident that the House was going to be kept steady for a night not a man often moved after Mr. Collier had delivered his exhaustive speech, which ensures him a high position among the hard-and-dry speakers of the Legislature. It should have been said that all this time Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Whiteside whispered and smiled together, and it seemed as if their eyes were fixed on the face of Mr. Gladstone, as though to see if he raised himself up, caught the expression of their faces, and came back to them, as he had accepted the ball to open as well as close the address. The debate was fast dying away, the House was thinned, Mr. Vincent Scully was yoone in vain, Mr. Lushan spoke to the clerks and reporters, and it was clear that the Opposition proposed to prevent the question from being put, one of those manifestations across against which the Government has always a right to fight, which are not to be accounted for by any tendency to boredom on his part, for he seldom speaks, and never long, but which probably arise from an air of exhaustion in the Opposition, and-sickness of the question which he exhibits, and whereon he is unconsciously comic. Laughter, and ironical cheering and volleys pointed cynical remarks, however, went out with a bang like a firework. Human nature, and, above all, Gladstonian human nature, could stand it no longer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on his legs again. He was rich in the full power of voice and a concentrated slowness of speech which sounded almost terrible from him. He was fierce, decorous in his language, and chief as a recreant and a renegade, and his taunts at the wild-allied Opposition who had accepted Mr. Disraeli's bribe of power and representative, *pro hâc vice*, were withering in their tone, though the words were measured, and the eye did not flash, but glazed on them with the directness and steadiness of a rifle. Mr. Disraeli had never met fifty numbers in the House. Mr. Disraeli had gone to dinner, which he does with great regularity as a gourmand, and had left at the commencement of the process of restoration, precisely at half-past seven. For a little while Lord John Manners took notes; but if he intended to make a speech of form that he had not acted weighty enough to contend with the tremendous broadside of the first-rate opponent. It may be imagined you could hear the cry of Mr. Disraeli, and handed him his paper of memoranda. It did not, however, suit the latter to go into action half-dined, and with the immediate retort to Mr. Whiteside, who had heard the whole speech of Mr. Disraeli, and was ready, of course, always to be on the top of anything in the shape of speech which may consist of educated and reliably grounded information-slate. At first he really seemed as if he was about to be guilty of good taste and speaking, and was going on without being coarse; but nature and peculiar mental training prevailed, as usual, and he fell into the attack which, under the most popular prize of the blatant-bothering order, has created for him the reputation of being a powerful-effective speaker. At one time he rose to such a height as to induce Mr. Gladstone to rise and leave the House.

The next feature of the debate, such as it was, may be taken to be Mr. Stansfeld's speech, which, having a little pomposity, was very good; and it was to his credit as an advantage to a young member of speaking after ten o'clock to a full House. Up to this time his best address had come from the Opposition. It was getting late, and it was approved. Last night Mr. Stansfeld fell into the trap which presented himself with a confident air, and with reason, for as a mere speech his was as good as any that had been made. He fun and sarcasm made no genuine, without being bitter, that at last even Mr. Gladstone's grim countenance relaxed and he fairly laughed out. It was expected that Mr. Horsman's character would be damaged the divisions, but the old John Russell rose, he, with a pat perceptible shrug of the shoulders, resumed the seat from which he had risen. Mr. Horsman's speech, with his usual feebleness and "squirrelity" (to coin a word from Moore's characteristic), was as squirrel-minded", enhanced by a synchial affection and the lingering of Mr. Bright's cold in the head, he said? But for Mr. Bright having missed his chance, looking to the evident exhaustion of the House, it is doubtful whether the debate would have been adjourned. When the next evening arrived it was observed that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli were sitting together (which is not usual), and engaged in what appeared to be friendly conversation, affectionate and free. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, therefore, was delivered in consequence of the rumour that the good-natured Premier had given him a letter of license to make any use of the House he would refuse to the man being king him a *request* with his free-trade admirers; in short, that in the Cabinet a personal policy had been adopted something like that ingenious arrangement which enabled the civil wars in Scotland when a father espoused one side and a son another, in order that he estates might be saved to the family whichever party succeeded. When the discussion on the privilege question was resumed on Friday evening the House was exhausted by the operation of going debauched, and jolly debates on a dozen and a half subjects brought forward on the notice for adjournment to Monday; and they were not inclined to listen with much sympathy to the arguments already adduced by Mr. Collier, delivered by another speaker mildly, languidly, and with such rapidity and rousing continuity that he made no pause indicated by a comma. But they did come together on Monday, and Mr. Horsman, and they got their reward in the form of a surprise. Few could have expected that the gentleman who, a few days ago, took a line of Parliamentary policy which entitled him to a designation which was in vogue just then—namely, that of a destructive, would now elaborately argue on the length of asserting that the House of for Lords ought to be the chief estate of the realm, and implore a jury Providence to preserve that august assembly as a bulwark against the doe-ctrine of democracy, and the watchmen of the national guns against the Pullingering doings of the Commons representatives of the taxpayer. When one remembers Mr. Horsman's organised crusade against Peers spiritual, and looks to his present secondary condition of mind, one would not be astonished if next year he were found producing essays composed of sentences which sound like translations from the French of Vergniaud, and which always give one the idea of their delivery being wonderful efforts of memory—to prove that things are not what they are, and that the fact is the fact, which has come in episcopal hands. The first and last speech of the night was Mr. Hadfield's, which, with a Sheffield accent, a slight lisp, gaily affected his voice, and accounted for a certain moderation of style, rather than excess of style, which is the fault of Sheffield. Undoubtedly he gave no notion of an intention of drawing the sword against the Lords, and still less of throwing away the scabbard; perhaps he will be the first Parliamentary reporter and Liberal platform.

It seems by this time as if the House as a body was anxious to get rid of this business; it had culminated to a sham, and all the splutter of that collection of little men who have gained for themselves the ironical title of the Independent Party, and who appear to be incapable of carry the farce on any further. To be sure, a legal member who probably has some business with Mr. Collier, a man officially under the Gladstone regime which is supposed to be looming in the very far distance, and therefore is willing to give up his chances of a County Court district, and Mr. Bouverie, a dismissed Lord of Treasury and divided on a verbal amendment to one of the resolutions; and a puny attempt was made to adjourn the House once more, but was crushed by more weight of numbers. The moral of the whole affair was palpably present to the minds of all the House, and was in such further than a second time. Mr. Gladstone was to open this occasion with that the real battle was to be fought. The time and the place are indicated clearly enough, nevertheless.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.—The Duke of SOMERSET moved its second reading. He explained that the object of the Bill was to introduce changes in the present law, but to regulate a number of minor offences, and to consolidate the whole into one measure. It was, in short, simply an attempt to bring the law of the present day, which was framed more than a century ago, into accordance with the present state of things.

The report of amendments on the Criminal Lunatic Bill was received.

The Law and Equity Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

VOLUNTEERING IN IRELAND.—In answer to Mr. Vance, Mr. S. HERBERT said that the Irish Volunteers had to keep their arms clean, and were disposed in the same manner as the English Volunteers.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY SALARIES BILL.—On the motion for the consideration of the report of this Bill, Mr. HUNT objected to the course he would state the course he proposed to take to remedy the mischief done by the House in passing the Bill. He would move the omission of the clause in the bill. The object of the bill was to relieve the suitors in bankruptcy from a large amount of fees, which were to be in future levied entirely by Act of Parliament were to be transferred from the fee fund of the Court of Bankruptcy to the Consolidated Fund. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated two months; but he added that unless the opposition he had received from gentlemen on the other side of the House, and from the representatives of the great commercial community, was abated, he must give up the bill. He proposed to have the salaries of the officers of the Court of Bankruptcy to be paid to them by the bill on the Consolidated Fund, and to make them all £1,000 a year. Mr. CHILDERS said that the House in the course of the present session would bring £3,000 into the Consolidated Fund. He should leave the compensation to the Commissioners, to report, as amended by the House. The House then went into Committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, a new clause was moved at the 26th clause. Several clauses were agreed to after some discussion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.—The Earl of DERBY called the attention to the massacres of Christians which were taking place in Syria. He could not help thinking that the present was a favourable moment of the Turkish Empire, inhabited by half-civilised tribes; and during the time that the Sultan's power was at its lowest ebb, he should have thought would be treated than now. In May an attack was made by the Druses on a place near Beyrout, inhabited by Christians, and a massacre of the most horrible nature perpetrated, and since similar acts of violence had occurred in other places. He understood that the Porte was willing to do its duty, and was prepared to put down so would interfere to do so; and a like interference was naturally to be expected from the Powers of Europe. He trusted that the British Government should take some decided course in the matter, with a view to bring the Porte and the Powers of Europe to act in concert, and to interfere with all the other Powers of Europe. He asked whether any official accounts of this fearful massacre had been received by the Government. If the Government had taken steps singly or in concert with other Powers to protect British subjects, or Syrian subjects in general. It was stated that France was about to the Turkish Ambassador that France was prepared to interfere.—Lord WODEHOUSE said that he had not seen the telegraphic despatches or the statements of his noble friend. The Ambassadors at Constantinople met some days ago, and determined to urge the Turkish Government to act with vigour, and then Fuad Pacha had been sent to Commissioner to Syria, and troops had been despatched from Constantinople. The Government had sent orders to Admiral Martin to proceed with his squadron to the coast of Syria, to protect British subjects, French and Sardinian troops had been sent to Beyrout. The British Government was in communication with all the other Powers on the subject. He was not aware that Fuad Pacha had made the statement to the Turkish Ambassador alluded to by his noble friend.

THE TURKISH LOAN AND THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.—Lord BROUGHAM, through the Bankruptcy Committee-viz., The Naval Discipline, Railway Cheap Trains, &c., Augmentation of Small Benefices, Universities' and Colleges Estates Bill, and the Phœnix Park Bill were read a second time.

The Local Boards of Health Bill and the Cathedrals Act Amendment Bill were read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

AT a morning sitting the Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Bankruptcy Salaries Bill was also proceeded with in Committee, but little progress had been made when the sitting was suspended.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.—In the evening sitting, in answer to Lord C. Hamilton, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had received official intelligence of the massacre of Christians in Damascus and Syria, and was quite as extensive as were reported in the newspapers. Fuad Pach and a body of troops had been sent to Syria by the Turkish Government. The British Government had directed Admiral Martin to proceed with a squadron to the coast of Syria for the protection of British subjects.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—In answer to Sir J. Shelley, Lord PALMERSTON said that no plan had been submitted to the Government for the defence of Dover required for the China war, and the mode in which it would be provided for; but he would be glad to receive any plan for the protection of that important port. He proposed to raise for the erection of fortifications in accordance with the report of the Committee of Defence a loan of £3,000,000.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—In answer to Mr. Dodson, Mr. S. HERBERT said it was not true that the Government had ordered 100 guns from Mr. Whitworth's gun.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Mr. COCHRANE moved an address to the Crown, praying that the officers, marines, and seamen of the fleet serving in the Abyssinian war might receive the Victoria Cross.—Lord C. HAMILTON opposed to extra pay and allowance.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

VOTES OF CREDIT (RETROSPECTIVE) BILL.—The House went into Committee on the Gas (Metropolis) Bill.—Mr. STANLAND opposed the bill on the ground of the injurious tendency of the measure to the interests of the gas companies and to introduce an inquisitorial system of inspection. He moved that the Chairman do leave the chair.—Mr. S. BETCROFT, as Chairman of a select Committee which had considered the subject, defended the bill, and suggested that it should be referred to that Committee.—Sir C. LEMON thought that the suggestion was a judicious one, and urged its acceptance.—After some debate the Chairman left the chair, on the understanding that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Civil List Pensions Bill passed through Committee pro forma.

The Smithfield Markets, Streets, and Improvements Bill passed through Committee.—Mr. HUNT moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Act (private bills.—On a division the motion was rejected by 112 to 69.

The House then went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Charities Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CENSUS.

The House went into Committee on the Census (England) Bill.

The first three clauses were agreed to.

On the 4th clause, which provides for a declaration of the religious profession of each person enumerated,

Mr. HARDYS moved the omission of the words in question from the clause, pointing out that the feeling of the Dissenting body was to be gathered from the vast number of petitions which had been presented against it, and protesting against an enactment which was so much opposed to the strong religious sentiments of a large body of the people of this country.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the plan now proposed was adopted in all civilised countries except Austria, and had been adopted in the case of one of our colonies. A return of the kind had been made in 1834, in Ireland, under a Royal Commission, without an Act of Parliament, and the numbers of every religious denomination had aided in carrying it out. He pointed out that the objection of the Dissenters was not to the matter now proposed to be done by answering a return, while the present plan was intended to correct the imperfections and fallacies of former returns. He was convinced that the value of the return would in a great degree depended on the voluntary co-operation of the people. He had received from the Registrar-General a statement that the religious-profession column would operate, not merely to render the religious returns, but the general returns, imperfect and fallacious. Under the circumstances, he trusted a formal sentiment was resumed in a large body of persons against the clause, he was not prepared to accept it.

Mr. B. OSBORNE characterised Sir G. C. Lewis's speech as calculated to excite all parties; and, instead of attempting to remove the feeling the clause, he had concluded by withdrawing it. He objected to the motion which had been hinted at of introducing the question by means of taking the census of France and Prussia. He denied the right of the Government to inquire into the religious profession of any person in this country.

Mr. Henley and Mr. Marsh having spoken,

Lord R. CECIL said that the members of the Church of England would not complain of the giving up of this clause. He saw no business that the State had to inquire into any religious opinions, but the result of such an inquiry would show that previous statistics of this kind were too favourable to Dissenters, and that they were not entitled to the claims to be based on the proposal which would have brought out.

A discussion followed, in the course of which much disapproval was expressed with Sir G. C. Lewis's speech.

Mr. MONSELL would like to see provision for taking a religious Census would be retained for Ireland, where such objections as had been made in England did not exist.

Mr. CARDWELL said it was the wish in Ireland that such a Census should be taken, and it would be necessary to insert a clause to that effect in the bill for Ireland.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his regret that no religious Census was to be taken. He could not really understand the objection which the Dissenters entertained to the proposal. Surely they were not to be set down as Churchmen in a man's being asked what his religious profession was; and he was driven to suspect in the opposition to the proposal that the result of the examination which was not objected to by any other body of Christians, which would show that they were not so numerous as they had been in the habit of supposing at the last Census.

Lord PALMERSTON said Sir G. Lewis had been unjustly accused of casting reflections on the dissenting body. Even Mr. Baines had himself shown that religious statistics were fallacious, and he thought that the Government ought agreed in putting into the Census Bill a religious enumeration, and he denied that it had already any large bearing on this question; and he knew such an inquiry could be construed into an affront to persons of any denomination. He thought that the Bill, as it stood, was free from all unreasonable one. Nothing could have been more fallacious than the plan suggested in the Census Bill of 1851, and he trusted that the proposal to Nonconformist objection was so widely spread, and, when he found it was so, he thought that such a Government ought to give way on the point to which it was entitled to respect, and therefore he concurred in the withdrawing of the provision.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the course taken by the Government led him to express a hope that the Government would not withdraw the whole question on their side, but when they had reason on their side they would fail. He urged with some power the unprecedented circumstances would know that the Established Church was not a sect; and the best proof of its being an overwhelming majority was the fact that it was the State Church of Census. He objected to insert this provision in the Irish Census Bill, because such a measure ought to be confined to the Census of England.

After a short further discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHILDERS moved the omission of the 5th clause, the religious clause.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in objecting to the amendment, took occasion to vindicate himself against the charge of having made unfounded and unnecessary attacks on both.

The amendment was negatived, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The other clauses were passed, and the House resumed.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Census Bill, which was agreed to, the religious profession clause being retained.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—The Earl of DERBY gave notice that on that day week he should move a resolution on the state of public business. He added that his remarks would not be of a party character, but would be simply directed to the present inconvenient state of public business.

THE JEWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of Lord LYNDHURST, this bill was read a second time. He said, with the view of introducing some amendments into it.

THE TURKISH LOAN QUESTION.—Lord BROUGHAM, in the course of a conversation that took place on this bill, expressed his opinion that that House had an undoubted right, and was in expect to amend any bill coming to from the other House, whether such bill be one for the imposition or the repeal of a tax. He also expressed his opinion that the Government had an undoubted right to impose a bill enacting a tax and to send it down for the assent of the other House of Parliament. He hoped that the Government would not be intimidated by their Lordships to act upon their rights.

The following bills passed through Committee—viz., The Naval Discipline, Railway Cheap Trains, &c., Augmentation of Small Benefices, Universities' and Colleges Estates Bill, and the Phœnix Park Bill.—The Bankruptcy Amendment Supplemental Bill.

The Endowed Schools and the Local Taxation Returns Bill were read a second time.

The Australian Union Harbour Bill and the Law and Equity Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The House went into Committee upon the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. the discussion of the clauses of which occupied the whole of the morning sitting.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Corry, said that an arrangement had been made, subject to the assent of the Legislature, for the transfer of the contract of the Galway contract of the Montreal and Ocean Steam-packet Company. A copy of the assignment, he believed, would be laid on the table to-morrow, that a reply immediately was necessary. The Government replied that they could not sanction the application, but that the matter, in reply to Mr. Corry, the matter was under consideration.—In reply to Mr. Roebuck, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had received a telegraphic despatch which stated that "the Galway contract having been transferred to the Montreal Ocean Steam-packet Company, the Galway line, which, with the Galway, will call at Galway for the Newfoundland, United States', and Canadian Mails." It was published without any comment by the Government, and the pledge which was given to Mr. Lumsan, as the representative of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam-packet Company, was not violated.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.—Sir C. NAPIER called attention to the massacres of Christians in Syria, and to the conduct of Fuad Pacha, and asked the Government to state what course they intended to take as to the matter.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that information had been received him was to the effect that the whole amounts of Turkish troops in Syria was 60 or 70 thousand men, independently of irregulars. Large reinforcements had been sent them, which, with the English and foreign ships on the coast, would be sufficient to put down effectually any riots. They were also collected in sufficient force to protect Damascus from any attack that might be made upon it.

ANNEXATION OF SICILY TO SARDINIA.

Sir R. PEEL moved for copies or extracts of papers relating to the threatened annexation of Sicily to Sardinia.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his regret at her Majesty's Government as to the probable demands of France consequent upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, and asked whether her Majesty's Government have within the last few weeks intimated to the Government in Paris that the annexation of Sicily to the kingdom of Sardinia would not be viewed with indifference by Great Britain. The hon. Baronet (Sir Robert Peel) had in the course of his speech spoken of the Italian question in 1848, and if they were justified at that time they were still more to the assertions of Lord Palmerston in 1848 that it was a question of humanity and a commercial point of view; and, therefore, we ought not to allow the island of Sicily to fall into the hands of any Potentate who might thereby become the arbiter of those seas. He believed that the maintenance of the maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean was of so much importance to us as the maintenance of our supremacy in St. George's Channel. He, therefore, wished the noble Lord distinctly to state what course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue in relation to those matters. He did not wish to say anything against the policy of the Sardinian Government that as he supposed his following changed their cry from "Vive l'Italie!" to "Vive Victor Emmanuel!" placed himself at the disposal of the King of Sardinia instead of, Sardinia. He considered the Sicilians to be careful how they were about to act, and how they transferred their allegiance to the King of Italy. He pointed to his late conduct in transferring Savoy and Nice to France, and asked whether

the Monarch who could barter away 300,000 of his free and independent people was the man in whom the millions could place confidence? Having received the vote of confidence for the last sixty or seventy years, he acknowledged that he did not himself deserve it. He had not been a faithful guardian, but he hoped that the Government would be considered responsible for the annexation of Sicily to Naples.

Lord J. Russell said he was at a loss to know what the hon. Baronet desired. The Government system, tried so long by Austria, and afterwards by Naples, had proved to be an entire failure, and the people of that country were determined to have nothing with some other country to protect them from the tyranny and misrule to which they had hitherto been unhappily subjected for ages. His Majesty's Government had watched the Neapolitan Government that their rule existed in Sicily and Naples, but they had not, but they regretted it.

Conference had been suggested to them to make to the people, but the Government had uniformly refused to accept it, as they were of opinion that Intervention could come upon Power, her Majesty's Government had nothing to propose to the House. The noble Lord declined to enter into any discussion from the charge of filibustering. The people of Sicily had determined to choose for themselves the form of government which they would accept from a foreign Power had a right to interfere with them. If they decided on annexation to Sardinia the Government would not put any difficulties in the way. The concessions offered by the King of Naples had come too late, and he could not now, by concession, offer better terms than those which the people had had given him by the British Government.

Mr. Layard hoped to know whether the Government were prepared to remit in a policy which would keep every small Power on the Rhine in a continual state of frightened?

After a few words from Mr. Whitside,

Mr. Monsell complained that the noble Lord had not answered the question of his hon. friend (Sir R. Peel) namely, what course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue in the event of Sicily being annexed to Sardinia?

After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The Earl of Derby moved for the bestow for going into Committee of Supply, Sir John Trelawny interposed some comments upon the Abyssinian position," to which, as he considered it premature, he should hereafter present unsatisfactory results of the controversy with the Rajor of Peru on the question of privilege.

SUPPLY.—THE CHINA WAR.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, with

Mr. S. Herbert, in moving for a vote of £3,690,930 to defray the expenses of the China war, explained the circumstances which led to the present state of affairs in that country. The Government had not been unmindful of the necessity for that purpose. A sum of £400,000 amount the Government would require for that purpose. A sum of £400,000 was not responsible for, because it was a time to make any attack upon the Company. He did not think it was a time to make any attack upon the finances of India. He had looked to the Indian Revenue for help, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not found that a large sum was asked for, German was not unwilling to render assistance. He wished to know what had been done, and he had followed that example. The refusal to the assault of the Peiho was at the General who had command on the spot, and who was in a position to form the head of the war party in China, and it was not in relation to the Emperor of China was very distasteful to him. Therefore, until the English could strike some blow that would bring the hostile Court to terms, and him into friendly relations, no cause of the policy of the Government of that country being changed.

Mr. T. L. Peacock asked whether there was not a large balance due to the Government of India on account of recruiting, and whether that item was not calculated in the estimate?

Mr. S. Herbert said that recruiting was a separate account, and was not included in the estimate. It was included in the ordinary estimates every year.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to some observations of Sir H. Willoughby, said it was not until lately the Government became aware of the approximate amount required to carry on the war, and he must say that every succeeding communication on the subject had tended to swell the amount. He believed that they themselves had been deceived in the matter. The information which had been obliged to increase. The right hon. gentleman had referred to the very much the policy of maintaining treaties at the sword's point and the cannon's mouth, but, unfortunately, it was the traditional policy which he was long followed with regard to that country.

Sir J. Pakington thought the Government ought to give more information before it asked for so large a vote. In February last the Government were in possession of the ground upon which this war was founded, and they had had time to consider the matter in the leisurely manner of the taxation of the country.

Lord J. Russell defended the policy of the Government with regard to China, and also the course pursued with regard to the Pekin.

After some remarks from Mr. Cobden and Mr. Mackinnon, the Chairman reported progress.

The House soon after adjourned.

THE THEATRES.

Haymarket.—On Wednesday night Mr. Buckstone's annual benefit took place, and attracted an audience that filled the house to overflowing. The entertainments consisted of a new comedietta by Mr. Charles Selby, entitled *Sunshine through Clouds*, a new farce in a divertissement, and the farce "The Happiest Day of My Life." Of the first of these, which is entirely "Mrs. Crowley," it is only necessary to say that it is evidently of French origin, and that the fun of the piece turns upon the expedients adopted by the footman of a certain Prince Ambassador at Naples to prevent a marriage between the Plenipotentiary's daughter and a young Frenchman. The weight of the comedietta rests upon Mr. Charles Mathews, who, as a Parisianised, lying knave, is *Leporello* or a *Figaro*, acts admirably, and insures the success of the trifle. After the divertissement Mr. Buckstone, whose first appearance it is to-night was the signal for a perfect storm of applause, delivered an appropriate address.

Princess.—On Monday a new farce was produced, entitled "Bewitched Footmen by Mr. J. Oxenford, which will display the humours of Mr. Widdicomb, and succeeds admirably. That grotesque actor supports the character of a hypocrite named *Versuley*, and the scene of the piece consists of the apartments taken for his exposure, in order to prevent his marriage with a young lady whom upon honourable and sacred ties he is determined to wed. Widdicomb *Maxwell* as at last made drunk, a situation which Mr. Widdicomb interprets with irresistible comic effect. The curtain fell to great applause.

Olympic.—"Duchess or Nothing" is the name of a new piece taken from the French, in which Mrs. Stirling undertakes the character of the duchess for the nonce, and succeeds in it quite admirably, acting with a degree of brilliancy surprising even to the warmest of her friends. The piece is a free adaptation of "Le Marquise de Barbas," in which a charming widow assumes the name of the *Duchesse de Boisset* in order to disabuse the mind of the Marquis of divers prejudices and stupid babbles, that he has got from a melodrama. The part calls upon the actress for much finesse and dexterity, and consequently the more successful it is in the execution. The author of the piece performs also a part in it; Mr. W. Gordon, as the *Prince de Conti*, whose lines he can act as well as write. The drama is capitally mounted with new scenery, costumes, and decorative accessories.

Mr. Alfred Francis on Tuesday gave a reading of "Hamlet" to a select party at his house in Bryanston-street, Portman-square, to which the press was invited, as the commencement of a series of dramatic lectures. Mr. Francis has studied many of the best delineators of Shakspeare. His voice has great compass and power, and he may vary it to suit the circumstances. His *Hamlet*, *Ophelia*, and *Polonius* were respectively distinguished; so thoroughly indeed, that they could be readily discriminated without repetition of the name. Altogether the experiment may be very successful, and we should be pleased to find that this style of real drawing-room entertainment met with encouragement.

* Life-boat Services.—It appears that during the terrific gales of the few months that have passed of the present year the life-boats in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution have been instrumental in rescuing one hundred and fifteen of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. Of this number eighty-six were conveyed to the shore in those valuable engines safely into harbour; and their crews have assembled in rough weather more than once, so as to be ready to render assistance to vessels in distress. Nearly all the services of the life-boats took place, as usual, during stormy weather, and the crews have undergone all the dark hours of the night; yet not a single accident happened either to the crews or the boats.—*The Life-boat Journal*.

Windsor Royal Association.—The annual meeting and dramatical exhibition of this excellent association took place on Thursday week in the Home Park. The society was established by the Prince Consort, not for the purpose of relief, but specially to reward the industrious and well-deserving classes who have distinguished themselves by bringing up a family in honest and industrious habits without parish relief, except in special cases of sickness; families distinguished for cleanliness and tidiness in house and person; widows and married servants, for long periods in one service, for their labourers, of good moral character; for best collection of vegetables, or the best specimens of needlework, bee-hunting, cheese-making, poultry-rearing, cabinet-making, and other specimens of cottage handicraft or economy—this prizes varying from £5 to 5s. 6d.

MUSIC.

The two Italian Opera Houses are preparing to close their doors. At Her Majesty's Theatre Tuesday was "the last night of the subscription and the last night of the season," but a series of "extra nights at reduced prices" has been announced, and began on Thursday last, when "Don Giovanni" was performed. How long these extra nights will continue to exhibit the same attraction for the public, we suppose, will depend on their success. That they will last for some time may be inferred from the fact that Mdme. Marie Cabel, one of the stars of the Opera Comique is only just arrived, and made her first appearance this week in "Don Giovanni." Mdlle. Titiens at Covent Garden announces the present is said to be "the last week but three of the season" and, therefore, we may conclude that the theatre will close by the first week of August. The opening of the Court having left London the "season" may be regarded as being, in fact, at an end.

As the London season draws to a close musical people throughout the country begin to inquire with considerable interest what are their prospects of entertainment for the autumn. This is a subject we are able to give our readers some information. In the *first* place, the two great provincial music-meetings of the year will be the Worcester Festival, in the week of the Three Choirs,"), and the Norwich festival, both in September next. At both these festivals Mdme. Clara Novello will be engaged. Mr. Sims Reeves has also arranged to operate provincial tour, to commence in September. Grisi and Mario are to be the principal singers in the tour with which Mr. Lumley purposes to delight the provinces during the autumn. These incidents, although not of the first importance, still the brightest ornaments of the Italian stage, have shone this season with unusual brilliancy. At no former period of their public career have they been more attractive, or contributed more, by their splendid performances, to the success of the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Lumley, in the engagement of these distinguished impresario has organised another provincial tour to begin on the 1st of October. The principal towns to be visited are Liverpool, and other principal towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland. This tour will have the great and peculiar interest that it will afford the opportunity of hearing, for the first time, the Queen of English singers, Clara Novello—an opportunity which no longer exists in the metropolis. It will be a consolation to know that it is her adopted country the Countess Gigliucci (Mdme. Clara Novello no longer) will enjoy the wealth and happiness, the rank and station she so well qualified to adorn.

There has been at the Crystal Palace a monster competition of brass bands open to the whole country early last year. The prizes for the best performances, consisting of sums of money, silver cups, and musical instruments were given by the Crystal Palace Company, the Duke of Cambridge, and other gentlemen resident in London. To give an idea of the enormous scale of this contest, we may mention that 1,500 bands, or more than one-half of the brass bands, from all parts of England, and numbering about two thousand performers, took part in it. The bands first played separately in the large area of the Palace, the judges placing themselves at their best, and then the whole assembled in the great Handel festival orchestra, when Costa's "Waking Dream," Mr. Land's "Rule Britannia," "Hallelujah Chorus," "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen," and other pieces; accompanied on a monster gong-drum, seven feet diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Potter, of Aldersgate-street, were performed by the whole body. The effect of two thousand brazen instruments was something absolutely astounding; it seemed as if the very building would be lifted from its foundations and carried away, and the audience of having the drums of their ears broken. But the music of brass bands is not to be heard to the best advantage in such a place as the Crystal Palace; and such a competition as the present cannot fail to have a considerable effect in promoting its improvement.

Mr. Balfe gave a concert at the Royal Surrey Gardens on Wednesday evening—the first of a series of three which have been announced. The weather was unfavourable, and rain fell at the very instant. The magnificent music-hall was crowded to overflowing; and multitudes who could not obtain admission thronged their promenading in the beautiful grounds, and trying, from time to time, to catch a few of the sounds that were going on within. The concert consisted chiefly of Mr. Balfe's own compositions, and was interspersed pieces from his operas, intermixed with favourite ballads—with one exception, that of Mr. Wallace's "The Maiden's Prayer," composed expressly for this occasion, and sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. This song was the cause of one of those rows which of late have been too frequent at concerts, and which are disgraceful to the public taste. Mr. Reeves accordingly began to repeat it; but this was not what a portion of the audience wanted. They called for encores for "My Pretty Jane," "The Death of Nelson," and other things which they desired to hear; and Mr. Reeves, instead of complying with this demand, was hissed by them, while the orchestra, which was in an outrageous storm of shouting, yelling, hooting, and other noises. Mr. Balfe attempted to restore order, and succeeded for a time; but again came forward, and began to repeat "The British Volunteer," when being assailed with the same uproar as before, he came again back his bow and withdrew. After a scene of noise and clamour which lasted half an hour, Mr. Reeves appeared a third time, and sang "The British Volunteer" to the end. Then you'll remember me," which stood in the programme, and with which the clamourers chose to be satisfied. Mr. Reeves was received with the most enthusiastic cheers; nobody had any title to make, and he ought to have been supported in his firmness by the reasonable people, who surely must have formed the great majority of the audience.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union, the society which, under the direction of Mr. Land, has so highly distinguished itself during the past season, will commence its series of Public Meetings at Beale's provincial tour in October next, together with the celebrated pianist, Leopold de Meyer.

A grand Jullien festival will take place at the Surrey Gardens on the 21st of September next. The object of this entertainment is to aid in the funds already erected for the family of the deceased composer. Selections from the works of Jullien, as well as new compositions, will form the festival, which will embrace the talents of a large number of the leading members of the musical profession, all of whom give their services gratuitously. At their head is Mr. Sims Reeves.

Recall of General Harney from San Juan.—Some correspondence explanatory of the circumstances which have led to the recall of General Harney from the command in San Juan, and to the evacuation of that Island, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The first despatch is one from Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell, dated London, 30th June, enclosing Harney's proceedings, and inclosing a copy of that person's orders, written at the head-quarters in Oregon, and addressed to the officer commanding the detachment of American troops stationed at San Juan. In those orders General Harney directs the British Company's naval forces in the Pacific, one forwarded a copy of this document to Lord Lyons, who lost no time in addressing a remonstrance to the American Government. On June 6, we are happy to state, he was able to transmit a copy of a most satisfactory despatch which he had received from General Cass, the American Secretary of State. This high functionary frankly admits that General Harney's proceedings were in direct violation of the arrangement which was made by his predecessor, General Scott, and he further states that General Harney has been recalled, and his instructions have been sent to the commander of the United States naval forces on the Pacific station, with directions to deal with the question in a calm and friendly spirit.

On Thursday week a melancholy accident occurred on the Mersey, by which a man, named Simon Peacock, and his son, a boy about ten or twelve years of age, lost their lives.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Kinglake, in the inimitable, although often imitated, "Eothen," describes the word "aha!" as an exclamation very frequently written, but seldom if ever uttered aloud. On the same principle we once heard an eminent medical man declare that people, however wretched they might be, never sighed unless they were suffering from indigestion. With all due deference to the great sages who tell us that horrible nightmares must in the main be attributed to hot suppers, and that five out of ten cases of insanity are only caused by the heat of the sun, we beg to differ. In the first place, we may be permitted to express the opinion that very many persons besides "Hamlet the Dane" have, over and over again, given audience to the ghosts of their dead selves, and communed with it, perchance, the name of "poor Yorick," when speaking of the late Thomas Hood. Before us lie the graceful and touching "Memorials" of him who sang "The Song of the Shirt," edited by his son and daughter. What a melancholy picture of the life of a *facile principium* does it give of sayings and cracker of jokes! Almost the last wood-block on which he ever drew contained a jest on his own hopeless illness. A group of mourners were dejectedly rummaging over some apothecaries' phials, and beneath was the quotation, "Throw physic to the dogs." "Alas! poor Yorick," and "Alas! poor Thomas Hood," indeed. Theodore Hook had his troubles, Charles Mathews was tetchy and nervous, and Grimaldi was at times half hypochondriacal; but all these princes of Momus' Court were, up to an advanced period of life, hale and hearty men. Thomas Hood had to struggle from first to last against the demon of ill-health. He was always ailing; and in this aspect his life-struggle reminds us of the poor friend whose demise we last week recorded. Little could the crowded audiences who were wont to roar at the fun of "The Enchanted Isle," and "Trivandrum, the Siege of Seringapatam," have had the slightest idea that author was one of the sickliest of mortals—"a miserable man," like the knight in "Cristabel." Robert Brough had his flashes of social merriment at times, but his existence was, in fact, but a long and long disease. He died so young to prove, as it were, how ill he had always been. The quantity of work he got through, considering his feeble constitution, was enormous; and although much was written *to save the pot boiling*, he has left behind him a name that will reach "posterity," as Milton has it, "will not willingly let die." A volume of his poems will, we hear, be produced under the superintendence of his brother. The Rev. Dr. Maginn, the friend and pupil of Mr. Hollingshead, as has been erroneously reported; and we trust that amongst other selected writings poor Robert Brough's exquisite lyrics, "A story from Boccaccio," "The Tentmakers Story," "Godiva," and "Doctor Johnson's fairy tale," will not be omitted.

It is but seldom that a critic—and a critic alone—is honoured with a posthumous memorial. Who would propose so to raise a statue to the late John Wilson Croker? Lord Macaulay, or Lord Lucius Cuffe Malone, have had no monumental cans niation. We are glad to perceive, however, that the erudite and accomplished critic on art, the late Mrs. Jameson, is to have a bust in the South Kensington Museum. The wherewithal is to be raised by public subscription, and the sculptor is to be Mr. John Gibson, R.A.

The mention of the great Roman statuary's name reminds us that the Crystal Palace Company have just added to the collection of the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, whose mission it should be to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions into the Anglo-Saxon language. The new nationality is to be called "Crystal Palace Company." The idea is quite thrown into the shade by the specification of a wondrous cubical crate, which is to contain the "Colossal Reasons" which we suspect that the adherents of Pleoplonism are believers in the political virtues of a certain Prince of the Imperial family who resides at the Palais Royal. We are glad to see that the Company has given the Queen's to follow Captain Cuttle's advice, and, "when found, make a note of it. As for the Reasons themselves, they have long since been the task of enumerating them. How are we to criticise a language which contains such dialectics as the following, lately culled from a northern journal:—"The struggle between the ultra-Protestants and the Anglos platform unless a plank is inserted, giving free pass to the Lecidipton Establishment Bill, will result in a split." Reasons of this description the Rosetta inscription in abstruse wordiness.

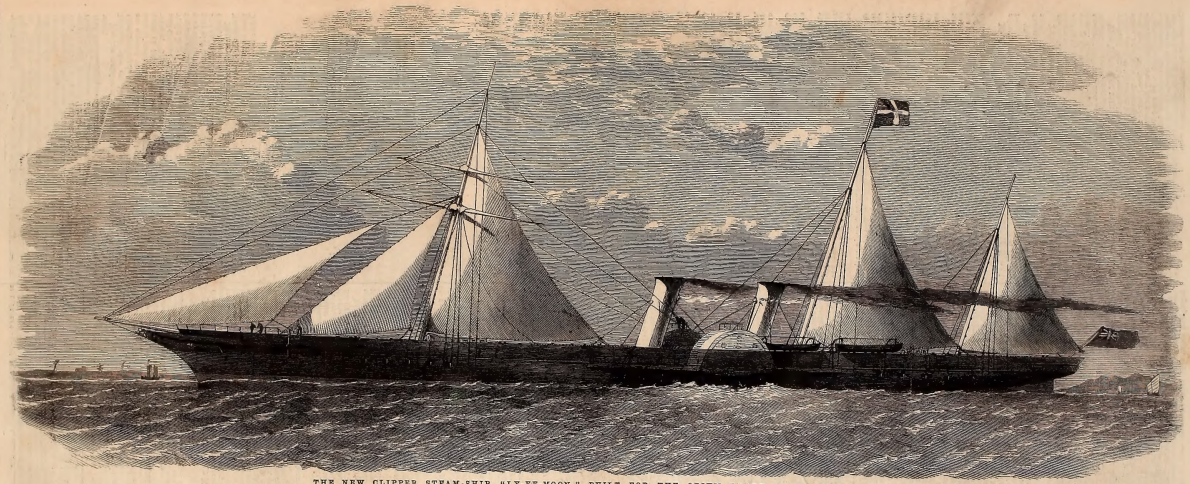
It seems that we are to have more and more art-unions. The old original Art-Union, with its many abuses and imposing list of vice-presidents, does not satisfy some young and impulsive art-lovers; and we see that a new Art-Union, with Mr. Henry Graves for its progress, Mr. Bell Smith, of the Portland Gallery, acting as secretary. The juvenile Art-Union has already the season £250 to spend. We don't profess to know the merits of these new Art-Union picture lotteries; we can only join in an aspiration of "the more the merrier," and express a hope that the movement will not end in the ruin of Great Britain may be the gainers in the long run.

There are to be published during the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, and not one hundred of them have as yet passed through Committee. Of course the usual "massacre of the innocents," or "felonious act of Parliament," "engaging" "Punch" "Jerrold," and the *Times* has called Addison's exquisite allegory of the bridge in the "Tatler" to mind, in connection with the wholesale disappearance of nascent measures. Well; we must wait and hope, we presume, till our legislators can find time to give a few bills that concern literature a little "look in." There is a bill in existence that is invaluable "little bill" for securing artistic copyright, in pictures as well as in engravings. We hope to see the time when the unfortunate sons of the first artists in the kingdom are watching over the interests of this justly-called-for enactment—never more necessary than at the present moment, when swaggering Prussia has set up as a photographer and takes greater liberties with other people's property than even that Power has been accused of.

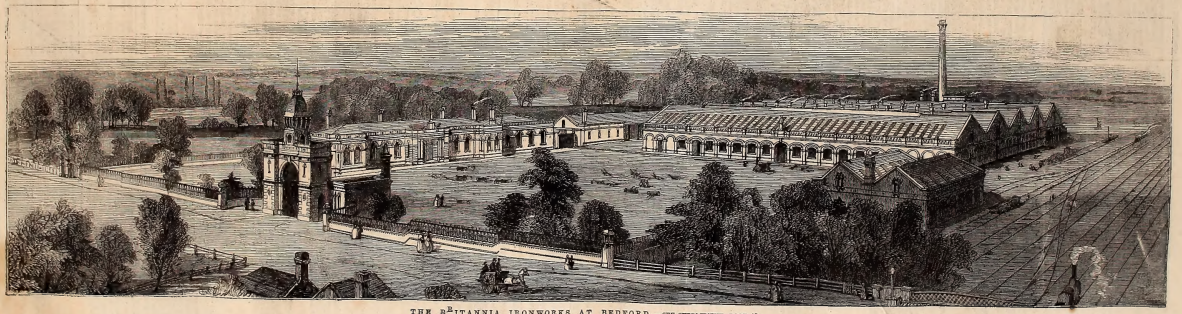
Mega biblion, mega bakon—we spare "the letters Cadmus gave" in indicting the quotation—says the Greek proverb. Be it so, we say, with all our heart. Is it? Are the envious people declared when Jeremy Taylor published the "Doctor Dubitantium," and when Sir Richard Blackmore poured into the world a very fourteen quarto volumes. But were not Doyle and Cahuet's Dictionaries, the Encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert, Johnson's Dictionary, Chambers's Encyclopedia, Rees's and Full's of Gibbon, all big, and the biggest of books? Be it as it may, the era of large volumes seems to have to have declined, and it is but rarely that we see the giant folio looming in the future. Such a colossal undertaking, however, bids fair to be the vast work of Herman, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit, to which we alluded some time back, and which is to contain a record of the scientific mission of these three erudite and adventurous brothers in India and Central Asia. Brockhause of Leipsic, and Trubner of London, are to be the sponsors to this important literary enterprise. The work is to consist of nine volumes of imperial 8vo text, and an atlas in three volumes folio, containing maps and views. Of the Atlas her Majesty has graciously accepted the dedication.



INTERVIEW AT SEALKOTE, ON THE 9TH OF MARCH, BETWEEN THE MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SINGH OF CASHMERE AND HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CANNING.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. SIMPSON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 47.



THE NEW CLIPPER STEAM-SHIP "LY-EE-MOON," BUILT FOR THE OPIUM TRADE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 47.



THE BRITANNIA IRONWORKS AT BEDFORD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 45.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Liverpool meeting was very much favoured in point of weather, but still Mr. Topham did not receive the support he is so richly entitled to. The Two-year-old Plate produced a splendid act-to between Dundee and Brown Duchess, the crack two-year-old colt and filly of the season, and the fiat was in favour of the former, who grew stiffer, for his size, by a short neck. Underhand changed his tactics, and made the running in the Queen's Plate, where Master Bagot, Jack Spring, and Petra had no chance with him; and the Irish crack, Druid, could do nothing at the weights with Mocrocco for the Cup. The Southampton, Nottingham, Canterbury, Lichfield, Cambridgeshire, Chesterfield, Hunstanton, Hereford, Marlborough, and Edinburgh meetings all come on *en masse* next week.

The two matches of Gentlemen *v.* Players have produced some most brilliant play on the part of the latter, and the style in which Carpenter made 134 at the Oval, and Hayward 85, at Lord's, deserve an especial notice in the annals of the willow. John Lillywhite was also in rare batting form on both occasions. In the three previous contests of 1845, 1848, and 1858, the Gentlemen were uniformly the victors. The Lord's matches for next week are, on Monday, the M.C.C. and Ground *v.* Cobbett's Cubs: and on Thursday, the Household Brigade *v.* the Royal Artillery. On Monday, Surrey *v.* Sussex (return) is the fixture at Brighton, and on the same day the Gentlemen of Kent play the Gentlemen of Berkshire at Sittingbourne. The All England play eighteen of the Hallam Club at Hyde Park, Sheffield, on Monday; and on Thursday the Two Brothers play for Martingell's benefit at the Oval.

The regattas and rowing-matches will be as follows—Royal Cork Yacht Club Regatta on Thursday and Friday: Thames Subscription Club Regatta at Putney on Friday and Saturday; and the Ranelagh Yacht Club at Chelsea on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—MONDAY.

Croxteth Trial Stakes Handicap—Hetty, 1. Montrose, 2. Bentinck Settlement Stakes—Scrope, 1. Lady Clare, 2. Selling Stakes—Crazy Peggy (, walked over.

Two-year-old Plate, 5 subs—Dundee, 1. Brown Duchess, 2. Handicap Plate—Cumberland, 1. Griffin, 2.

Queen's Plate—Underhand, 1. Master Bagot, 2.

TUESDAY.

Mersey Stakes—Long Shot, 1. Trevillian, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each—Crazy Peggy (, 1. Lawl Paddick, 2.

Liverpool Cup—Mocrocco, 1. Flitch, 2.

£100 Handicap Plate—Syringe, 1. Rara Avis, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes—Rara Avis, 1. Athena, 2.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Jack Spring, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Nursery Plate Handicap—Billy Banks, 1. Weatherproof, 2.

Liverpool St. Leger—Northern Light, 1. *st* Willan, 2.

Stanley Plate—Dundee, 1. Dufloss, 2.

Mellenius Plate—White Rose, 1. Cecilia, 2.

Handicap of 10 sovs. each—Chanticleer, 1. Cruse, 2.

Knowsley Dinner Stakes—Northern Light walked over.

FONTEFRACT RACES.—THURSDAY.

Knottingley Stakes—Dufloss, 1. Tatton, 2.

Leasdeborough Stakes—Longshot, 1. Virginia nuit Nicht, 2.

Selling Plate—Lucy Glitters, 1. Willy Wortham, 2.

West Riding Handicap—Widman, 1. Sir Harry, 2.

CRICKET.—The Gentlemen of England *v.* The Players: Play in this extraordinary match was resumed about noon last Saturday, and brought to a close at five o'clock, the Players going in for their second wickets. The following is the score of this extraordinary run-getting match, whereing 21 runs were made in the last of 22 wicketings: Although a little over 24 runs per wicket, the Gentlemen making 403 runs for 20 wickets, or about 20 runs per wicket, and the Players 403 runs for 22 wickets, or 24 runs per wicket:—Players, first innings, 328; second innings, 89. Gentlemen, first innings, 134; second innings, 269.

The Household Brigade *v.* I Zingari: To witness this match at Lord's Ground on Thursday week a very numerous and fashionable company assembled. It was only a one-day match, and the batting on both sides was first-rate, as the following scores will show:—Household Brigade, 201; Zingari, 181.

The annual Lord's' Gentlemen and Players match began at Lord's Ground on Monday, and was brought to a close on Tuesday. The Players went in first innings, and had 190 runs to spare. The Players took the first innings, and scored 381; the Gentlemen scored first innings, 191; and in the second only 76.

Gentlemen of the Surrey Club *v.* the Gentlemen of the Midland Counties: This match was concluded on Tuesday at the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval. The following are the scores:—Surrey, 1st innings, 231; second innings, 74. Midland, 1st innings, 142; second innings, 228.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government have decided on repairing the existing fortifications and erecting additional defences at the island of St. Helena, in order to keep at sixty or possible fewer regiments.

The Duke of Cambridge will, as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, inspect the battalions of that regiment of Guards this (Saturday) morning in Hyde Park.

The dépôt of the 12th Lancers left Leeds, on Monday, to join the head-quarters at York, and are to be succeeded in the former town by the same regiment.

Some sharp operations, on a very extensive scale, in which the whole of the troops of the garrison will be engaged, will take place at Chatham during the present summer, active preparations being in progress for the event.

It is expected that the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, will make an inspection of the Irish battalions of the Grenadier Guards, at present quartered in the metropolis, in the course of the ensuing week.

The operation of cutting in two a line-of-battle ship took place at Chatham Dockyard last Saturday morning, the vessel thus operated upon being the *Nile*, now the *Sans Pareil*. Many persons were on board for seeing the process of being converted into a screw-steamer. The operation was successfully effected by Mr. Lang, without accident of any kind, in the most scientific persons being present.

THE MILITARY ORGANISATION COMMITTEE met again yesterday week for the further consideration of their report. "From all we hear," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "there is not likely to be any serious decision respecting the larger questions upon which the recommendations of the committee are based; but we believe that the Government will be given to what ought to be the respective duties of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, as well as their relative position towards each other. At present the commission of the Secretary of State exempts from his jurisdiction the discipline and patronage of the Army, and we are not inclined to anticipate that this exception will not be permitted to continue. The effect of this will be to make the Commander-in-Chief practically the minister and subordinate of the Minister responsible for the conduct of the department."

MILITIA SURGEONS.—Yesterday week Mr. Sidney Herbert received a deputation to present a requisition, signed by forty-seven members and one hundred and nine members of Parliament, directing his attention to the injurious operation of the militia surgeons' regulations, and praying for justice and propriety of placing these gentlemen in a more remunerative and satisfactory position.

Much sympathy has been shown in Sweden for Garibaldi, and a fund collected for his use at Gothenburg has reached the sum of 2,000*l.*, including the gross receipts of a soirée, which produced 160 thalers.

The Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have definitively assigned their contract to the Canadian Government. The assignment has, however, undergone but one fundamental change.

THE MEDAL executed by Mr. Joseph Wyon to commemorate the opening of the Victoria Bridge in Canada by the Prince of Wales is simple but striking in design. On one side is a view of the bridge, the river, and on the other the Prince of Wales's plume, surrounded by maple-branches, and on the edge the words "Victoria Jubilee Bridge opened August 25th, 1860." The medal has been executed by order of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and there have been struck in gold, 100; in silver, 1,000; and a hundred in bronze.

THE WRECK OF THE "MALABAR."—The divers at Galle have recovered from the wreck of the *Malabar* a small quantity of luggage, money which are cases containing her Majesty's autograph letter to the Emperor of China, Lord Elgin's credentials and instructions, and his orders of the Tuesday and the Bath. The letter is legible, though much discoloured, while the credentials are in very fair preservation. Some more boxes are recovered of "papers," which would never be considered literally, as the ink is all but obliterated. The autograph letter of the Emperor is a shapeless mass of pulp formed by the salt water and the lodge, the opium and oil, the coal-dust and filth, wherein it has been submerged. By a portion which was damaged said by auction for a mere song.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 36′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in inches
	Barometer corrected	Temp. of Air	Dew Point	Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Maximum in Shade	Minimum in Shade	Mean of Day	Direction	Duration	
	9 A.M.				9 A.M.				9 A.M. to 9 P.M.	Hours	9 A.M. to 9 A.M.
July 4	29·727	59·8	52·4	·81	7	71·3	49·7	W. NW. W.		13·3	·070
" 5	29·727	59·6	52·4	·82	7	71·3	49·7	W. NW. W.			·030
" 6	29·392	56·3	50·0	·83	8	65·7	45·6	NNW. N.			·020
" 7	29·272	57·3	50·1	·80	8	67·7	47·0	NW. W.			·000
" 8						59·2	47·0			2·5	·020
" 9	29·014	56·7	48·7	·76	4	69·5	47·1	NE. ENE.		13·5	·010
" 10	30·021	59·8	47·0	·68	1·0	69·5	49·1	ENE. ESE.		10·9	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at Greenwich, at 9 A.M.:—

	July 4.	July 5.	July 6.	July 7.	July 8.	July 9.	July 10.
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·717	29·362	29·171	29·297	29·231	29·014	30·044
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Temperature of Evaporation	57·9°	51·8°	50·9°	52·5°	51·1°	51·8°	49·4°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT NEW YORK.—The *Great Eastern*, which left Southampton on the morning of the 17th, reached New York on the 28th, having, consequently, made the voyage in eleven days. Her greatest speed with the screw alone was thirteen and three-quarter knots an hour, and the greatest distance run by her in any one day was three hundred and forty-three miles. Immense crowds assembled to witness her arrival in New York harbour, and she was welcomed with great enthusiasm. Her vessel the Battery was in attendance. No difficulty was experienced in entering the bar, and the immense ship wound her way through the bay as easily as a pilot-boat. The passage attended by a fleet of small craft, and the enthusiasm of the crowds on board them, and the immense throng at the Battery and on the various piers, was indescribable. Mr. Bidder, the engineer, was received by a hot honour. She was decked with flags from bow to stern. She moved very rapidly up the North River. The rest of the passage was performed in safety with her. The frigate *Niagara*, lying in the stream, looked very small in comparison. She had on board the Prince of Wales's party, and a large allowance of at least two hours an hour should be made on that account. The distance from Sandy Hook lighthouse to the Battery is twenty-six miles, and on the ice, she went further south. The following is the number of miles made per day:—First day, 211; 2nd day, 280; 3rd day, 276; 4th, 304; 22nd 289; 23rd, 302; 24th, 299; 25th, 225; 26th, 333; 27th, 234.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court recently a learned counsel, who appeared for the purpose of moving for the appointment of a receiver of certain property, stated that one of the persons who might have joined in the petition was a Quakeress, and that, in consequence, he should not be required to take an oath, but to affirm, and pray for the appointment.

The Queen's Bench Prison has effected an important capture of a personage living in the highest style in one of the great hotels of that city, but whose chief income was derived from cashing bogus Napoleon's slightly gild over the large profits he was performed by a publicity, and the receipt of bills. Both these motives have acknowledged their crime, and given up their implements of trade.

Dr. Bernais, of Kentucky, has found that ten per cent of the deaf and dumb, from one end of the United States to the other, are also admitted into the various charitable institutions of the United States are the sons of immigrant Irishmen. These unions are now prohibited in certain states, and especially in Kentucky.

Mr. Daniel Maude, the new magistrate at Greenwich, was on Saturday sworn in before the Lord Chief Justice of England, at Manchester, on his retirement from the office of police magistrate of that city. The unanimous testimonial of a taxpayer, in remote, and five pieces of silver plate, value about £400.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

IT having been ensured that Government is about to raise a loan of four or six millions, the effect has been to depress the value of money, and nearly all home securities have ruled very inactive during the week, and prices have fluctuated considerably. The Bank of England has not yet raised its rate of discount, but continued activity in the demand for capital for commercial purposes. The Bank Directors have, however, resolved to raise the rate of discount upon the value of money, acting, we presume, from the heavy repayments made to the Bank of England by the Government, which will be due in the course of the three months, at 4 four months, at 5 to 4½; and six months, at 4½ to 5 per cent, at which rate the Bank will probably discount.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of London has passed off pleasantly, and the report, which declares a dividend at the rate of 12*s.* per share was adopted, with only one dissentient. It may be remarked that, since the Bank has been under the very able management of Mr. Bank has steadily increased, the current and other deposits having risen to £3,740,518.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have paid to the shareholders £200,000 on passage from Australia and New York. The bulk of the business, we are informed, is done by the Australian line, and the profits derived in the exchanges, is expected to be taken for the Continent.

Several of the Railway Companies' Boards of Directors have postponed the gradual conversion into Five per Cent Securities of all the Bonds not closed under the Act of last Session, which amount to £8,000,000 bonds at 2,3/8,000,000 Stocks, and the annual interest is 99,500,000 Stocks.

The Australian Banks have declared dividends on their trade; but the liabilities of the firms are small.

The Railway Shares of the newly-formed companies have been only moderate. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 11 to 11 prem.; Thames Ironworks, 1 to 1 prem.; Universal Marine, 1 to 1 prem.; Universal Mutual Provincial Marine, 2 to 2 dis.; South Eastern Railway of Portugal, 1 to 1 prem.; Tudor and Rhondda Valley, 1 to 1 prem.

The steamer for India has no bullion on board; and the demand for silver has ruled very moderate at 61¼*d.* per ounce standard.

On Monday English Stocks were inactive, and prices showed a tendency to favour the buyer. Consols for Money and for the Account, 92¾ to 93 Account, 93¼ the Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 93¾ 4 India Five per Cents, 103 4 Ditto, Four and a-Half per Cents, 101 2 Ditto, Four per Cents, cheaper Bills, par to ¼*s.* prem.; India Stock was done at 218 to 220 ex div.; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; India Bonds, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. On Tuesday the transactions on Tuesday were trifling, and the market closed as follow:— Bank Stock, 220 to 222; India Stock, 218 to 220; India Bonds, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. for transfer, 93¼ 3; Ditto, for Account, 93¼ 3; India Stock, 219; Ditto, Five per Cent. Stock, 103 4; Ditto, Four and a-Half per Cent. Stock, 101 2; Ditto, Four per Cent. 99¾ 1; Ditto, Debentures, 96¾ 7; Ditto, Bonds, 94 to 7*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. On the following day the market was very heavy, and the market was very flat:—Bank Stock left off at 220; Reduced, 93¾ 3; New Three per Cents, 93¾ 3; India Stock, 218 to 220; India Five per Cents, 93 to 95¾; India Stock, 219 to 220; India Five per Cents, 103¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¼; Ditto, Four and a-Half per Cents, 101 2; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 99½; Ditto, 1859, 99¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4*s.* to 7*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. On Thursday the transactions were limited in the quotations, and the market was steady:—Consols, for Money, were done at 93¼ 3; Reduced, 93¾ 3; New Three per Cents, 93¾ 3; India Stock, 218 to 220; India Five per Cents, 104¼ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* dis. to 2*s.* prem. India Bonds were done at 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. Bank Stock, 220 to 222.

Owing to the unhappy events in Syria, Turkish Securities have been very flat, and prices have declined. Spanish Stock, however, from the favourable report published by the Minister of Finance, which shows a surplus revenue of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, and that the Government Loan and other obligations have had an upward tendency. In most other foreign bonds a steady business has been transacted, and prices have been firm. Five per Cents, 1858, 99½; Spanish Half per Cents, 1852, 38¾; Ditto, 1858, 38¼; Ditto, 1859, 37¾; Danish Three per Cents, 1853, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two per Cents, 1853, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 99½; Ditto, 1859, 99¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4*s.* to 7*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. On the following day the market was very heavy, and prices declined:—Spanish Half per Cents, 38¾; Ditto, 1858, 38¼; Ditto, 1859, 37¾; Danish Three per Cents, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two per Cents, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 99½; Ditto, 1859, 99¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4*s.* to 7*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem. On Friday the market was very heavy, and prices declined:—Spanish Half per Cents, 38¾; Ditto, 1858, 38¼; Ditto, 1859, 37¾; Danish Three per Cents, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two per Cents, 69¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1859, 69¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 99½; Ditto, 1859, 99¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4*s.* to 7*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 2*s.* prem.

Railway Shares have continued very moderate. Those of the Union Bank of London have fluctuated considerably; otherwise, no material change has occurred in the value of the leading shares. Caledonians have realised 79¼; Bank of Egypt, 2¼; British North American, 52¼; City, 20¼; Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request, and the quotations generally, have ruled firm. Cape Stock, 103 5; Ceylon, 101 2; and upward, have sold at 78¼ ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 104¼; and Victoria Six per Cents, 104¾.

In the value of Miscellaneous Securities there is little change to report. The market for them, however, is still far from active. The Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference Shares of the Great Ship Company have improved from par to ½ prem. Australian Agricultural have been done at 23¾; Canada Land, 117 ex div.; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 100 1; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 1865, 100 1; East India Docks, 130 ex div.; Imperial Continental Gas Association, 47¾; London General Omnibus, 1¼; London Discount, 2½; Netherland Land, Buildings, and Canal, 1¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 2¼; Royal Mail Steam, 3½; South Australian Land, 3¼ ex div.; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Regent's, 22¾ ex div.; Chelsea Waterworks, 30 ex div.; East London, 124 ex div.; Grand Junction, 101½; Lambeth, 100½; Southwark Bridge, 2¾.

The amount of business doing in the Railway Share Market has been limited, compared with the previous week, and, in many instances, the quotations have had a decided tendency, although the traffic receipts continue tolerably good. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices and quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 106; Caledonian, 53; Cornwall, 63; East Anglian, 1; Eastern Counties, 4¼; Great Northern, 112; Ditto, A Stock, 114; Great Western, 70¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106; London and Blackwall, 37¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 121; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 93¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼; Midland, 113; North British, 34¾; Ditto, Scrip, 8*l.*; South-Eastern, 85¾; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 11.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 108; Eastern Counties, 10; Great Northern, 134 ex div.; London and Yorkshire, 101; London Bridge, 22¾.

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ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 106; Caledonian, 53; Cornwall, 63; East Anglian, 1; Eastern Counties, 4¼; Great Northern, 112; Ditto, A Stock, 114; Great Western, 70¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106; London and Blackwall, 37¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 121; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 93¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼; Midland, 113; North British, 34¾; Ditto, Scrip, 8*l.*; South-Eastern, 85¾; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 11.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 108; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 11½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76; Great Northern Five per Cents, 134; Ditto, Four per Cents, 104; Great Southern and Western, 104; Great Western—Chester Shares, 134; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 12¾; Midland, Four per Cents, 104; Ditto, Consolidated, 104; North British, 35¾; South-Eastern—Reading Annuity, 24; West Midland—Oxford 1st Charge, 102¾.

BRITISH PROFESSIONAL.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 54¼; Bombay Baroda, 90 ex div.; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 4¼ ex div.; East Indian, 108¾ ex div.; Ditto, 8 Shares Extension, 14¼ ex div.; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 14¼ ex div.; Ditto, Madras, 14¼ ex div.; Ditto, Punjaub, 14¼ ex div.; Ditto, Sinde, 14¼ ex div.; Six per Cent Preference, 91¼; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 95 ex div.; Eastern of Bengal, 1¼ ex div.; Great Indian Peninsula, 87¾ ex div.; Great Western of Canada, 11¾; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent Extension, 94¼ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent Guaranteed, 94 ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4¾ ex div.; Dutch Rhenish, 10¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 12.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 9.—Our market to-day was sensibly supplied with English wheat; nevertheless, the demand for that article was extremely dull, at a decline of 1*s.* per quarter on last week. A good deal of foreign wheat was offered, but met in nothing was doing, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry, at previous quotations. Barley was in limited request, at 1*s.* per quarter less money. Malt was a slow sale, at 2*s.* per quarter lower. Beans and peas were unchanged in value. Flour was dull, at 1*s.* per quarter less money.

July 11.—No change from prices last week in any kind of produce to-day. Generally speaking, the trade was dull.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53 to 58*s.*; ditto white, 58*s.* to 63*s.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52 to 56*s.*; ditto white, 56 to 60*s.*; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, 52 to 56*s.*; ditto white, 56 to 60*s.*; Northumberland, red, 52 to 56*s.*; ditto white, 56 to 60*s.*; Kingston and Ware, 60 to 66*s.*; Chevalier, 60 to 66*s.*; Scotch, 52 to 56*s.*; Irish, red, 50 to 54*s.*; ditto white, 54 to 58*s.*; rye, 34 to 36*s.*; grinding barley, 26 to 28*s.*; distilling ditto, 28 to 30*s.*; malting ditto, 32 to 36*s.*; grey peas, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; maple, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; white boilers, 40 to 42*s.*; Essex and Suffolk beans, 36 to 38*s.*; Kent ditto, 38 to 40*s.*; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ditto, 36 to 38*s.*; harvest ditto, 32 to 34*s.* per quarter.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic, 58 to 62*s.*; Konigsberg, red, 56 to 58*s.*; ditto white, 58 to 60*s.*; Pomeranian, red, 56 to 58*s.*; ditto white, 58 to 60*s.*; Rostock, 56 to 58*s.*; Danish and Holstein, 56 to 58*s.*; Petersburg, 56 to 58*s.*; Riga, 56 to 58*s.*; Archangel, 56 to 58*s.*; Marianopoli, 56 to 58*s.*; Taganrog, 52 to 54*s.*; Egyptian, 46 to 48*s.*; Salonica, 46 to 48*s.*; Smyrna, 46 to 48*s.*; Virginian, 46 to 48*s.*; Baltimore, 46 to 48*s.*; Canada, 56 to 58*s.* per qr.

Imported Wheat, Average.—Wheat, 57*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 34*s.*; oats, 23*s.* 10*d.*; rye, 36*s.*; beans, 38*s.* 6*d.*; peas, 38*s.* 6*d.*

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 55*s.* 11*d.*; barley, 34*s.* 7*d.*; oats, 23*s.* 5*d.*; rye, 35*s.* 4*d.*; beans, 38*s.* 3*d.*; peas, 38*s.* 3*d.*

Seeds, Oil, &c.—Linseed, Last York—Worst, 51*.*, 45*s.*; barley, 34*s.*; oats, 23*s.*; rye, 35*s.*; beans, 38*s.*; peas, 38*s.* per qr.

Seeds, Oil, &c.—Linseed, Last York—Worst, 51*.* 45*s.*; barley, 34*s.* 7*d.*; oats, 23*s.* 10*d.*; rye, 35*s.*; beans, 38*s.* 3*d.*; peas, 38*s.* 3*d

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HENRY OAKEY'S FLORAL HALL QUADRILLES, as performed, under the Composer's direction, at her Majesty's State Ball, for the particular Request of Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden

PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI.

We have this week the pleasure of presenting an Engraving, by permission of the owner of the copyright, of the remarkably fine portrait of Garibaldi, the champion of Italian liberties, painted by M. Orsani, of the existence of which we made a brief mention a week or two ago. This portrait, which has been painted from actual sittings, and has been acknowledged and approved by the hero himself, on coming to this country found its way into the hands of Messrs. H. Graves and Co., who, although they have since parted with the original, have reserved the right of publication, and are preparing a steel engraving from it, which may shortly be expected to appear. The picture is striking from the extreme simplicity of the treatment—neither of the hands being seen, no attempt at attitudinising being dreamed of—all the interest being centred in the noble head, with its fine expanse of forehead, intelligent, thoughtful eye, and that firm mouth, which seems to have been made to command and to inspire confidence, as it compels ready obedience. The General is habited in a green uniform, with the Italian tricolour sash thrown across the shoulders, at the back of which loosely hangs a fur cloak.

A recent traveller in Italy writes as follows of Garibaldi's personal appearance:—"There is a singular likeness between Omar Pacha and Garibaldi. Garibaldi, whose age is fifty-two, is about 5 ft. 9 or 10 in. in height, well made, and evidently no stranger to fatigue: his head is a remarkable one, and unquestionably indicative of intellect, his hair being fair, it becoming grey does not exhibit that change, while the thick beard and moustache covering the lower part of his face are scarcely tinged with grey as yet. The more striking peculiarities of the General's feature are the eyes, by no means prominent, and the almost uninterrupted line formed by the nose with the forehead. The expression of the face is essentially calm, and appears that of one 'more in thought than anger.' What he may look like when roused may best be described by those who have seen him, but when in repose there is great serenity in his countenance and a quiet contrasting with the noise and good humour of the firesters who are around him. He wears light grey pantaloons, with a red cotton shirt, fastened by five small mother-of-pearl buttons, and a silk handkerchief with different colours on a violet ground lightly tied by two knots on his left shoulder, the other two ends hanging loosely over his right. His hat is of the kind called in Italy "pajuolo," of the colour of camel's hair, but so worn and battered that many a man without the pretensions to a dandy would have considerable objections to such an article of costume. It is, in plain English, 'a shocking bad hat.' He does not wear any sword, at least at present. He walks with a step so rapid that his youngest sides-de-camp have the greatest difficulty in keeping up with him. This quickness of step images the quickness of all his movements, military or political, as the course of the present expedition proves."



GENERAL GARIBALDI.—FROM A PORTRAIT BY ORSANI.

FRENCH CAVALRY
MANŒUVRES AT LUNEVILLE.

THE greater portion of the cavalry in the military district of Nancy, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, is at present quartered at Luneville, in the barracks of the Orangery, which is admirably adapted for the reception of a large number of horse soldiers. Much attention is now being paid to the exercises of the French cavalry, who are to be trained to fight on foot with nearly the same facility as on horseback. A series of manœuvres recently took place on the Champ de Mars, in Paris, with this object, and they are to be practised perseveringly during the sojourn of the troops at Luneville and at the Camp of Chalons. We intend very shortly to give some views of Châlons, to which we have despatched an Artist and a Correspondent, the latter of whom will furnish us with some account of the new, or rather newly-revived, system of training cavalry to fight occasionally on foot; for the ancient dragoons (a term derived from the German word *tragen*, to carry) were rather a sort of mounted infantry than cavalry, properly speaking. Our little Sketch of the Plain of Luneville represents a charge of the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, who form, perhaps, the most picturesque as well as the most formidable portion of the French heavy cavalry. On the occasion depicted in our Engraving the troops were under the command of General Daumas, Marshal Canrobert having been detained at his head-quarters at Nancy.

Luneville is a town of 16,000 inhabitants, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rivers Vezouze and Meurthe. It is about eighteen miles distant from Nancy, and derives its name from Lunæ Villa, the City of the Moon, so called from the worship formerly paid to Diana on a neighbouring mountain. From the tenth century this town has frequently been remarkable as the scene of important historical events. It was here that in 1801 the French Republic signed the famous treaty with Austria, generally known as the Peace of Luneville, by which the Rhine frontier was given to the former and the possession of the Venetian States to the latter. The extent of the Champ de Mars, shown in our Engraving, and on which the cavalry will manœuvre and exercise during the coming season, is nearly five hundred acres.



FRENCH CAVALRY AT LUNEVILLE: A CHARGE OF THE CUIRASSIERS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The great rifle-shooting match was inaugurated, as detailed in our last impression, on Monday week, on Wimbledon-common, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The Queen attended in state; her Majesty being accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princesses Alice and Helena, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Saxe-Gotha. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal party, Mr. Sidney Herbert, accompanied by Lord Elcho, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and other members of the council of the Rifle Association, presented an address to her Majesty requesting one of the objects for which the match was held. This portion of the inaugural ceremony formed the subject of the illustration on the first page of our present Number. Her Majesty made a most gracious reply. A second address was presented to the Prince Consort, and his Royal Highness, in his reply, expressed the pleasure he felt in witnessing the skill of such marksmen. Then her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, advanced along the narrow walk to the rifle-butts. The bugle sounded, the rifles were raised to the trigger, and the "first shot" was fired that announced the opening of the competition. The red and white flags were hoisted, when it terminated for the day, a salute of artillery indicating both the commencement and the finish to the outer world.

The rifle contest, which continued throughout the week, was brought to a close on Saturday last, the event of that day being the struggle for the Queen's prize of £250 and the gold medal of the association. The competition was severe, and was in the highest degree creditable to the competitors. The Stairs were not permitted to enter for the prize, the object of securing the "blue ribbon," as it has been termed, being confined to volunteers. The winner of the enviable prize was Mr. Edward Ross, of the North York, who had previously carried off a Martini-Henry rifle and two other prizes—£35 and £20. Lord Fielding, Flintshire, followed close on his heels, scoring 21 points to Ross's 24; the other competitors score gradating off to zero.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Our first great national gathering of sharpshooters was brought to a conclusion on Monday, when the well-earned prizes gained by the successful competitors were distributed at the Crystal Palace, in the presence of 50,000 spectators. The chair was taken by Earl De Grey and Ripon, who acted as a substitute for Mr. Sidney Herbert, the president of the association, who was prevented from attending by business in the House of Commons. The prizes were distributed according to the following list, commencing with the smallest in value and concluding with the £250 given by her Majesty and the gold medal of the association—the winners in each competition being called up in the inverse order to the number of points made:—

No. 1. A Volunteer Rifle, given by Mr. Fairbairn, shot for by the Swiss at 500 yards, 5 rounds with any rifle. Won by Thorel, of Geneva. The winner shot with a Whitworth rifle—9 points.

No. 2. Swiss Rifle, given by the Swiss, and shot for by the volunteers who competed for the Whitworth rifles (the 40 who shot for her Majesty's prize excepted); 5 rounds at 500 yards. Won by Deaz, 3rd Middlesex—7 points.

No. 3. Prize of £50 given by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, for the best shot not at 1000 yards, with Whitworth rifle, which was added, as a second prize, a watch, given by Mr. Bennett, value £25. Duke of Wellington's prize, won by Lieut. Archibald, Instructor of Musketry at Hythe. The winner shot with Westley Richards' breech-loader—3 points. Mr. Bennett's prize, won by Knecht, of Zurich, with Westley Richards' breech-loader—3 points.

No. 4. Mr. Gyn's Prizes for Volunteers, 5 rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, £200 distributed as follows:—1st prize, £100, won by Wyman, 3rd Kent—29 points; 2nd prize, £50, won by Hartford, St. George's Volunteers—19 points; and 3rd prize, £25, won by Robertson, 1st Sutherland Rifles—12 points. Then, with prize, £10, 9 1st Lanark—18 points; and 5th prize, £20, won by Murray, 1st Peebleshire—18 points—Ten.

No. 5. Mr. Alderman Salomon's Prize of £50, for breech-loaders 5 rounds at 800 and 5 rounds at 1000 yards; to which were added three prizes of rifles, value £30, £20, and £11 11s., given by Mr. Westley Richards. Won by Rose, of Cambridge. Prize won by Knecht, of Zurich—19 points; Mr. W. Richards' £30, won by Lieut. Lacy, 1st Rangers—16 points; Lieut. Archibald's £20, won by Pringle—16 points; ditto £11 11s., won by Edwards, 4th West York—8 points. The whole of these prizes were won with Westley Richards' breech-loaders.

No. 6. All Comers.—1st Set, 200 yards, 5 rounds.—Given by—1. Lord Vernon, Rifle, value £25, won by Pike, Cambridge—12 points. 2. N.R.A., £20, won by Newman, Royal Marines—12. 3. N.R.A., £20, won by Ross, 7th North Riding—11. 4. N.R.A., £20, won by Knecht, Zurich—11. 5. N.R.A., £20, won by Peter, Geneva—11. 6. N.R.A., £20, won by Chesser, Vaud—11. 7. Mr. Turner's rifle, won by Robertson, 1st Sutherland—10.

2nd Set, 500 yards, 5 rounds.—Given by—1. The Ladies of Northamptonshire Rifle, won by Ross, 7th North Riding—14 points. 2. N.R.A., £20, won by Ingram, Lanark—13. 3. N.R.A., £20, won by Morrison, Geneva—9. 4. N.R.A., £20, won by Wilson, School of Musketry—9. 5. N.R.A., £20, won by Peel, Geneva—9. 6. N.R.A., £30, won by Dillon, School of Musketry—8. 7. Mr. Lancaster's rifle, won by Hartford, Derby Volunteers—8.

3rd Set, 600 yards, 5 rounds.—Given by—1. N.R.A., £40, won by Brooke, 12th Middlesex—7 points. 2. N.R.A., £40, won by Major Pigott, Royal Marines—7. 3. N.R.A., £40, won by Lieut. Archibald, Scottish Caledonian Guards—7. 4. N.R.A., £40, won by Dove, 3rd Lanarkshire—7. 5. N.R.A., £40, won by Peters, 2nd Devonshire—7. 6. Mr. Lancaster's rifle, won by Peter, Geneva—7. 7. Mr. Lancaster's rifle, won by Roth, Geneva—6.

4th Set, 800 yards, 5 rounds.—Given by—1. N.R.A., £50, won by Captain Rowland, 55th Regiment—6 points. 2. N.R.A., £50, won by Wyatt, Royal Marines—6. 3. N.R.A., £50, won by Lieut. Archibald, 2nd Lanarkshire—6. 4. N.R.A., £50, won by Holloway, 5th Gloucester—6. 5. N.R.A., £50, won by Sadler, 10th Sussex—6. *Array and Navy Gazette*, £30, won by Cocks, St. George's—6. Mr. Lancaster's rifle, won by Corporal Hodder, 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards—4. This prize was not finished shooting, Mr. Lancaster having to send the rifle and Corporal Hodder, having been called up to the dais, had to descend with an incomplete score of the two ranges he had shot.

5th Set. Prince Consort's Prize of £100, shot for by all comers who qualified at the preceding ranges of 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards; first at 800 and 600 yards, 10 rounds at each range. Second Stage Prize—1st London Rifle Brigade Cup, value £52 10s. Third Prize—Mr. E. Ross's Rifle, value £25. Fourth Prize—Lieutenant Peter, 9 1st Lieutenant Lacy, 12th Regiment, Instructor of Musketry—22 points. 2nd prize, won by Sergeant Lawley, 2nd Derby Volunteers—18 points. 3rd prize, won by Lieutenant Dillon—16 points.

No. 7. Volunteer Prizes.—Twenty Whitworth Rifles and Silver Medal of the Association, shot for by the association, for with long Enfield, five rounds at 800, 900, and 600 yards.—Winners in order of merit—1. Sharp, 9th Sussex—17 points. 2. Henry, City of Edinburgh—15. 3. Ross, 7th North Riding—14. 4. West York—13. 5. North York—13. 6. Foot, 5th Kent—10. 6. Burgh, 10th Gloucester—5. 7. May, 5th Sussex—15. 8. Baker, Bristol—14. 9. Lord Fielding, Flintshire—14. 10. Jackson, 32nd Kent—14. 11. Jenkins, 5th Glamorgan—14. 12. Cocks, St. George's—14. 13. Wood, Edinburgh—14. 14. Cooper, 2nd Middlesex—14. 15. Phillips, 1st Shropshire—14. Ties. 16. Plasket, 21st Middlesex—13. 17. Wylie, 1st Lanark—13. 18. Blackburn, Edinburgh—13. 19. Russell, Edinburgh—13. 20. Ross, 7th North York—13.

His Majesty's Prize, £250, and Gold Medal of the Association, to the twenty winners as above, and twenty next best shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, 10 rounds at each distance with Whitworth's rifles—1. Ross, 7th North York—24 points.

Each winner as he came up was loudly cheered, but the ovation to Captain Ross was the most cordial and enthusiastic. Ross was warmly congratulated by his conferees, both English and Swiss. The proceedings were closed by a short address from Lord Elcho.

The company then adjourned to the grounds, where for several hours the band of the Coldstream Guards played on the lawn. Sunshine played in five o'clock, and the scene in the gardens during the evening was magnificent.

At eight o'clock the volunteers gave a dinner to their Swiss competitors, at which Lord Elcho presided; and when, after justice had been done to the excellent fare provided by Mr. Mayall, the choicest cuisine had provided, mutual congratulations, commingled with patriotic and fraternal toasts, were exchanged.

LORD CANNING'S RETURN VISIT TO THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

An interesting interview took place at Sealkote on the 9th of March between the Maharajah Runbeer Singh and Lord Canning, the Governor-General, on his return from a flying visit to Peshawur.

Maharajah Runbeer Singh is the son of the well-known Maharajah Ghulab Singh, who, by the treaty of Lahore, Cashmere was ceded over by treaty by the British Government, when the whole of the Punjaub was by the same treaty annexed, in 1846, after the victories of Lord Gough and Lord Hardinge. He has one son, a boy of eight years old, who bears the name of Ram Singh, and is the present heir to the Maharajah Runbeer Singh sent a force to co-operate with the British Army before Delhi, and throughout proved himself to be a staunch supporter of the British Government.

The Maharajah was honoured with a private audience by the Viceroy on a previous day, and also attended the Grand Durbar, in company with the Derajat chiefs, but the subject of the Sketch is the Viceroy's return visit to his Highness. The Maharajah's young son, Meer Sahib, having expressed a desire to conduct the Governor-General to his father's camp, his Excellency started in his carriage, accompanied by the young Prince, the Secretary to the Government, and his Military Secretary. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub (Sir Robert Montgomery), the Commissioner, and other members of the Staff, followed on other carriages, escorted by the Body Guard of the 2nd Sikhs, the 4th Punjaub Infantry, and the 7th Irregular Cavalry.

About half-way to the camp the Maharajah, on an elephant, met the Viceroy. He then alighted, mounted a led horse, and rode by the side of the carriage, which passed between two long lines of Cashmere troops to the Maharajah's tents, the whole encamping area, whilst the Maharajah's artillery fired a Royal salute. The Maharajah then led his Excellency through a magnificent suite of rooms, opening to the inner or durbar tent, where a golden chair was prepared for the Governor-General as honorary visitor. The interchange of shawls of extraordinary beauty from the Ruler of Cashmere to the Queen was first presented to, and accepted by, the Viceroy in the name of her Majesty. This was followed by offerings on the Governor-General consisting of richly-organised horses, a tent composed of shawls, and a bed of the same substance, the Viceroy's offerings to the Queen of Cashmere territories, which having been presented and accepted, his Excellency addressed the Maharajah as follows:—

"I wish to express my sense of respect to the Maharajah of Cashmere in his own Durbar, and before his own Court, the tanks which, when I had the pleasure of meeting his Highness yesterday in camp, I omitted to ask for the good service rendered by his Highness to the Queen's armies during the late Sepoy Revolt, and to express the thanks which I am sure the Government of that service will long live in the memory of the British Government in India and in England. We have by now, too, that in the sincere desire of her Majesty's Government that his illustrious house may be perpetuated, and that it may prove a blessing to generations yet to come, Maharajah, I earnestly hope that the young Prince his son will grow up to be a worthy ruler of those rich and beautiful territories, and in the meantime, that a worthy successor should fail, the Maharajah his Highness may rely upon a willing disposition to the utmost improvement of her adopted into his house according to its usage and traditions.

The Court of the Maharajah exceeded in numbers and magnificence that of any Cashmere chief who has hitherto attended the camp of the Governor-General.

THE STEAM-CLIPPER "LY-EE-MOON."

This beautiful vessel, which on her trial-trip attained the extraordinary speed of nearly seventeen knots per hour, the greatest yet achieved by any vessel, has just left the Thames on her first voyage destination. She was built by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, from the designs of Mr. James Ash, for Messrs. Dent, of Hong-Kong and other Chinese ports, and is intended for the tea trade. The model of this fine modern improvement has been fully carried out in her build and equipment, and she is rigged schooner-fashion, in the most complete style, in white enamel and gold. She is of 1001 tons measurement, 270 feet long between the perpendiculars, 27 feet 3 inches beam, and 18 feet 6 inches hold. She has oscillating engines of 350-horse power from designs by Mr. William C. Taylor.

THE FARM.

The weeks past, present, and to come form a trio full of incident and interest to breeders, and it is not a little unfortunate that their lot should have fallen on the very third week in June. Thursday was one of the favourite days for the Mr. Bobbin's and Thursday was the 487 17s. 6d., and that of the twenty Waterloo lots, £92 13s. 3d. Of course, the Duke of Richmond's sale at Goodwood (Tuesday) and Waterloo 20th, is call to Third Grand Duke, 165gs. The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Bahraham top-letting on the 20th of June, which was so successful as to realise an average of £23 0s. 8d. for sixty full £2 9s. 2d. below that of the previous year. The agents of the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond, and Lord Radnor, Lord Leicester, and Sondes were present, as well as several foreigners. Sir Thomas Maitland gave 1000 guineas for the first lot, to a Mr. Van Rensselaer, New Jersey (U.S.), 126gs. for another; and 55gs., 51gs. and 50gs. were the other highest figures.

The letting of the Earl of Leicester tups is fixed for Tuesday next, at Holmpierrepont. The Cotswold sales and lettings also fall very thick in that and the following week. Mr. Druce's sale at Eynsham on Wednesday, Mr. W. Lane's on Thursday, and Mr. Robert Gane's on Friday. On Wednesday Mr. Wetherell holds a large sale of purebred shorthorned cows, heifers, and calves, and Mr. Stratford, of Scots, pigs, and Southdowns, at the Banbury Grove Farm, near Watford. Among the Scotch sales are those of Mr. Cochrane on Markaway was the first ball call prize this week at Canterbury, where two heifers by him were also highly commended. Mr. Stratford last the large sales of Shorthorns, in Irishmen's-wife, of Mr. Chaloner's, of Kingsfort, near Kells, in the county of Meath, on Wednesday; and Mr. Lee Steere's, of Ballyarthur, near Arklow, on Friday. Mr. Booth and Towneley blood is to be found; but Mr. Chaloner has used nothing but Booth, and the forty-eight lots in the two days' sales, Lustigwyn, five Baron Warlabys, eleven Hopevells, two Windsors, six Sir Samuels, and four Dr. M'Hales among them. As a bull breeder Mr. Chaloner has had very remarkable success at the Royal Dublin shows.

Queen Hortense and "Partant pour La Syrie."—The opening magnificence of the Empire was the most brilliant period of Hortense's life, and it was then that she composed those graceful and musical compositions which alone would have perpetuated her name. The notion of them breathe a tone of melancholy which seems to accord with her dispossessed affections. "Partant pour la Syrie" was of graver complexion than the rest, and was composed in the Tuileries at the moment when she then foresaw the extent of its future popularity and fame. That song was to be the national air of the time when her own loved son (Napoleon III.) became France's Emperor. It was to make itself heard throughout the whole globe, and was to call men to victory at the Alma and Inkermann, at Solferino and Magenta; was to be the Frenchman's rallying note in peace and war, and, mingling with "God Save the Queen," was to cheer that bond of union which, I trust in God, France and England may never have to break again. There is an edition of Hortense's compositions exquisitely illustrated by drawings of her own."—*Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of "Vicissitudes of Families."*

Grosvenor Hotel.—In our Impression of last week the dimensions of the site of the Grosvenor Hotel were given as two hundred feet long by fifty feet wide. They should have been stated to be three hundred feet long by eighty-three feet wide.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Percy F. R. S.; J. W.; and others.—Cambridge Meeting of the British Chess Association.—It appears to be definitively settled that the meeting of the association under the presidency and vice-presidency of Lord Lyttelton and Lord Cremorne, will be held at Cambridge at the end of next month. The local committee are actively engaged in making arrangements, and there is every reason to expect that the gathering of 1860 will equal in interest and success that of the previous year at Oxford.

Metta.—We cannot undertake to answer any more questions to-day.

C. D.—We will probably accept it. Can you not forward fresh copies?

T. Bell, A. Hill, and W. Bell.—Your solutions are correct.

Solvers.—We have received many communications from parties who desire to give notice to be entered for the play at the forthcoming meeting. It is to be hoped they will make some regulations to shorten the duration of the games. The Handbook, which, by-the-by, spares you procrastinated to ten, twelve, and even twenty-four hours each, is perfectly invaluable, and should be in the hands of every player.

T. W. B.—The very useful selection of Problems contained in the Rev. John Miles, of Faversham, Norfolk, was published by subscription. Persons desirous of obtaining copies should apply to the author at once.

J. Halford.—The easiest approach is to take the Bishop with the Rook. If Black then takes the Rook with Knight, you mate with Queen. If Black declines taking the Rook, then mate with the Queen. Many correct solutions, and then, when we had begun to be beaten, more Rook to Q B eq, and Black cannot save the game.

W. T., Oxford and Cambridge Club.—The Problem is published by Bohn, of Yorkstreet, Covent-garden.

Alpha.—We have withheld No. 3, to which you refer, being doubtful of its integrity. It comes to us that if Black play 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, and then 2. Kt to Q B 3rd, mate is impossible in five moves. Be good enough to re-examine the diagram.

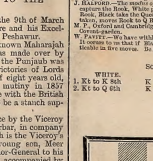
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 855.

WHITE.	BLACK.	SOLUTION.
1. Kt to K 4th	K moves	
2. Kt to Q 6th	K to K 6, or B 6th !	3. Kt mates

PROBLEM No. 856.

By Conrad Bayer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Chess Club has received an important accession lately in the person of Mr. Stanley, an English player of great force, from the United States. In the old chess-paper the Stanley's name and transatlantic reputation is perfectly familiar; but, for the information of the younger school, it may not be amiss to say that more than twenty years ago Mr. Stanley, then a youth, fought his way with incredible rapidity up to the head of the second-class players of this country. Nearly at that time much more formidable than that which claims to to the first rank now, and quitted England to try his fortune in the United States. There, for many years, he held the field, in the name of "Old England," against innumerable opponents, and, while in practice, was never conquered. During that long period he was considered the first writer on chess as well as the best player throughout America, and, perhaps, did as much for the game by his play for the advancement of the game. Some many years Secretary and acting Vice-Consul to Sir John Crampton, he got into difficulties on the Alleged foreign enlistment business, and left the Yankeedom, *vas est* in the same boat with the Minister and three British Consuls. This mishap and the consequent *dead* compulsion laid him in a great measure to abandon chess, but he still retained much of his skill. He has now again entered the arena, and, to judge from the specimen game below, appears to need only a few months' practice to become as strong, as he was twenty years ago, and perhaps even stronger.

Dashing Skirmish between Mr. Stanley and Mr. Steele, of the Liverpool Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Steele).	BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	BLACK (Mr. Stanley).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	by brought out safely. Black may fairly be
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	said to have mastered the attack, and all
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	lucrative of the combination to have imported
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	a more favourable variation into one of our
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	best openings.
6. P to Q 5th	P to K R 4th	10. P to Q 6th
7. P to Q Kt 6th	P to K Kt 5th	(Very natural. Whether as effective as Q B
(The move was first played many years		P to Q 6th is open to question. It requires a
ago in a game between Mr. Staunton and		little examination to determine.)
Mr. Barnes. In that encounter, Mr. Staun-		10. Kt takes P
ton's party, Mr. Horwitz, replied to it with		(The position is a capital study. At first
Q to K B 2nd, and the game was drawn;		sight it appears as if White's Q B must be
and the game was pursued with Q to K B		lost; but a little reflection will be found that the Kt is really quite secure, since
2nd.		the game would then be drawn, and the loss of at least a piece of equal value is return.)
7. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K B 2nd	11. Kt to K B 3rd (ch) K to Q 2nd
8. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes K B P	12. Kt takes K B P B takes K B P (ch)
9. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	13. Kt to K 3rd
10. P takes Kt	Castles	(Mr. Steele was of opinion that he should
11. Kt takes K B P	Castles P	have taken the Kt, and the following
12. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	game was played with that move.)
13. P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd	13. K to B sq Q to Q 4th
		14. Kt to K B 3rd (ch) K to K 2nd
(The defence adopted by Mr. Stanley is		15. Kt to K B 7th (ch) K to K 3rd
quite novel, and well worthy of attention.		16. B takes K P K to K 4th
—Ed.)		17. Q to Kt 3rd K to K 5th
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	And wins.
9. P to K 5th	Q to K B 2nd	

(The pinch of the defence. If the Kt can | 14. B takes Q P | B takes Kt (ch)
be taken, | And in a few more moves White resigned.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

For the following smart game we are indebted to the *Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin*. It was played between Mr. H. F. Montgomery, one of the best players in the States, and an Amateur of Boston.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
6. Q Kt takes P	Q B to K 3rd
7. Castles	Castles
8. Q to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. Q to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd
10. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to Q B 2nd
11. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K 5th
12. P takes Q P	K B takes P
13. Kt takes K B	P takes Kt
14. B to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd

(Ingenious. If Black take the gratuitous Pawn, White can take the Q Kt in return, and if the Bishop is taken, play Q to Q 6th, &c.—Ed.)

15. Kt takes Q Kt P	B to K 4th
16. Q to Q 4th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd

(If 3 to Q 3rd, White obviously wins a piece.)

16. B to Q Kt 6th	P to Q B 3rd
17. Q takes Kt	P takes B

18. Q to Q 3rd	P to K 5th
19. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 4th
21.	B to Q 3rd
22. B takes B	B takes B
23. B to Q B 7th	B to Q 2nd
24. B to K 6th	Kt to K B 3rd
25. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
26. B to K eq (ch)	K to Kt sq
27. B takes Kt (ch)	

And wins.

Relics of the Past.

MONUMENT TO DR. YONGE.

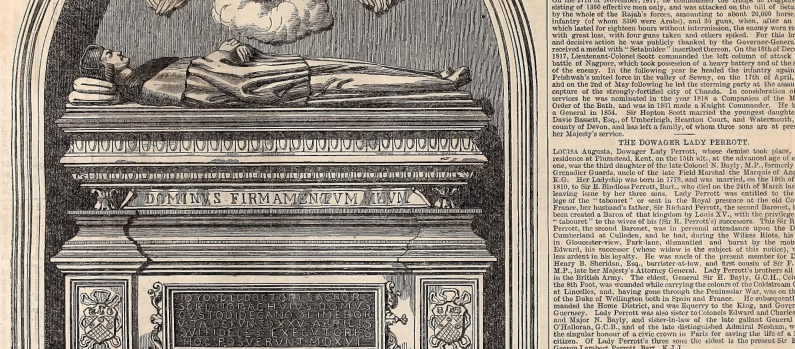
AMONG the monuments almost hidden from view in the quaint old Chapel of the Rolls—an edifice now undergoing restoration, and of which we shall have something to say hereafter—is one by no less an artist than Torrigiani, the sculptor of the superb tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. This monument is to the memory of Dr. John Yonge, who was appointed Master of the Rolls during the reign of Henry VII., and retained the office until his death, in the eighth of Henry VIII. It represents the effigy in a recumbent attitude, habited in a long red robe and deep square cap, the face of the figure being wonderfully fine. In a recess above is a head of Christ, between two cherubim, in bold relief, and beneath the recumbent figure are the following inscriptions :—

(On scroll.)
Dominus Firmamentum meum.

(On tablet.)
Io. Yong LL Doctori Sacror. Seruliar ac habili domus Custodi. Decano illi. Ebor. Vita defuncto xv. Aprilis: sit Sedes Exercitores hoc posuerunt. MDXVI.

The subject of this memorial, though now forgotten, was a personage of distinguished merit and consideration in his time. From the scanty records of him preserved by Rymer XIII., 344; Paplı L, 720; Newcourt I., 120; and in Beatson's "Political Index," we gather that he was admitted Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, March, 1502, and collated to the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, March, 1504; that he was Prebendary of Holborn in 1511; of Kensington in 1512; of Apesthorpe, or Alsthorpe, in 1514, whence he was admitted Dean of York, May 17, 1514. In 1512 he was appointed one of the Ambassadors to the Low Countries, and in 1513 [1515] we find him employed in an important commission with the Earl of Worcester respecting Tournay. His commission as Master of the Rolls bears date Jan. 22, 1507.

Of Torrigiani, his contemporary Cellini gives a striking description :—"About this time there came to Florence a sculptor named Pietro Torrigiani, who had just arrived from England, where he had resided several years; and as he was an intimate friend of my master Bertoldo, every day came to visit him. This artist, having seen my drawing and workmanship, said to me,—'I am come to Florence with the invite as many young artists as I can to England; and, having a great work in hand for the King of England, I should be glad of the assistance of my fellow-citizens of Florence.' I perceived that your manner of working and your designs are rather those of a sculptor than of a goldsmith. Now, I have considerable undertakings in bronze, so that, if you will go with me to England, I will, at once, make your fortune.' This Torrigiani was a handsome man, but of consummate assurance, having the air of a brave rather than of a sculptor; above all, his fierce gestures and his



MONUMENT TO DR. JOHN YONGE, BY TORRIGIANI, IN THE ROLLS CHAPEL.

sonorous voice, with a peculiar manner of knitting his brows, were enough to frighten every one who saw him; and he was continually boasting of his valiant exploits—*ove parlo sempre di quelli fatterie*. His conversation happening one day to turn upon Michael Angelo Buonarroti, a drawing of mine, taken from one of the tarrocne of that divine artist, led him to say, "This Buonarroti and myself, when we were youths, to learn drawing at the Chapel of Massaccio in the Church of the Carmelites; and it was customary with Buonarroti to rally all those who were learning to draw there. One time, a scholar of his having stung me to the quick, I was provoked to an unusual degree, and, doubling my fist, I gave him so violent a blow upon the nose that I felt the bone and cartilage yield under my hand as if they had been made of paste, and the mark of that blow he will carry to his grave."

Torrigiani appears to have attained great distinction in his own country before visiting England. While here, according to Vasari, he executed a variety of works in marble, brass, and wood, but the grandest performance was the before-mentioned tomb of Henry VII., which he completed in 1519, and for which he received, it is said, £1000.† The formation of his corse was very tragical. After leaving this country he unfortunately proceeded to Spain. While there he was employed by a Spanish nobleman to carve a Madonna and Child from a model which he had already executed, and the artist was to be in proportion to the merit of the work. His employer was the Duke d'Arcos, and Torrigiani, who estimated this nobleman's generosity highly, determined to surpass his previous performance. Great part of his life had hitherto been engaged in traveling from kingdom to kingdom in search of employment, and he flattered himself that at length he had found a resting-place after all his vicissitudes. He bestowed unexampled pains upon the work, and when it was completed he presented it to the Duke: what he conceived to be a matchless specimen of his art. The nobleman surveyed the performance with delight and reverence, applauded the artist to the skies, and, inquiring the amount of his treasure, lost no time in sending for it. As a display of liberality he even loaded two servants with the money for its payment. The bulk looked promising; but when the expectant artist turned out the bags and found the contents were only heaps of maravedi, amounting in the gross to a few crowns, his disappointment at his hopes and just resentment at the cruel insult to his talents so transported him that, regardless of the merit of his work and (fatal forgetfulness!) the personal character of the statue, he snatched up his mallet and broke the figures into pieces. The Grandee, in his turn, fired with shame and revenge, and assuming to be horrified at the sacrilegious nature of the act, denounced the ill-fated artist to the Inquisition. It was in vain that the accused pleaded the right of an author over his creation. Reason was on his side, but Superstition sate in judgment. The sentence was death, by torture. The Holy Office, however, was defeated of its victim; for Torrigiani starved himself to death in prison. He died at Seville in 1022, being then fifty years of age.

LORD CLYDE'S FAREWELL TO THE INDIAN ARMY.—Lord Clyde, who was to leave Calcutta for England on the 4th inst., has issued the following farewell order to the Indian army :—"Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, May 26, 1860. The labours necessary to comprise the particulars of this order are now over. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to permit that I may resign the command of her Majesty's forces in India, and retire to England, for a reason which must cause me long service demand. Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who conducted with distinguished success important part of the late campaign, will assume the command in my place on the 4th of June. On leaving the country I take with me grateful recollections of the officers and soldiers of the two services for their valour and endurance so severely tried, especially in the early part of the insurrection. History does not furnish a more remarkable exhibition of heroical resistance to very adverse circumstances than was shown by the British troops during those memorable. The memory of their constancy and daring will never die out in India, and themselves must feel that while Britain maintains such sons the rule of the Indian sovereign must be unimpaired. Soldiers! both English and native, I bid you all farewell; and I record, as my latest wish, that the bravery and endurance of which I have spoken with admiration could not alone have ensured success. That success was owing, in a great measure, to your discipline. Her Majesty's and military virtues; and I trust will never be relaxed.—CLYDE, General, Commander-in-Chief, Headquarters, Calcutta, May 30, 1860."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER.

SIR George Bowyer, sixth Baronet, of Denham Court, in the county of Bucks and second Baronet, of Radley, in the county of Berks, was the eldest son of Admiral Sir George Bowyer, a distinguished naval officer, by his second wife (the first had no issue), Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir Percy Brett, Kt., M.P. He was born in 1783, and was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. in 1807. He succeeded, on the death of his father, the 6th Dec., 1799, to two baronetcies—namely, the ancient baronetcy given to Ian Gwalchmai, by William Bowyer, in 1660, and the baronetcy obtained by his father's cousin, Sir George Bowyer, in 1794, in honour of his gallant conduct and his wounds in Lord Howe's victory on the First of June of that year. He was in Parliament from 1807, with a short interval, in 1818 as member for Malmesbury, and subsequently for Ampthill. He married, the 9th Oct., 1809, Anne Hammond, daughter of Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Kt., R.N. (by her who died in 1844) leaves issue three sons and two daughters. Sir George Bowyer died at Den-



don the 1st inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir George Bowyer, the seventh and third Baronet, who was born in 1811, and M.P. for Dundalk, the clever and well-known supporter of the Catholic and Ultramontane party in the House of Commons, who was born Oct. 9, 1811. The deceased Baronet's two younger sons are William, barrister-at-law; and Henry George, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

GENERAL SIR H. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B.

GENERAL Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., a distinguished military officer who died at his residence, Woodville, Lucan, Dublin, on the 26th ult., entered the Madras (Bengal Company's) service in 1795, and in 1799 served in the Mysore campaign, and was present at the battle of Mallavelly and at the siege and capture of Seringapatam; for his conduct in the latter he received a medal from the supreme Government. In 1806 he joined the Hydrabad force, and was in the whole of the campaigns in the Deccan, against the confederated Mahrattas, up to the year 1805. He was, on the 22nd of December, 1808, in command of a detachment consisting of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry and of the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, and, after a march of sixty miles, attacked with the cavalry (the infantry not having come up) the Mahratta force of 3000 horse, a party of infantry, and four guns, under their chief, Seoji Vinaick, the whole of which force were killed or dispersed and their guns and baggage captured. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Scott joined the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and commanded at Hyderabad in 1812 and 1813. He joined the headquarters of the force in the field in 1814, and commanded a brigade against the Pindarees in 1815 and part of 1816; being stationed with his brigade at Nagpore and frequently employed in pursuit of the enemy. On the 17th of November, 1817, he commanded the troops at Nagpore, consisting of 1200 effective men only, and was attacked on the left of Sitabuldee by the whole of the Rajah's force, amounting to about 20,000 horse, 8000 infantry (of whom 3000 were Arabs), and 36 guns, when, after an action which lasted for eighteen hours without intermission, the enemy were repulsed with great loss, with four guns taken and others spiked. For this brilliant and decisive action he was publicly thanked by the Governor-General, and received a medal with "Sitabuldee" inscribed thereon. On the 16th of December, 1817, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott commanded the left column of attack at the battle of Maqpore, which took possession of a heavy battery and of the stores of the enemy. In the following year he headed the infantry against the Peishwah's camp in the vale of Seroy, on the 19th and 21st of April, 1818; and on the 2nd of May following he led the storming party at the assault and capture of the fortress of Chanda. In consideration of these services he was nominated in the year 1818 a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath, and was in 1831 made a Knight Commander. He became a General in 1854. Sir Hopton Scott married the youngest daughter of J. Davis Beard, Esq., of Thatcheigh, Heanton Court, and Watermouth, in the county of Devon, and has left a family, of whom three sons are at present in her Majesty's service.

THE DOWAGER LADY PERROTT.

LOUISA Augusta, Dowager Lady Perrott, whose demise took place, at her residence at Plumstead, Kent, on the 15th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-one, was the fourth daughter of the late Colonel N. Burly, M.P., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, uncle of the late Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. Her Ladyship was born in 1779, and was married, on the 16th of May, 1810, to Sir R. Hawkins Perrott, Bart., who died on the 24th of March last year, leaving issue by her three sons. Lady Perrott was entitled to the privilege of the "tabouret" or seat in the Royal presence at the old Court of France, her husband's father, Sir Richard Perrott, the second Baronet, having been created a Baron of that kingdom by Louis XV., with the privilege of the "tabouret" to the wives of his R. Perrott's successors. This Sir Richard Perrott, the second Baronet, was in personal attendance upon the Duke of Cumberland, the "Butcher," and, during the Willem Hate, his house in Gloucester-view, Park-lane, dismantled and burnt by the mob. Sir Edward, his representative, was to be subject of this relique, was no less ardent in his loyalty. He was uncle of the present member for Dudley, Henry B. Sheridan, Esq., barrister-at-law, and first cousin of Sir F. Kelly, M.P., late her Majesty's Attorney General. Lady Perrott's brothers all served in the British army. The eldest, General Sir E. Burly, G.C.H., Colonel of the 8th Foot, was wounded while carrying the colours of the Coldstream Guards at Lincelles, and, having gone through the Peninsular War, was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington both in Spain and France. He subsequently commanded the Home District, and was Governor to the King, and Governor to Guernsey. Lady Perrott was also sister to Colonels Edward and Charles Burly and Major R. Burly, and sister-in-law of the late gallant General Sir J. O'Halleran, G.C.B., and of the late distinguished Admiral Nesham, who had the singular honour of being the crown in Paris for saving the life of a French citizen. Of Lady Perrott's three sons the eldest is the present Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, Bart., K.J.J.

THE BARONESS DE RUTZEN.

THE Baroness de Rutzen died on the 16th ult., at her seat, Stebech Park, in the county of Pembroke. Her father, Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., of Stebech Park, possessed large estates in West Indies. She was his eldest daughter, by his second wife, Mary Dorothea, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Phillips (of the ancient house of Chilworth), Rector of Lamphey, in the county of Pembroke. Mr. Nathaniel Phillips's two only sons, Nathaniel and Edward Augustus, having died unmarried, his estates devolved on her. He had by his first marriage, with Ann, daughter of Richard Swarton, Esq., an only surviving daughter, Ann Maria, married to the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas, K.C.B., and K.T.S. (of the Erenchi branch of the house of Lochiel), and who, with the aid and assistance of father-in-law, Mr. Phillips, raised and equipped the distinguished regiment the 79th or Cameronian Highlanders, and commanded it in the Peninsula. Mr. Nathaniel Phillips's second son exists in the descendants of the above Lady Cameron, now deceased, and her half-sister, the Baroness de Rutzen, the subject of this notice, and the Dowager Countess of Lichfield. The Baroness de Rutzen beaunified in a remarkable degree the ancient and picturesque mansion of the Stebech, a Welsh estate, Stebech Park, and that not merely in the vicinity of the Stebech Rocks, on the shore of Milford Haven, but also in Iron Ia. Having at her own expense, the church at Stebech, a superb edifice of wrought limestone. The Baroness married, secondly, the late Lieut.-General de Rutzen, K.T.S., as of October, 1822, to the Baron de Rutzen and Trunz (of the ancient house of Osnacke, in Brunswick), of the Grand Baron of the Grand Baron of Rutzen, Knight of the kingdom of Poland and the empire of Russia, and a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE REV. R. B. BOSWELL.

THE Rev. Robert Brun Boswell, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company on the Bengal establishment, and latterly Chaplain to the East India Company at Madras, died on the 19th ult., at the age of sixty-one. His age, was (since the demise of Dr. Johnson's biographer's grandson, Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck) the head of the family who had the honour to bear for ever connected with the fame and name of Dr. Johnson. The Rev. Mr. Bruce Boswell was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell, Esq., of Auchinleck, second great-grandson of Dr. John Boswell, brother to the Judge, Lord Auchinleck, and his unpublished son, James Boswell, the biographer, who succeeded to the property of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, but that Sir James Boswell, the last Baronet, became extinct on his death, in 1822, the Rev. Mr. Bruce Boswell graduated at Cambridge, and in 1851 went out to India as a Chaplain, and for many years was Minister of the Scotch Church, Madras. In 1856 he finally left India. He was, shortly after his return to England, appointed Chaplain to the Forces at Gibraltar, where he resided with his family until his death. Mr. Boswell married, first, Louisa, daughter of Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, of Smeaton Hepburn, Bart., and by her (who died in Scotland, secondly, Susan Anne, daughter of the late Major-General Carnegie, of the Royal Artillery, and by her (who survives him) has issue three sons. The eldest son, John Alexander Corrie Boswell, is in the Madras Civil Service, and is now the representative of this ancient, honourable, and Johnsonian family of Boswell.

JOHN IRVINE, ESQ.

JOHN Irvine, of Rockfield, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and its High sheriff in 1819, and a Major in the Limerick Militia, who died at his residence, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown, Royal Tyrone Militia, who died at his residence, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown, on the 8th ult., aged seventy-five years, was a direct lineal descendant of the ancient Irvines of Bonshaw, in Dumfriesshire, one of the oldest families of Scotland. He was the eldest son of Gerard Irvine, Esq., of Rockfield, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Hesnard, Esq., of Stonevile, in the county of Fermanagh. His grandfather, Mr. John Irvine, settled in the county of Fermanagh, Esq., of Stonevile, in the county of Tipperary, and his left issue five sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, John, was the father of the late and two surviving sons, John Gerard Irvine, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, and a Captain in the Fermanagh Light Infantry Militia.

† Vasari, 4 vol. 12mo. Firenze, 1846.

‡ Torrigiani, Vertue scrples also the sum of Margaret Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII.; and Walpole is confounded at the sum given by Henry VIII. in plaster in a round at Hampton Court. He adds that at Strawberry Hill is a model in stone of the head of Henry VII. in the agony of death. It is in the great style of England and Michael Angelo, and worthy of either, though undoubtedly by Torrigiani.

* Tommaso Guidi, commonly called Masaccio, born in 1402. He studied under Donatello, Brunelleschi, Ghiberti, and Masolino da Panicale, in Florence, and then went to Pisa and Rome, where he acquired such a degree of excellence that, in the opinion of Vasari, he was the first who gave a natural expression, combined with an elevated style, to Italian painting. Annibal Caro says of him :—

Finor, e le mie pitture al ver fa pari;
L'atteggiai, l'avvivai, le diedi il moto,
E i primi effetti insegnai di Buonarroto,
A cui gli altri, da lui solo ingegni,
Quasi a lor Padre, ed a lor Duce han segno.

Vide Vasari's "Life of Buonarroto Called."



"THE LAST FROM THE WRECK," BY E. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

"THE LAST FROM THE WRECK."—BY E. DUNCAN.

MR. DUNCAN'S grand picture of "The Life-boat," which will not easily be forgotten as forming one of the chief features of the Water-colour Exhibition last year, has now a fitting companion in "The Last from the Wreck," of which, as we did of its predecessor, we now give an Engraving. The incident is similar in character, but different in the composition, and is seen from a different point of view. In the former, it was all tearing-down, hurry-scurry, to the rescue of the crew of a ship on the point of foundering on a lee shore; and great and moving was the scene of excitement presented. In the present the work of rescue has been completed, with the exception of one man, "The Last from the Wreck," the captain probably, who is on the point of reaching the shore by means of rope-tackle, many a hand being held out to greet him. The small and agitated group of sailors, passengers, and others indistinctly seen behind a huge shelving rock is admirably conceived, harmonising so perfectly with the boisterous sea in front, and the fierce wind, which seems to carry all before it. The poor wreck itself, the stern only of which is seen above water, is an object which irresistibly moves our personal sympathies, as the fierce spray, lighted by a fitful sunray, dances over it. In the offing is another vessel still holding by her anchor, and hoping to weather out the storm. Too much cannot be said in praise of the whole composition and execution of this masterly work—sky, sea, and shore are all blended in one common object of terror. The light and shade are nobly balanced, and the chiaroscuro pervading the whole is admirable.

"THE OUTRAGE UPON SIR JOHN COVENTRY,"

BY T. R. MAGUIRE.

MR. T. H. MAGUIRE has a very clever picture in the Royal Academy this year upon the subject of an incident which affords a strange illustration of the state of society amongst our ancestors not quite two centuries ago, and which is further remarkable as having been the occasion of an important public enactment. Sir John Coventry, who was created K.B. at the coronation of Charles II., having indulged in a joke on the King's mistresses, the Duke of Monmouth and others had a plot to avenge the King's dignity upon him, by a most brutal outrage. The execution of the scheme was intrusted to Sir Thomas Sandys, O'Brian, and thirteen others, who, at midnight on the 21st of December, 1670, attacked Sir John in Pall-mall as he was returning home. Sir John placed his back against a wall and defended himself bravely for some time, wounding several of his assailants, but was at length orpowered



"THE OUTRAGE UPON SIR JOHN COVENTRY," BY T. H. MAGUIRE, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

and held down while they cut his nose to the bone. In consequence of this barbarity an Act was immediately passed, which received the Royal assent on the 6th of March following, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, which is still known as Sir John Coventry's Act. Mr. Maguire has treated his subject with great ability and spirit. The composition gives an admirable idea of a street row in those lawless times, when every man was arbiter in his own quarrel, and the sword gave the law in the public streets of the metropolis. Sir John Coventry is still defending himself against his cowardly assailants, one of whom he has wounded in the arm. The arrangement of the figures is skilfully contrived. The murderous scene is dimly lighted by means of a torch held by a man who sits on a wall. The colouring of the picture is rich and full-toned, and solidly laid on. The general effect is admirable, and in every respect well adapted to the purpose.

HOWARDS' IRONWORKS.

THE Britannia Works, near Bedford, owned by Messrs. James and Frederick Howard, are a gigantic plough-manufactory, as will be conceived when it is stated that more than 200 ploughs, besides corresponding numbers of other agricultural implements, are often sent off from it in one day. The total number of implements turned out of the Britannia Works in a single year is from ten to twelve thousand. This extensive and beautifully-planned block of buildings, designed by Mr. Robert Palgrave, of Pall-mall, occupies a most convenient site. On the north the grounds run right down to the Ouse—a river navigable to the ports of Wisbeach and Lynn. On the south the chief entrance to the Works opens appropriately enough on the road to Woburn—famous for its agricultural gatherings in the time of another Duke of Bedford. But it is from their eastern aspect that the Britannia Works will be most familiar to the traveller. The line of the Midland Railway comes close under the great plough-manufactory, while the London and North-Western is almost as handy; both having branch lines into the works. The whole range of buildings occupies a space of some fifteen acres; and their erection, including the purchase of the land they stand on, has been made at an outlay of about £20,000. They are, probably, the largest works in the world devoted to the manufacture of field implements, one shop alone occupying an acre of ground. The general arrangement and construction have been pronounced to be admirable, and Mr. Palgrave has evinced a degree of taste and skill in appropriate embellishment that adds materially to the effect. It is really a handsome pile. Ornament and effect, however, are merely subsidiary points. Economy of labour, convenience of construction, and the most perfect observance of order and classification, have been the great things the architect has had to aim at. A tramway runs completely round the whole range of works, and through every shop, with a turn-table in the centre of each. The coal and fuel when landed at the wharf are thus carried up to and weighed out to every workman, by others exclusively employed for this purpose. The wrought iron is delivered from the railway by similar means, and cut off by steam-power to the several lengths required. As is the plan in a few of the large, modern cotton-mills, the raw material passes through a succession of hands to gradual completion, and at least a hundred and twenty different men have their allotted bits and parts in the make of a single plough. Wherever it is at all available the aid of machinery has been called in and devoted to an infinity of purposes, from the raising of the iron into the furnaces down even to the grinding of that standing colour the blue paint.

The workshops form a block of buildings, divided into six compartments, running parallel to each other, and, though internally divided, there is an easy communication with each—the whole forming a complete and unique structure, admirably adapted for its purpose. In their light and lofty roofs are 29,000 skylights—glazed frames in the form of tiles. The boiler-house is a lofty and well-ventilated building, having on its roof a tank containing 10,000 gallons of water. One of the most interesting departments of the works is the foundry. In its

arrangement it is, perhaps, unequalled, as the beauty and clearness of its castings are unsurpassed, if not unrivalled. Here are two huge furnaces in which iron is being melted the whole day through. The hanging department comprises three immense shops thrown into one, which measures about 200 feet in length, 160 feet in width, and 40 feet in height. The roof of this spacious shop is supported wholly by iron columns, and it covers, with the foundry and engine-shop adjoining, two acres of ground. In this department all the wrought-iron work is done, and upwards of seventy forges and a furnace, employing several hundreds of hands, are in full operation.

Such are a few of the principal characteristics of this establishment, all the arrangements of which are marked by well-studied economy and the most exquisite adaptations, furnishing a striking illustration of practical science which appears to be the guiding principle of the Britannia Ironworks.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT CANTERBURY.

SINCE a hundred thousand pilgrims, with staff and sandaled shoon, wended their way to the jubilee of Becket, Canterbury has not, we never known such a congress as met within it this week to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society. It was not without a very hard struggle that the meeting was held there at all.

Sweet is the country, because full of riches,

might have been a true character for Kent when Cæsar wrote his "Commentaries;" but, unfortunately, the West grew jealous of the East as soon as Hanover-street grew into negotiations with them, and it was all that the latter could do, when it had won the day, to collect £4000. The fatality of bringing cattle through the streets, and the ecclesiastic question of Canterbury, conjured up many fears that it would not be a very successful meeting. As regards receipts, very many have exceeded it, though the Yorkshire shillings will not quite make up what cost that head next year; but, in point of quality in cattle and sheep, it knows full well that the weather was as fine and the same pleasure-seeker and herdsman could desire; and in an humble way, with its arches, its flags, and its oak and laurel boughs nailed up here and there, as an expression of the loyalty of the city to all it is there to encourage in its guests. The South-Eastern politely dropped them almost at the door of the show-yard, which was scarcely a hundred feet from the station, and a three-quarters of a mile walk brought them back to the station once more. We never remember a site more exactly in keeping with the whole object of the festival. On the two years' visit to Exeter and Warwick, a grand stand has been the main feature of the background, whereas now, with the rich pasture-meadows, the old mill, and the mansion of Hales-place, and the yearling shorthorn heifers were brownocked in line almost directly under the shade of a group of elms.

When the Duke of Richmond, the president of the implement-makers, quarrelled with the society and departed, they had a notion that they had nothing to do but "march city" and leave Kent behind. They were never more mistaken. It was a positive relief to the great majority of the visitors to miss that eternal din and hissing of engines which, instead of "crushing the air to sweetness," only deafened the hearing of those who really wanted to examine the other implements; and, with the loss of the minor attractions of the show, it was fair to put forward with some reasonable chance of success. The society has made the society, and it has had, and they are now in possession of it, as there is every encouragement to take another batch of protégés by the hand, till they in turn are able to shift for themselves. Trials had been going on since the previous Wednesday, and it was not quite over on Monday morning that the implement-yard was open to visitors. The general impression seems to be that there was no extraordinary new, but the gate competition brought out upwards of two hundred candidates. Wire-tracing seemed to be much in vogue; and Culbuett's (of Bedale) self-delivering machine was among the most popular of the implements in the way. Messrs. Burgess and Key have carried off the first prize of £40 for a reaping-machine adapted for mowing corn and grass. Preston's combined mower and reaper. The final trial of the reaping-machines and mowed harvest field was on Tuesday, and occupied a very substantial hearer of £90 to those he has already achieved with his twelve-horse set of steam-cultivating apparatus. Messrs Roby and Co. took the second prize of £10 for a couple of their steam-power ploughing-tackle with a three-breasted plough by Messrs. Chandler and Oliver. Another prize of £10 was to Mr. Beard, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, with his recent invention—a very simple contrivance by which steam-power can be applied to the ploughing of the ordinary plough. This is effected through the medium of an endless chain fixed on a framework attached to an ordinary eight-horse power engine, and the plough has the opportunity, that, whether the land be flat or hilly, of the furrows both ways.

The stalls of Messrs. Gibbs and Lawson were, as usual, perfect models—the former from its dainty arrangement of roots, and seeds in green glass covered saucers, and the latter with its miniature seed bags and long plaited tassels behind. It would be hard to say which were the new arrangement the Sunday's rest brought the judges of stock residue of the week, but the spirit of the country is more generous than it usually is, and "most grave and potent seignors" scampered off, like as many schoolboys, impatient to learn their fate. We still regret to record that, with all their fine qualities and unquestionable power, the society sinks below the level of the commonest country meeting, and, no doubt, those who have the right of entry are never allowed to see his private book, could learn whether their cattle were highly commended or commended. Some exhibitors got to know at the office of the society, but the great mass of the visitors on the Saturday day were left utterly in the dark for the lack of two or three hundred rosettes, or ribbons, and fixed numbers.

It soon transpired that the great triangular duel between Royal Butterfly, Rienzi, and Rienzi's Scottish champion Prince Alfred had been given against the county, and Colonel Townley's Remus Butterfly gone gallantly to the fore. It was no ordinary triumph, as barring four or five, a host of bulls have scarcely ever been seen together. Rienzi and Dr. M'Hale, Third Grand Duke, Royal Tyrk, and Statesman were alone conspicuous by their absence. Every one was cheerily won, and, with the exception of the traces of a blister in Mr. Stratton's breast, which is almost his only weak point, Royal Butterfly never showed to better advantage. Prince Alfred, for the three months older, hardly looked so well as when the two met at Blackheath-on-year; Archduke Wilhelm second to Royal Butterfly last year, received a high commendation. He is a very elegant bull; but we should much like to know how many months separated the two whole afternoon. It is rather remarkable that there were no less than four "first-prize" bulls in the first six; but although Prince Alfred 2nd showed a fine leg of Kentish beef, he was not quite up to the mark. Brahmin hump near the tail which played havoc with his symmetry in the fourth compartment.

The yearling bull class was nothing very remarkable, and was won by Mr. Adeane's Marksman, which was the first-rate behind the shoulders, but a good average animal, and very rich in his hide. He is only sixteen months old, and promises to make up into a very shaking carcase next year. Mr. Adeane's Fawn and Mr. Fowler's Fairfax Lyons, General Bosquet, and Bon Garçon, all did equally but successfully in the same class with his near and Mr. Overman's son of Sir Edmund and old Fairy Tale. Sir Charles Tempest took the Duke Humphrey and Knight Templar prize-quartered Prince Frederick. The Townsley Bowbent was not at all in the best of his form, and Mr. Stratton's son of Mr. Stratton cut a good figure with his Duke Humphrey and Knight of the Lagan, the latter of which he purchased after being placed third in a class of a hundred at Dublin last spring. "Hair was well served" again in the bull-calf class, which was most decidedly won by Mr. Morgan's red roan Harkaway—a thick and good son of Great Duke, but with rather plain-quartered Prince Frederick. The Townsley Bowbent was not at all in the best of his form, and

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1041.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

CHINA.

THE people of this country are at this moment being asked to assist in that particular mode and manner and measure which belongs to their patient function of suppliers of the public purse in another attempt to solve the slippery problem of our relations with China. With a pertinacity which seems to the Anglo-Saxon habit and temperament something ludicrous, the Celestial Empire resists our doctrine and practice of penetration and exploration into, and utilisation of, every possible and impossible region of the globe. The Chinaman in his representative character may be compared to one of those Italian toys which are called "tombolas," and which are composed of the head and shoulders caricaturally based, if they can be said to be based, on a rounded bottom, so that the figure is always tottering and nodding, is very easily knocked over, but instantly recovers its shaky equilibrium, and at each recovery presents the same fixed leer on its impassible countenance. The experiment of what we may be excused for calling pitching into such a specimen of ungainly agility, and such a remarkable illustration of the doctrine of forces, may be repeated any given number of times, and always with the same effect. We are about once more to



EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN H.M.S. "HERO" AT PLYMOUTH FOR CANADA.—SEE PAGE 50.

see whether we cannot only knock over the Chinese "tombola" with the usual facility, but whether we cannot keep him down in a fixed position until such time as we are enabled to persuade him that we are earnestly and anxiously desirous of breathing intelligence into his rigid eye and his stolid countenance, and to substitute for his tottering and treacherous base a pair of active and springy legs with which he will be able to walk erect and stately, instead of continuing to roll about in his present uneasy, unsatisfactory, and absurd fashion. The only question is, whether we are setting about in the most approved manner to deal with the peculiarities of the moral "tombola", which we have taken under our patronage, and which we are determined to reconstruct, of course for his own good, and without the slightest foregone conclusion or the least selfish idea intruding itself into our minds and intentions.

In considering the Chinese question in this point of view it does not seem necessary to enter on a retrospective review even of the more recent circumstances which led eventually to the Treaty of Tien-Tsin. At the same time it is not possible to avoid a consideration of the policy as a whole—and it has been somewhat uniform—which this country has adopted in its long struggle to obtain a footing in the Celestial Empire. It would seem that the error which has lain at the root of all our proceedings has been the confounding of the Chinese character with that of the Asiatics with whom we have had previously to deal. Starting with that notion, we have proceeded as if the policy which, backed by European force, physical and moral—would act with equal facility on the Chinese, as a nation, as we have proved that it has acted on the inhabitants of Hindostan. Although, until lately, any hostile encounter between the troops of Great Britain and any martial array which the Chinese Government could bring against us ended but in one way, it has from time to time appeared that the ultimate effect has been pretty much that which follows the firing of musketry into bags of cotton. Victory has always been followed by submission, no doubt, but hollow in its nature and temporary only in its duration. It has never been possible to reckon with certainty when, or where or how not to have a Chinese war on our hands. The very eagerness to make a material impression on the rigid polity of exclusion of outside barbarians which we have shown, has, as it seems to us, always brought out in its strongest development that deplorable obstinacy which is the Chinese character, as exhibited in their institutions, customs, and habits. In our hurry to beat them into friendship and intercourse we have overlooked the effect upon their feelings which such a course would engender, and have been mistaken in any supposition that they would crouch and yield to coercion, after the manner of the more supple inhabitants of India, to whom absolute resignation to authority, even when it takes the shape of tyranny, is a second nature. Our somewhat sanguine and ungainly attempts at a policy of negotiation and diplomacy have always been accompanied or preceded by an exhibition of physical force, and our messengers of peace and goodwill, who professed to be teachers to the Chinese of what was good for them, have usually been surrounded with that sort of adjunct which Mr. Gladstone has lately described as a peaceful demonstration of 10,000 soldiers. The result has been to excite the generation of sentiments of dislike and distrust, the more deeply-rooted because the exponents of Christianity and the missionaries of commercial and trading fraternisation have generally, if not always, appeared in the guise of armed hands, and the alleged introduction of the arts and amenities of peace and western civilisation have taken the shape of a baptism of blood.

It thus came to pass that when our diplomacy, in the case of the mission of Lord Elgin, became a reality its difficulties were doubled and its results doubtful and fleeting. It is for us to be questioned that our Plenipotentiary evinced great skill and resolution; and, although there was an undercurrent of mistake arising out of haste and heedlessness, and which was corrected by the caution and firmness of the commander of our naval forces in the Chinese waters, there is little doubt that the obtaining of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin was a great advance on our previous diplomacy, and it bid fair to ensure some of that permanence of our relations with China which hitherto we can hardly be said to have attained. The blunder was the return of Lord Elgin to England before he had in person obtained the ratification of the treaty. The transference of the chief authority in this matter to another hand seems to us to have been exactly the circumstance most likely to have suggested to the wily and faithless minds of the Chinese authorities the opportunity of slipping out of their engagements. With a greater knowledge of our half-headed way of rushing at conclusions with them than we give them credit for, it is probable that the stipulation that the Embassy should proceed by another route to Pekin than that of the Peiho was a trap laid for our administrators. It was doubtless calculated that the English would surrender their dignity slighted by a condition of that kind, and that a course which the Ministers of Russia and of the United States, whose management of Chinese peculiarities we should do well to imitate, at least in some degree, would be haughtily rejected by the British authorities. The instructions given that Mr. Bruce should be accompanied by an armed escort were founded on a not unnatural mistrust; but, not too speak too lightly of such a thing, it seems to us that we might have perilled the loss of a few diplomatists in an attempt at carrying out our objects by moral influence; and although, looking to our antecedent relations with the Chinese, it is possible that our mission might not have travelled towards the capital of the Emperor with so full a sense of safe-conduct as the Minister of the United States could and did, still the attempt might and ought to have been made. It is possible, and, indeed, probable, that our mission would have reached Pekin in safety, and that check, indeed that defeat, which has caused an enforced interruption of our proceedings in China for more than a year, and which has thrown our "prestige" back fifty years, would not, and, in fact, could not, have occurred. As it is, everything has to be begun over again, and with the additional difficulty which has naturally resulted from the first real triumph of the Chinese arms over the forces of this country.

There can, however, be but few who will conscientiously object that anything is left to us but the vigorous reassertion of our power. In spite of all the obstacles opposed to us, English interests in China have attained such an importance; so many British subjects are actively ingrafted on that empire; so much capital has been invested in the trade with that country; so many of its commodities have been adapted to our habits of life; and, in short, China is so decidedly one of our markets that our rulers are bound to preserve for us, at least, that position which we have obtained in its soil, and even that would be perilled unless a vigorous and a determined course were to be pursued. Unless, then, the second mission of Lord Elgin should be successful in obtaining a peaceful solution of the case as it stands, we have only the melancholy alternative of a recourse to arms, and that with a decision and a steady continuity which must put an end to all doubt or mistake about the ultimate result. Nevertheless, we are not without hope that the experience and the matured judgment of the Plenipotentiaries who have been once more intrusted with a diplomatic commission may lead to a happier end than could at any rate be doubted by the world. It is to be hoped that the arrangements for system of pure conciliation, and to beget a real confidence in the exact nature of our objects, among the Chinese; but it is still a possibility, and such a course as will prevent bloodshed ought to be tried by all means and with all patience and tact. It will be obvious that the whole of the operations will have to be conducted on a very different scale to any that we have yet carried on in China. It will no longer be a hurling of a few battalions against an outlying province of China, but it will be a contest between the two empires of which it is not easy to foresee the termination or to predicate the result.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE

The Emperor and Court are at St. Cloud; later they are expected at Biarritz. The Empress is in the Empress's tent at the Camp de Châlons. Here, probably, some 60,000 men will be found in the highest state of military perfection. Some experiments are to be made this year in the formation of the Prussian system, in which infantry, cavalry, and artillery will be engaged. The camp of Châlons will present many novel features, highly interesting to military men. The Emperor has been receiving at St. Cloud a series of deputations from various branches of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and listens, it is said, with patient attention to all complaints proffered against his administration, his Ministers, and his prefects.

The *Paris Journal* says the Emperor has taken the initiative of recommending the different Cabinets to recognise Spain as one of the "great Powers of Europe, which, supposing the claim to be established, will henceforth be the equal of France, and that the proposal although not yet finally accepted, is favourably received in principle.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes the decree frigate having left for Newfoundland, with Commandant de Montagnac de Chauvance on board. The object of the mission is, it is said, to study the question of the limits of the French and English fisheries on the great bank—a matter which has occupied diplomacy for the last half century.

The *Moniteur* announces the release from the fort of Ham of citizen M. Grandguillot, against the false rumours which are current concerning the state of his health, and of 11,000f. as compensation for 1851.

The *Presse* states that orders have been received to hasten the fitting out of the plated man-frigate *La Gloire*. It is supposed that she is intended to convey the Emperor on his voyage to Genoa and Algeria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I hear that the Emperor, on his return, has adopted the formation of a Franco-Irish Association *(sic national)* like that in England. The person under whose discovery it will be placed is Mr. Bernard, the famous bankrupt solicitor. It is expected that the National Guard, and such of the public as join the Association, will soon become, under this training, expert marksmen."

The annual fête of the children of Mr. Gurney's Sunday-school at Paris came off on Saturday last, and, as usual, was a most delightful one in the part of the youthful parishioners which must have rejoiced the heart of their kind pastor. The following particulars of the excursion are from the *Paris correspondent* of the *Morning Advertiser*:—"Upwards of one hundred young people of all ages between infancy and youth assembled at eleven in the morning, together with their parents, friends, and well-wishers, in the little church of the Madeleine, which was gaily decorated with flowers for the occasion. Morning service was performed thereby, and a most impressive sermon was delivered by Mr. Gurney, after which, by the special leave of the police authorities, the whole party came out in order of procession, headed by a banner gaily in their head, and a grand standard inscribed with the words 'Love and Reward' hanging on the rear, to the Place de la Concorde, where omnibuses were waiting to transport the party to the park of St. Cloud. Such doings by *'les Anglais'* were never before heard of in Paris, and many were the inquiries of the curious as to the meaning of the youthful company passed along with their worthy pastor in front and two other gentlemen driving. Arrived at the park, a table set out with cakes and sweet boys and girls, out for a holiday, amused themselves and compelled their elders to be amused also, amongst the green woods and breezy heights of St. Cloud on a delightful summer afternoon. If one may judge of the extent of the exercise taken, the good spirits imparted, and the fresh air inhaled by the terrible onslaught which the refreshments committed on the 'tea and plum-cakes' laid out on the green sward, there could have been no insufficiency in the former source of enjoyment, any more than in the latter. Long before the benefit of all parties concerned, that on this occasion 'good digestion waited on appetite,' had been fully exhausted, consequences which probably have been the result. It was past ten ere the party, with heads somewhat less erect than at the first meeting, assembled in the omnibuses for the long and revelry-hymn and receive a parting benediction before saying 'Good night.'

NAPLES

Serious disturbances have occurred at Naples in consequence of a manifestation made by the population at the landing of the Neapolitan refugees who have taken shelter in Sardinia. The people remained to return to their country. The troops fired upon the people, several of whom were killed. Patrols are constantly traversing the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the future course of events. An inspector of the former police was stabbed in the Strada di Toledo. Proclamations of Garibaldi and Settembrini against the Bourbon dynasty have been distributed.

A new Ministry has been, or is about to be, formed; but Commander Martino will, it is announced, hold office in the new Administration.

AUSTRIA

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce, letters state, has resolved to address a petition to the Emperor, praying his Majesty to re-establish the Ministry of Commerce, seeing that it is of the utmost interest for the empire that all the economical interests (trade, manufactures, mines, agriculture, and roads) should be under the management of one central administration.

The Vienna journals announce that Prince de Metternich, Austrian Minister at Paris, has obtained leave of absence, and intends to pass it on his estates in Bohemia.

Advices from Vienna announce the provisional departure of the Emperor of Austria for Toeplitz, where he is to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia.

GERMANY AND DENMARK

The affair of the Danish Duchies seems to become more and more threatening. Germany will not yield, and Denmark does not seem inclined to make an inch. It is reported that Prussia is about to call upon the Diet to enforce the Federal decision, that as to say armed intervention, in favour of the Duchies forming part of the Germanic Confederation. The Prussian Minister, Count Bernstorff, and the Democratic Cabinet, representing Scandinavian ideas, letters state, appears likely soon to take the direction of affairs, and the probability of a similar change at Stockholm is announced.

GREECE

There has been a change in the Greek Ministry. M. Commoundouros, the Minister of Finance, having retired, the Ministry has been reformed as follows:—Kanoulis, Marine, President of the Council; Botzaris, War; Condouriotis, Foreign Affairs; Rhallis, Public Worship; Lycurgus Crestenites, Interior; Rostakis Simos, Finances. The Prince Alexis Orloff, Comte de Paris, and Duc de Chartres, arrived at Athens on the 1st of July; they were received by the King and Queen. The King paid them a visit next day. They paid a rapid visit to the antiquities, and left on the 3rd for Corfu.

UNITED STATES

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the independence of the United States has been celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the States.

A large meeting of the Democratic party was held in Tammany Hall, New York, on the 2nd inst., to ratify the nomination of Douglas for the Presidency, and Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency. The administration and Lecompton were severely and strongly denounced.

A meeting of the Breckenridge-Lane Committee had been held at Syracuse, in which it was resolved to make preparations for running the electoral ticket.

The New York Democratic State Convention had nominated thirty-five candidates as nominations of Breckenridge and Joseph Lane.

The case of the capture of Miramon's two steamers, *Marquez* and *Habana*, which were recently tried at New Orleans, had been decided, the Judge having declared their steamers not to be lawful prizes, and ordered their restitution. The claim for indemnity was withdrawn.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA

The worst feats respecting the massacres of Christians at Damascus have been realised. A telegram received by the Vienna Government states:—"A fearful massacre has taken place at Damascus. Five hundred Christians, among whom are the Consuls, and the Dutch Consul, the American Consul is wounded. Details are wanting." This is confirmed by the following despatch from the British naval commander in the Levant:—"Beyrout, July 11.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th inst., and lasted all night and continued the greater part of the next day. It is said that the consulates were burnt down, with the exception of the English and Russian. The French, Russian, and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and was rather injurious than useful to the Christians. The regular Turkish troops arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubted, and the Commissioners Vely and Derwish are expected to-morrow."

The previous news was from Beyrout to the 23rd of June, when it was reported that the panic among the Christian population had become general. The Moslem fanatics of Hasbeiya had risen, and as many of the Christians as could, had taken refuge on board the steamer *Leopard*, which was expected to arrive at Beyrout. The steamer *Kennet* had embarked the cash, books, and personnel of the Ottoman Bank, and a corps of the English regiment was ready. In addition to this, parties of marines from the British, French, and Russian ships had landed to assist in maintaining order in the town.

It was reported on the 25th of June that Soutzo Constantine Effendi Pacha had left for Syria with full powers. He will have under his orders 6,000 men, 2,000 of whom is Hafiz Pacha will bring. The Turkish Government was shipping corn to Beyrout. A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within gunshot of the town, in order to protect the consul and a number of the inhabitants. The naval authorities were taking measures in order to be in readiness to land troops should the necessity arise.

The *Daily News*' correspondence from Beyrout comes down to the 1st inst., and is full of horrible details as to the previous massacres. The writer says:—"Up to the 30th June, insisting on the assurance of the Government in the dreadful atrocities. A nominal list has been taken of them, and up to the present night, according to which the Druses had burnt and pillaged no less than one hundred and fifty-one Christian villages since the 27th of May last, while no less than seventy-five to eighty thousand Christian inhabitants of Lebanon many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, are now reduced to beggary, many of them to utter homeless beggary, depending on actual charity for their daily bread.

"Over and above the 151 villages that are now in ashes, a hundred and eighty thousand persons shot in cold blood by the Druses and hunted and pillaged no less than one hundred and fifty-one Christian villages since the 27th of May last, while no less than seventy-five to eighty thousand Christian inhabitants of Lebanon many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, are now reduced to beggary, many of them to utter homeless beggary, depending on actual charity for their daily bread.

"Over and above the 151 villages that are now in ashes, a hour after bringing my own four years' experience in Syria to bear upon the subject, I am bound to say that I have considerably understated the case. Moreover, I believe sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets, and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountains—all the property, in fact, belonging to Christians, that a tolerably long list of convents, churches, and nunneries, belonging to the same people. All of which, I repeat, have been destroyed, and then destroyed by Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between the two sects can no longer be called by that name. For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than a general massacre of Christians by Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter."

The Austrian frigate *Radetski* has been ordered to proceed to Syria to co-operate with the vessels of the other Powers for the protection of the Christians.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday publishes an article, signed by M. Granguillot, in which the latter gentleman says:—"I have just come to Syria. M. Grandguillot says:—"Turkey is either powerless or has no foresight. The evil which has been committed is great. To Europe, having taken up with energy the question, the continuation not its renewal, and will remember her duties towards populations who have been the victims of fanaticism, and for those centuries have endured servitude to Turkey."

The *Moniteur* of Thursday says:—

"The Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, under date July 16—'I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learnt of the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria, and that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my Government, I have intrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted.'"

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Thursday.—In to-day's extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reichsrath an autograph letter of the Emperor, addressed to the President, and dated the 17th inst., was read as an Imperial message. In this letter his Majesty notified his resolution that the establishment of new imposts or the increase of those already existing, the determining upon the assessment of direct taxation, the imposition of excise duties, and the alteration of customs duties on legal transactions, and, finally, the concluding of new loans, shall in future only be effected with the consent of the Austrian Council of the Empire.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.—Southampton, Thursday.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Rigen*, Captain Christian, with the heavy portion of the India and China mails, has arrived. The *Rigen* brings 120 passengers, £1161 in specie, and a general cargo, including 143 bales of silk. On the 16th she exchanged passengers with the steam-ship *Africon*, the ship *Severn*, and the steamer *Sultan*.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Garibaldi has been obliged once more to change his Ministry. Count Cavour had my envoy La Farini, to accept the annexation of Sicily. The General demurred to this interference, and sent the Minister back again. His Government resigned, and a new one replaced by others. Signor Interdonato, Amari, the historian, and Signor Errante, are among the members. Subsequently was stated Signor La Loggia, Saperta, and Orrini remained. The official journal publishes the following note in relation to this event:—"On Saturday Signor La Farini, Grandi, and Botti were removed from Palermo by order of the Dictator. Griselli and Totti are Corsicans affiliated to the police of the Continent. The three were expelled for having conspired against order. The Government, which watches over public tranquillity, could not tolerate the presence of such individuals." Another note says:—"The National Society, whose objects have been reduced since Garibaldi declined the presidency, has been rather a hindrance than an assistance to the Sicilian cause."

The causes which led to La Farini's expulsion from Palermo by Garibaldi have been explained by La Farini in a statement published by him in a Piedmontese journal. La Farini denied that Sicily should immediately be annexed to the Sardinian kingdom, while Garibaldi wished annexation to be postponed until the whole of Italy, including Venetia and Rome, should have been liberated. Moreover, La Farini disapproved the ministerial appointments made by Garibaldi, complaining that among the new Ministers were men who had been Bourbonists or Mazzinians, and that special and undue encouragement was given to Mazzinians, notwithstanding their unpopularity, and so Garibaldi stopped his complaints—and probably his intrigues also—by summarily sending him under a guard on board a Sardinian ship.

The Neapolitan steam-corvette *Veloce*, six guns, and two other Neapolitan vessels, merchantmen, have passed over to Garibaldi.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received by telegraph the following important news from Messina, under date of July 13:—"On the 14th Garibaldi, at the head of 3000 men, effected a junction with Medici. On the next day, the 15th, General Bosco, with 4000 men and three guns, sallied forth from Messina, marching in the direction of Barcelona. A battle and an attack on Messina seem, therefore, imminent. The French Consulate at Messina is crowded with people, who ask to take refuge on the steam-frigate *Desaix*." The Consul has protested against any bombardment of the town until sufficient time has elapsed for foreigners to leave it."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Mary, was laid at Selly Oak, Birmingham, on Thursday week, by Dr. Lebeau.

On Thursday week the church of St. Thomas, Henningford-road, Islington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London.

Messrs. Cubitt and Bell are erecting a window in Gloucester Cathedral to the memory of the late Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.

The foundation-stone of Christ Church, Perconville (on the site of the church now in Seven-street), originally projected by the incumbent, the Rev. A. L. Courtenay, D.D., was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Alwyn yesterday.

A second free and open church is to be built in Liverpool, in St. Augustine's district, where, from about 4000, the population within the last few years has risen to 17,000 souls, the increase being almost entirely of the working classes.

The Bishop of Exeter has lately arrived at the College, Durham, from his seat near Torquay, for the purpose of keeping up his term of residence. His Lordship is in the enjoyment of his usual health, and attends service daily at the Cathedral.

The venerable and kind Dean of Bangor, who is now on a visit at Aberdare, South Wales, is actively engaged in preaching, examining schools, &c., and has taken a class at the Sunday-school during his stay at that place.

The Archbishop of York preached his farewell sermon to his neighbours at Bishop Auckland, in St. Mary's Chapel, last night, after a ministry of enthroning the new Archbishop will take place in York Minster on Friday.

Considerable improvements and additions are being made in St. Matthew's Church, Holbeck; and one of the congregation (Mr. W. Naylor) is building the spire at his own cost, as sentinel that a chapel be erected towards which Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Murch have contributed as one window of stained glass.

TESTIMONIALS.—The parishoners of St. Paul's, Holm Cultram, Cumberland, have agreed to the Rev. Richard Parkin, Vicar of the parish, a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea-service, and a purse containing twenty-three sovereigns.——Rev. C. Packer has received from the parishioners of Longwood, near Huddersfield, a purse, containing 40l. 6s., on his leaving that parish after a residence of twelve months, in consequence of ill-health.

CHURCHES REOPENED.—The parish church of Silmouth was reopened on Thursday with much rejoicing, after having undergone an entire rebuilding, with the exception of the arcading and tower.——On Thursday the 30th inst. the parish church of Milton Abbott, near Tavistock, after having undergone a complete restoration and great improvement.——On the 4th inst., the church of St. David, Llanllwyne, near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, after having been closed for repairs, on Sunday last the service was read by Chitton, Berks, after restoration. After the evening service three hundred poor persons sat down to tea in the factory and, we were told, on by the aid of other visitors.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* Rev. F. T. Hill to Terling, Essex; Rev. C. B. A. G. Hutton to Emberton, Bucks. *Vicarages:* Rev. H. Burton, Clapham to the Bishop of Exeter, to St. Mary's Church, Devon: Rev. J. Harris to Dalston, Cumberland; Rev. E. Malleson to Weald Newton, Sussex.——*Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. C. W. Lancaster to Norwood, to the Lambeth House of Industry, Norwood.——*Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. A. Lyttelton, Hagley, Worcestershire, to Christ Church, Christ Church, Rettinge-hill; Rev. S. S. Wainwright to Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York. Cheswick to Upminster, Essex; Rev. J. Townson to Askham, Westmoreland.—*Guardian*.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Elphinstone, the late Governor of Bombay, who had recently returned from India. The melancholy event took place on Thursday morning last.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—At an adjourned general meeting of the members of the Club, held at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday, a resolution was carried by a large majority for leasing the Cattle Show for a period of twenty years to the Agricultural Hall Company upon the terms agreed upon. There is consequently now no further impediment to the carrying out of the arrangements for the erection of the proposed hall for the new building. The specifications for the intended hall of exhibition are already in hand. The annual Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall Smithfield Club will be removed from Baker-street to Islington, upon a plot of ground known as Dizon's Lake.

WORCESTER EXCAVATIONS.—The uncovering of the room containing the forge, &c., has been continued, and several new features have been brought to light. The remains of another furnace have been found, and from some fragments of material which have been picked up it now appears probable that it was the workshop of no enamellers. Among the objects found within the last few days is a well-preserved stirrup. The men are now largely employed in preparing the ruins for the reception of the public generally. Arrangements are in progress, which will begin on Monday, the 27th of August, and will be open for the days of the meeting, for the locked city of Worcester, and is conducted over the excavations by Mr. Wright in person.

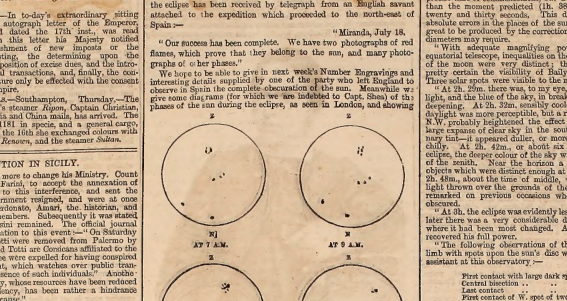
THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE following brief statement of an important discovery made during the eclipse has been received by telegraph from an English savant attached to the expedition which proceeded to the north-east of Spain:—

"Miranda, July 18.

"Our success has been complete. We have two photographs of red flames, which prove that they belong to the sun, and many photographs of other phases."

We hope to be able to give in next week's Number Engravings and interesting details supplied by one of the party who left England to observe the Sun's the complete obscuration of the sun. Meanwhile we give some diagrams (for which we are indebted to Capt. Shea) of the phases of the sun during the eclipse, as seen in London, and pursued



DIAGRAMS SHOWING SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF THE ECLIPSE, AND SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC, BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE EVENT, AS SEEN IN LONDON.

also the spots on the sun's disc before, during, and after the eclipse. Deeper line of darkness on the eclipsed part of the sun—nothing on the body of the moon—was observed by Captain Shea at three p.m., immediately after the greatest observation: this is shown in our Engraving.

In the metropolis the sky was somewhat unpropitious for viewing the phenomenon. A slight mist prevailed on Wednesday afternoon a slight flattening of the sun was visible low down on the right hand side. The clouds had given way just then, and allowed the beginning of the phenomenon to be fairly well seen. Then the sun was again obscured again, however; but towards the middle and most important period, at about a quarter to three, they opened again, and gave an admirable view of the strange sight. The sun was a thin crescent, with the horns pointing downwards, and the light was greatly subdued. The sky was far too cloudy for purposes of satisfactory observation; the moon's progress across the face of the sun was, however, traceable at intervals to the termination of the eclipse.

The following particulars were communicated to the *Times* by Mr. Hind, writing from Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park:—

"The sky was too much obscured in the direction of the sun to enable us to ascertain satisfactorily the times of beginning and ending of the eclipse; indeed, at the ending the sun was invisible. At 1h. 58m. 24s., or ten seconds before the calculated time of commencement at the observatory, the eclipse had certainly not begun. On the next view of the sun, at 3h. 33m. 11s., the indentation of the moon upon his disc was very perceptible. I cannot undertake to say to the precise time of commencement, but I imagine it must have been later than the moment predicted (1h. 59m. 34s.), probably by between twenty and thirty seconds. This difference can hardly arise from absolute errors in the places of the sun and moon, though it is not too much to be accounted by the correction which the assumed ratio of the diameters may require.

"With somewhat magnifying power on Mr. Bishop's ten-feet equatorial telescope, inequalities on the preceding and following limbs of the lunar disc were very distinct: they were great enough to render pretty certain the visibility of Bally's beads in the last of totality. Three solar spots were visible to the naked eye.

"At 3h. 33m. there was, to the eye, a perceptible diminution of sunlight, and the line of the sky, in breaks towards the N.E. was certainly deepening. At 3h. 39m. sensibly darker. At 3h. 43m. the decrease in daylight was more perceptible, but a rather heavy nimbus cloud in the N.W. probably heightened the effect of the eclipse. At 3h. 57m. a large expanse of clear sky in the direction of the sun's disc was not of the ordinary tint—it appeared duller, or more of an indigo-blue; the air very chilly. At 4h. 42m. or about six minutes previous to greatest eclipse, the deeper colour of the sky was very marked, in a break N.W. of the zenith. Near the horizon a mistiness had arisen, obscuring objects which were distinct enough at the beginning of the eclipse. At 5h. 48m., about the time of middle, with the sun shining clearly, the light thrown over the grounds of Mr. Park was yellow, as frequently remarked on previous occasions when the sun has been equally obscured.

"At 5h. the eclipse was evidently lessening its effects, and six minutes later there was a very considerable difference in the blue of the sky, where it had been remarkably changed. At 6h. the sun had almost recovered his full power.

"The following observations of the times of contact of the moon's limb with spots upon the sun's disc were taken by Mr. C. G. Talmage, assistant at this observatory:—

	h.	m.	s.
First contact with large dark spot ..	1	54	51
Central bisection	2	01	22
Last contact	2	08	14
First contact of W. spot of two ..	2	44	39
Last contact	2	44	59
First contact of E. spot	2	47	03
Last contact	2	47	19
A dark spot wholly emerged ..	3	26	19
Another spot clear of the moon ..	3	26	29

"At 2h. 30m. Mr. Talmage considered the sky much darker than five minutes previously, and the appearance of a November sky just before a snowstorm. At 2h. 37m. the light of the sky was similar to that of a summer's evening about half an hour before sunrise. At 2h. 42m. (the time of the great eclipse), Highgate Church, visible at the commencement, could not be discerned; it was seen again at 3h. 10m. At 3h. 15m. the thermometer stood at 70·3 deg., at 2h. 30 m. the reading was 69·3 deg., and at 3h. 0·8 deg. This, towards the time of greatest phase the temperature fell 1 deg. in fifty minutes, but only 0·5 deg. in the next hour and a half."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN AT EDINBURGH.—We have authority to state that her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her intention to hold a review of volunteer corps at Edinburgh on the 7th of August. The commanding officers of corps desiring to attend must intimate their wish to the Secretary of State for war, through the Lord-Lieutenant of their respective counties, on or before 1st of August, and they will then be admitted, as far as space and numbers will permit. Immediately on receiving this application each corps will be informed whether it will be possible to accept the offer.

THE LANCASHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—The review of the Liverpool volunteers on Aintree racecourse last Saturday was a very brilliant affair. About 4000 infantry and artillery were assembled, and the attendance of spectators was immense. Colonel M'Murdo, the inspecting officer, paid a very high compliment to the volunteers, and the general result was, of course, most satisfactory, the only drawback of the military efficiency attained by the patriotic men of Liverpool.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Monday there was a general inspection in the Home Park, Windsor, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, of the Victoria Rifle Corps, under the command of Major Whitbread, and the Monmouthshire Artillery Corps, under the command of Colonel Lord Colville, with a six-pounder, commanded by Captain Jay. Altogether there were between seven and eight hundred men present. The Duke arrived on the ground at four o'clock, attended by Colonel Scobell Percival, who acted as aide-de-camp, and Captain Garnett, and was received with the usual salute. Afterwards the volunteers marched past in quick time, and performed a variety of evolutions in the presence of the Iron Duke, and the marked approval of a large concourse of spectators who surrounded the park.

VOLUNTEER FETE AT MENTROSE.—The programme of a gathering of the different volunteer companies of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, to take place in the Lecks of Montrose on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 25 and 26, has just been published. At this gathering, which is to be held partly for the sake of rifle-shooting, a cup of the value of 50 guineas, open to all Scotland, will be shot for, any number of rifles to be represented in the eight-hundred yards. The ranges will be—five shots at 700 yards, five at 800, and five at 900, the entrance 10s., and competitors for this prize, which is a gold cup, and the best rifle-men in Scotland, are required to give in their names to the general secretary, Mr. Hood, 20, Forfarshire Rifles, Montrose, before the evening of the 12th of August. Mr. Horatio Ross, of Netherby (father of the champion shot of England), and Colonel Kinloch, of Kinloch, have accepted seats on the

LAND FOR RIFLE-PRACTICE.—The following is the chief clause of the new Act for facilitating the acquisition by rifle volunteer corps of grounds for rifle-practice:—"Any rifle volunteer corps may receive or acquire by such grants as are hereinafter mentioned any land for rifle-practice, and for the erection of butts and other accommodation for the use of the corps when practising with rifles, subject to the following restrictions:—That the assent of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War previously to the time being, hereinafter called the said Principal Secretary, shall be obtained to the purchase by any corps of any land exceeding in value the sum of 50*l.*, and to land by any person or body of persons, in pursuance of the powers hereinafter given; and, in addition to such assent, no section of Parliament shall be obtained in manner hereinafter mentioned, before it shall be lawful for any volunteer corps to put in force such provisions of the Acts hereinafter incorporated as relate to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement."

MILITARY LESSONS.—The Gillingham Volunteer Artillery and the Rochester and Chatham Royal Engineer Volunteers, in charge of the siege train, were engaged on Wednesday in siege operations against Chatham. A number of manœuvres were carried with great spirit, the attack and defence being conducted in a manner that reflected much credit on the several corps who took part in them. The siege operations were under the general direction of General H. Eyre. The whole occupied nearly three hours, and gave a lively idea of what a real siege would be.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Early on Tuesday morning the reinforcements for India, which left Portsmouth on board the *Crocker*, 1320 tons, Captain R. Dean, for Calcutta, left Chatham garrison and proceeded to Gravesend, embarking on board the *Crocker*. The reinforcements consisted of detachments of the Royal Artillery—nine men of the 1st battalion 20th Regiment; thirty-nine men of the 2nd Dragoons; forty-two men of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment; one hundred and nine men of the 57th Regiment; and one hundred and twenty-six men of the 98th Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Bushman, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. J. R. Wilmer, Royal Artillery; Lieut. H. Archdale, Lieut. W. T. Bagnall, Ensign T. A. Bowden, 20th Regiment; Ensign T. Macauley, 20th Regiment; Ensign R. S. Riddell, and Ensign J. R. Collins, 24th Regiment; Lieut. G. S. Browne, 42nd Regiment; Lieut. A. Ryrie, 98th Regiment; and Staff Assis.-Surg. Illingworth. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Brigade-Major, Chatham, was present to see the reinforcements off on board.——The following officers and troops are ordered to embark at Gravesend on board the *Crocker*, for Calcutta:—Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Brigade-Major; Lieut. A. W. Adams, and sixty-three men of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major B. Walker, Lieut. H. Hamilton, and one hundred and seven men of the 57th Regiment; Lieut. J. W. Mitchell, Ensign A. F. Kidston, and one hundred men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders; Lieut. H. Hamilton, Ensign J. Bushman, and one hundred and eighty-eight men of the 56th Regiment; Lieut. F. P. Daniel, Ensign J. S. Buckle, and one hundred and twenty-six men of the 98th Regiment; and Staff-Assis.-Surg. J. S. Joynt.

The Committee on Military Organisation, of which Sir James Graham is president, has presented a report to the War Department recommending important alterations with respect to the existing regulations for the government of the several departments of Woolwich Arsenal. At present each department is presided over by a separate head, which has resulted in much complication and inconvenience, and it is now recommended that the whole establishment shall be under the government of a director-general to be appointed by her Majesty, and to whom the superintendents of the manufacturing departments shall be responsible. The Committee also recommend the office of Director-General of Artillery, last filled by General Cator, and abolished about four years ago, shall be re-established.

LITERATURE.

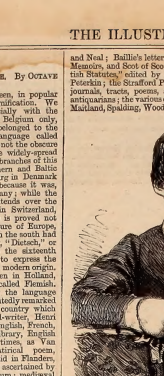
A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature. By Octave Delepierre, LL.D. Murray.

In the present day the generic term "Flemish" has been, in popular parlance, considerably narrowed from its original signification. We are accustomed to associate the word more especially with the inhabitants and territory of Flanders, and with a Belgium only, whereas it formerly comprehended everything that belonged to the country which was the Netherlands, and the language called Flemish was that of Holland as well. This dialect is not the obscure remains of an extinct idiom, but is a dialect of the widely-spread Germanic tongue. It forms a part of the two powerful branches of this last idiom made use of along the coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas, from Dunkirk to Konigsberg, and from Flensburg in Holstein to the Harz Mountains. It is called "Low Dutch" because it was, and is, spoken in the Low Countries and in Low Germany; while the other branches of the same mother tongue which extends over the higher and mountainous parts of those countries—in Switzerland, Austria, Saxony, are called "High Dutch." This is proved not only by the study of the general history of the literature of Europe, but by the fact that people in the north as well as in the south had formerly only one word to express their idiom—namely, "Dietsch," or "Deutsch." The word "Flemish" is posterior to the sixteenth century, and the word "Hollandsch," made use of to express the name of the language spoken in Holland, is altogether of modern origin. 'Till the end of the seventeenth century the idiom spoken in Holland, as has been before stated, as well as in Belgium, was called Flemish. In England we have only one word—"Dutch"—for the language spoken in Holland as well as in Flanders. It is very pointedly remarked by M. Delepierre that it is rather a curious fact that a country which has produced in modern times a very popular novel-writer, Victor Conscience, whose works have been translated into English, French, German, and Danish, and form part of every railway library, English or foreign; poets known all over Germany in olden times, as Van Duyse, Snellaert, Willem, &c.; a far-famed satirical poem, "Reinard the Fox," the model of which is principally cited in Flanders, the oldest manuscript known written in Low Dutch, and ascertained by the latest philologists to have to belong to Belgium; mediæval romances like "Floris and Blanchefleur," "The Knight of the Swan, &c.; fables, proverbs, and emblems in verse, such as those of Jacob Cats; historical rhymed chronicles like those of Melis Stoke, Van Helu, &c., should not occupy even the smallest place in the vast range of English belles lettres literature of Europe. Even Hallam, in his introduction to "The Literature of Europe," has in a great measure overlooked Dutch authors, quoting only a few names of European celebrities, and copying their errors, and he has altogether omitted Flemish writers and their works. It is to supply this omission that M. Delepierre has undertaken the work before us, and to give the English public a sketch of Flemish authors, more or less celebrated, from the twelfth century down to the present time, his materials being supplied from Flemish sources. During its earliest rise from the time of Charlemagne, Flemish literature ran through the usual infant course of traditionary ballads, and romances, and as soon as it began to stray rising to the dignity of epics. In the twelfth century "Renard the Fox," that epic of the people, as contradistinguished from the courtly epic, marked a remarkable epoch in the history of the literature of the Low Countries. Of the period thus indicated M. Delepierre treats in his opening chapter. We then come to the era which was inaugurated by the great van Maerlant in the latter part of the thirteenth century. This author occupies much the same position in Flemish literature as Dante did in that of England. Before him poetry was a vagrant art, and he may well be designated not only as the father of Flemish poetry but of Flemish letters. He was born at Damme, and was the contemporary poet of Flanders, at a time when that country had reached its highest point of prosperity and fame. He was distinguished not only as a poet but as philosopher and an orator. He wrote for the people. His works were read everywhere, studied and even translated into Latin; all subsequent writers acknowledged his influence, while to this day his name is still revered by his country. Originally destined for the Church, he took a distaste to the monastic life, and devoted himself to literature, composing and delivering political romances of chivalry. Arrived at a mature age, Van Maerlant gave up the composition of works on love and chivalry of the kind, and addressed himself to those of a profane history. He taught his countrymen physiology, medicine, and natural history; he, for the serious duties of man, and the Book of Wisdom the barrier which separated the educated classes from the people by adapting into his native tongue for their instruction the best works of the time. He undertook to sing for the people a record of encyclopædias long before that word was invented. He wrote it in verse, in order that its precepts might be more deeply engraved on the minds of all. It treated of men, of quadrupeds, of birds, of the marvels of the sea, of fishes, of serpents, of insects, of trees, of medicinal plants, of the vegetable kingdom, of minerals, of precious stones, of the seven metals, &c. After this he composed his greatest work, the "Historical Mirror," when, in four parts and thirty-one books, he gives the history of the world from the creation to the thirteenth century. Space fails us to give even the merest list of the works of this profound and prolific author, and we have dwelt thus on his name and writings as our necessarily brief notice on account of the striking position he occupies in the literature of his country. From Jean, first Duke of Brabant, who not only patronised literature but wrote verses himself, and Jean van Heelu, who assisted also in the last part of the thirteenth century, and Melis Stoke, who opens the fourteenth, we have in the work before us the whole chronicle of authors and works, scientific, legendary, dramatic, poetic, satiric, and biblical, traced rapidly and with a light touch, but yet with sufficient fulness, down to the present time, his long and ample list terminating with Willem, who is stated to have been the true personification, during more than a quarter of a century, of the Flemish literary movement; Ledeganck, the harvest of Flanders, and Conscience, who has been designated the Dickens of Belgium. There can be no doubt of the interest of this book, which opens a new and wide field for the consideration of the English inquirer into foreign letters. It is a praiseworthy, and, as we think, a successful, attempt to bring before the world the merits of Flemish literature, and to show that, though there were few to be cited to place that of its being essentially national.

Metaphysics; or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real. By Henry Longueville Mansel, B.D. This volume is, we presume, a reprint of the article entitled "Metaphysics" originally published in "The Encyclopædia Britannica." The plan on which the work was treated in the first instance, embracing metaphysics in the most comprehensive sense, but crowded into a limited space, rendered it necessary to attempt a general outline of a wide and copious degree, and subsequent sections, as this difficulty has remained to a great extent in the production of the treatise in its present form. Certain controversial questions, especially in the earlier part of the book, have been indicated rather than discussed; some hints have been given to stimulate and direct further inquiry. Notwithstanding these comparative defects, which are fully admitted by the author, and which were, under the circumstances, unavoidable, there can be little doubt but that this work will be of much service, not only to English readers a clearer apprehension of a subject which in this country has been much neglected and misunderstood, and which, into whatever errors and extravagances it may at times have fallen, yet has its foundation in some of the deepest needs of human nature, and its superstructure in some of the noblest monuments of human thought.

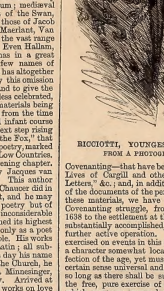
The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters, 1638-88. By James Dodd. Edmiston and Douglas.

This is a reprint of a course of lectures delivered in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and several other large towns. It does not pretend to be an exhaustive history of the very interesting period to which it refers, or property a history at all. It claims only to be a series of descriptive sketches, meant to represent in outline the successive phases of the Covenanting struggle, a struggle which bears with it admirable materials for a complete history, having as it has a beginning, a middle, and an end, all comprehended in a clearly-defined half century. The main body of the narrative has been based on the best authorities, contemporary or nearly contemporary with the events. Among those which have been consulted are Clarendon, Burnet, Kirkton, Woodrow, and Neal; Baillie's letters, Balfour's historical works, Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs, and Sect of Sectarians's "Scottish Statesmen;" "The Scottish Statutes," edited by Thomson; "Records of the Kirk," edited by Peterkin; the Stratford Papers; Dalrymple's Memoirs; contemporary journals, tracts, poems, and songs, edited by David Laing and other antiquarians; the various club and society publications as the Bannatyne Maitland, Spalding, Woodrow, &c. Among the writers—more especially



BIOCIOTTI, YOUNGEST SON OF GENERAL GARIBALDI, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY P. C. STORTZ, LIVERPOOL.

Covenanting—that have been consulted are Naphthali, Patrick Walker's Lives of Cargill and others, Sheild's Life of Renwick, "Renwick's Letters," &c.; and, in addition to this, some examination has been made of the documents of the period in the State Paper Office. Gleaned from these materials, we have a survey of the whole fifty years of the Covenanting struggle, from the first swearing of the Covenant in 1638 to the settlement at the Revolution of 1688, when its objects were substantially accomplished, and when it ceased, therefore, to have any further active operation. Viewed in relation to the influence they exercised on events in this kingdom, the Covenanters, although having a character somewhat local and special, and tinged with the imperfection of the age, yet must be regarded as having also a character in a certain sense universal and perpetual, and interesting to all mankind so long as there shall be such things as the true love of liberty and the free, pure exercise of religious belief and worship. In a spirit which causes an approach to the consideration of the subject to bear with it the charm of the terms of chivalry and adventure, we have a record of the singular confederation of which the Covenant was the



CHURCH OF ST. MARY, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT HORNSEY-RISE.

charter; and, despite of the sternness of principle and action which characterised its professors, there is an air of romance about their history which renders a book like the present welcome and agreeable.

Salmon-fishing in Canada. Edited by Colonel Alexander, 14th Regiment. Longman and Co.

Salmon-fishing has gradually become so associated in the Saxon mind with the Tweed and the Tay, to say nothing of Ballyshannon, that the Waltonite hardly knows where else to look in search of "a twenty-pound sensation." It will not, however, be any fault of our author if he is not tempted to spend one summer at least in exploring the rugged banks and unfrequented pools of the romantic and secluded Canadian rivers, or canoeing once in the American prophecies, to cast his lines over the clear waters of the rivers which empty themselves into the Bay of Chaleur. The programme for an adventurer of this species is fully sketched out in these pleasant pages. Having satisfactorily answered the question as to there being salmon-fishing in Canada, he discusses seriatim suitable salmon-flies, the mode of transit to the salmon rivers, and the peculiar features of each. This is all told in the form of an excursion, every phase of which is noted down, to the very words of the sermon which was preached to the party in their cutter-cabin one Sunday on the Saguenay, from the text of "I go a-fishing." Perhaps it had been better taste to omit the sermon, which is simply unappropriate, from page 140; but, with this exception, the rest of them, and especially the prefatory and letters, are remarkably clever and well executed. It has been truly said that the gist of a letter is often in its postscript. This is very much the case here, as the lecture on salmon and the appendix contain much useful matter of the book, and is, in fact, a long experience of American, emparalled English, salmon-fishing, which dates back to 1800. Independently of this lecture, the chapter which struck us most is that on whale-fishing in the St. Lawrence. The story of the chase, the take, and the towing home of the whale's head; and the captain of the whaler, when

> in his pockets he made a grope,
> And then in the ruines of his ship he broke,
> Wherein nothing he bands with unusable
> In imperopitable water,

seemed worthy of his blubber prize and the gallant *Ellen Jane* o Gaspé.

Garibaldi. An Operetta, in Two Acts. The Libretto by Rosalind the Music by H. F. Cowen. Boosey and Sons.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above clever production. The music, consisting of songs, duets, and choruses, is entirely composed by Master H. Frederick Cowen, a child barely eight years of age. The fact of so open, rich beautiful and original melodies emanating from an infant is parallled in the history of music in the sole instance of the unrivalled Mozart. The opening song in act first, "Viva Garibaldi say," is a charming melody, full of vivacity, in 6-8 time; but the gem of the operetta is an air entitled "There is a silver spray," which contains all the germs of popularity. Garibaldi's address to his soldiers, "When trumpets and despots," in G major, is full of fire, and contrasts admirably with the tenderness of the song in the Andante. The duet introduced to the work is expianatory of the cause of its being published, and we can safely recommend the operetta for private theatricals, now so much the fashion. It is prettily got up in the form of an album, and would be an acceptable giftbook to any young lady.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI.

Last week we had the pleasure of giving striking likenesses of Genera Garibaldi and of his *alter ego*, General Türr. Our present Number contains the Portrait of Ricciotti Garibaldi's youngest son during his education in this country. Ricciotti Garibaldi has just attained his thirteenth year, and for two years of age at the period of the decease of his mother in the disastrous month from October 1859. He was brought from Italy five years since by a friend of General Garibaldi, and is now at the New Brighton College, near Liverpool, of which Dr. Poggi is Principal.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN ISLINGTON.

On Friday, June 29, the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated at Hornsey-rise, in the parish of Islington, was laid by Mr. Alfred Morrison, the banker. After prayers had been read by the Rev. J. Lees, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington, the Rev. Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., and Mr. Alfred Morrison. The Rev. Daniel Wilson stated that he recollected when there were but two churches in Islington—namely, the parish church and a chapel-of-ease; and gentlemen sat down, addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Ochen, the recently-appointed Archdeacon of Whitechapel; the Rev. R. Cromwell, the future Incumbent of the district; Mr. Warliers, Mr. Petter, and others; and subscriptions amounting to £300 were announced as the result of the day's proceedings.

St. Mary's Church will be in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. The arrangement of the plan is that of a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and chancel. The entire length internally will be 103 ft. 4 in.; the width of the church across the transepts 71 ft. 8 in.; and the width of nave and side aisles, 52 ft. 8 in.; the height of the nave, 48 ft.; and the height of the tower and spire 150 ft. It will be substantially built, the exterior being of Kentish ragstone, with Bath stone dressings, and will accommodate on the ground floor 750 persons. It is not intended to erect galleries at present, but provision has been made in the arrangement of the plan for their erection if required hereafter. They will occupy the north, west and last transepts only, leaving the nave and the side aisles throughout free and unincumbered. The further accommodation will be for 270 more. The church is now being erected from the design and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place, Strand; the contractor for the works being Mr. G. J. Carter, of Hornsey-road.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.

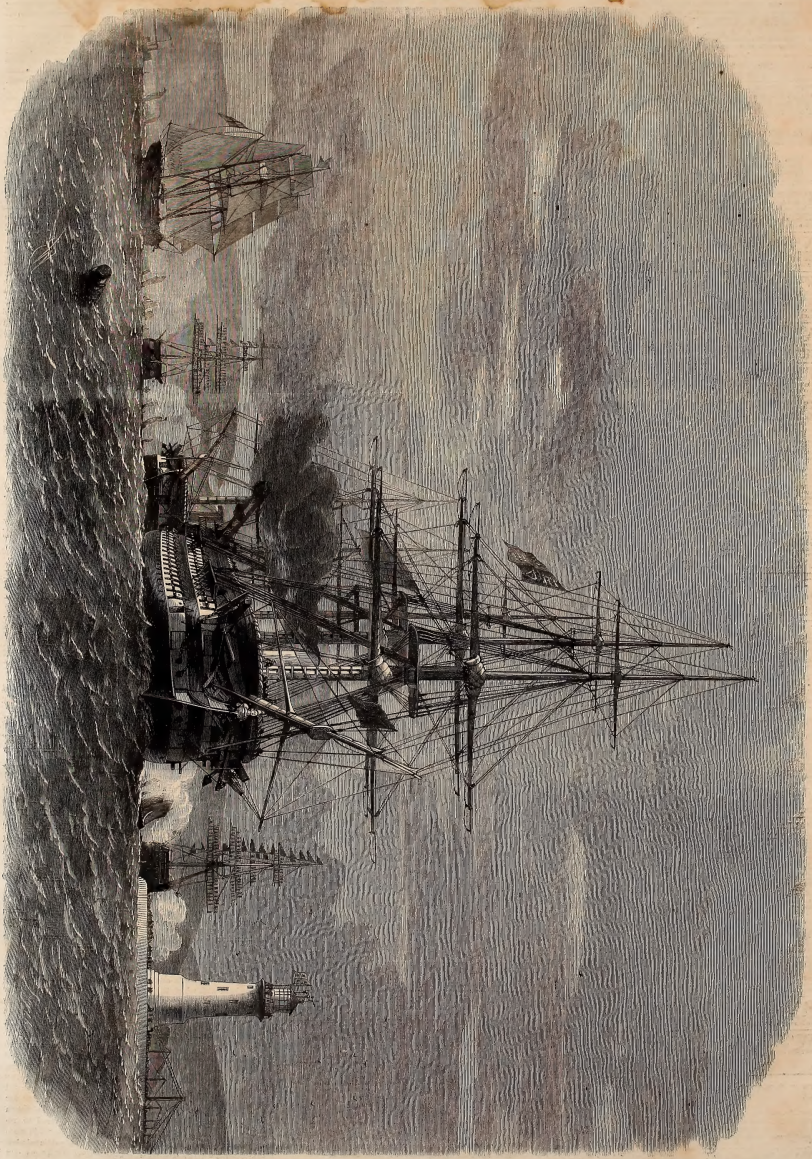
This important and interesting national event, the anticipations of which have engrossed the public attention for some time past, has at length been partially realised. On Monday, the 9th inst., his Royal Highness, accompanied by his august father, the Prince Consort, arrived in Plymouth Sound in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, her Majesty having accompanied them part of the journey in the *Fairy*.

By seven o'clock many hundreds of persons had assembled on the Hoe, as well as on the ramparts of the citadel. The Sound presented a most animated appearance, innumerable boats, yachts, and vessels, crowded with expectant sightseers, covered the expanse of water, which was as smooth as an inland lake. The men-of-war were dressed with flags from stem to stern. Some distance outside the Breakwater was seen the Channel Fleet, with sails all set, and lighted up by the setting sun. At ten minutes after seven the entrance of the Royal yacht into the Sound was announced by a Royal salute from the *Hercules* and the citadel guns.

As soon as she was brought to her anchorage Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, at present in command of the Channel Squadron (Sir Alexander Milne, being absent on leave), and other naval officials, with Major-General Hutchinson, in military command of the western district, with his Staff and other of the military officials, came on board to pay their respects to the Royal visitors. The Corporation of the borough of Devonport, at which place the Prince's Government house was placed, proceeded on board to present an address. The Mayor, N. Wilson, Esq., and the Recorder, C. Saunders, Esq., first proceeded to the Royal yacht to ascertain the precise time the Prince's reception of the address. This known, a prearranged signal was given, and the other members of the Corporation left the chief magistrate's and when all were on board the yacht they were ushered into the grand saloon, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by the Duke of Newcastle, Lieutenant-General Bruce, and Captain Grey, received them. The Recorder then read a loyal address, to which the Prince made a suitable reply. The Corporation withdrew.

About half-past eight his Royal Highness embarked on board H.M.S. *Hero* (91 guns), Captain Seymour, C.B., and at seven the following morning, accompanied by the *Ariadne* frigate, under salutes from the *St. George* and *Emerald*, the citadel, and a battery on Mount Edgcumbe, left the Sound. The Channel fleet at this time lay southwest of the Eddystone, and about four miles off the port. As the *Hero* approached them they opened into two lines, and the *Hero* passed between them and took the lead with a fair wind down the Channel.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort returned to Osborne under similar salutes at four o'clock the same morning.



DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM PLYMOUTH SOUND FOR CANADA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Ichia bombarded, 1858.
TUESDAY, 24.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Anne. Charles Dibdin died, 1814.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Anne. [Rhododendron, 1794.
FRIDAY, 27.—French Revolution commenced, 1830. Fall of
SATURDAY, 28.—Canadian Parliament dissolved, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1869.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 19 0 39	1 0 1 20	1 41 2 1	2 22 2 42	3 3 3 23	3 44 4 4	4 25 4 45

Just published,

VOLUME 36 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, January to June, 1860. Cloth, gilt edges, 10s.; sewed, 12s.
Also, now ready,
Cases for Binding the Volume .. .. 2s. 6d.
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Portfolios .. .. 4s. 0d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 23, and during the Week, THE OVERLAND ROUTE: Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Buckstone, and Miss Fanny Josephs. Concluding with EXCELLENT: by Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. After "The Overland Route," at Wednesday's MATINÉE and ADDITIONAL Concluding every evening with a BRAND NEW PIECE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, THE FLAWED HEART. Mr. A. Wood, Mr. Walter Gallaher, Billington, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Ada Swanborough. THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY: Mr. F. Bedford, and Miss Julia Daly. And QUITE CONTENTED. Commence at Seven.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening (the last week) MDLLE. DELPHINE FIX.—M. TALBOT begs to announce his Matinée Monday afternoon, July 26, the 26th, in which will appear Mdlle. Delphine Fix and Deshe (who has kindly consented to appear for that night only); Mdlle. Delphine Fix, M. Talbot, M. Deshe, M. Lacroix, M. Lemaire, M. Dumaine, M. F. Lacroix, and the whole of Mr. Mapleson's Company; Mdlle. Lucca, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, Mdlle. Sophie Scalchi, Mdlle. Marie Sedlitzki, Mdlle. Adelaide Phillipps, Mdlle. Rosa Isaac, Mdlle. Enrichetta Camilla, Mlle. Pauli, Mme. Fabbri, Mlle. Fabbri, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Ilma, Mlle. Kate Rosse, and Mlle. Adelaide Rosse; Mdlle. Carozzi (by kind permission of Mr. E. T. Smith, Esq.); Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Foley, and Mr. Santley (by kind permission of Mr. Gye); Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Young, and Signor Foli (by kind permission of Mr. Mapleson). Conductors—Mr. Alfred Mellon and Mr. Benedict. The Orchestra will include the principal members of the Bands of her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera; and the Chorus will be selected from the Choristers of the Royal Italian Opera and Covent Garden, and the Choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by kind permission of Colonel Lindsell, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. Leader, Mr. Willy. Harpist, Mr. Aptommas. Pianist, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello, Mr. Paulet. Double Bass, Mr. Howell. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Solo Violin (by kind permission of Colonel Boldero), under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. Solo Cornet, Mr. Harper. Solo Trombone, Mr. Reynolds. Solo Drums, Mr. Thomas Harper, and Mr. Goodban. The programme will include Jullien's celebrated British Army Quadrilles. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Boxes, 5s.; Pit Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight. Second Grand Night, by kind permission of Mr. Mapleson, to be named at Monday's Rehearsal, when Mr. Benedict's Opera, "The Lily of Killarney," will be performed. Mr. Charles Thorne, jun., Manager. Acting-Manager, Mr. Augustus Fagnani, Kensington-square, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, JULY 31.—Monday, Open at Nine. Athletic Sports and Military Bands, beginning at half-past two. Tuesday, Friday, Open at Nine. Athletic Sports and Military Bands, beginning at half-past two. Tuesday, Friday, Open at Nine. Athletic Sports and Military Bands, beginning at half-past two. Wednesday, Great Dinner to the Rowntree Workmen. Thursday, Open at Nine. Concert. Choir, 250. Shilling; Season Tickets Free. Saturday, Open at 1. Handel Festival Rehearsal. Choir, 250. Shilling; Season Tickets Free. Sunday, Open at 1. Sacred Concert. Band and Chorus of 2,000 Performers. Admission, 1s. Half-a-crown and other places to be had. Open all the week. Fall of Sebastopol, Fireworks, and other pieces on full terms, and the ornamental lake on the terraces and slopes are brilliant with thousands of Coronilla and other flowers.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE LONDON SEASON.

MR. and MRS. HERMAN REED and Mr. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in their NEW and ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled MR. REED'S DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT. Admission, 1s., 2s., Stall, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 3s. Secured at Mr. Austin's, 28, Ludgate-hill, and at the Gallery, 309, Regent-street.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Previous to the retirement of Mr. J. W. Rayner from the Company, he will appear Every Evening at Eight, and Every Saturday Afternoon at Three o'clock, in his Original Morning Performance. Tickets and places may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Five daily. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Sole Lessee and Proprietor and Manager, Mr. F. Y. HOWARD. Business Manager, Mr. F. MONTAGUE.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31th of July.

INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, (2 doors Portobello).—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN DAILY from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. HELE SMITH, Sec.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Mr. T. J. BARKER'S great PICTURE, by authority, is now ON VIEW at the LUCKNOW GALLERY, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

CHESS.—THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN, 15s. per Set: Leather Case, 1s. extra. Chess Board, 2s. 6d. Chessmen, Ebony Polished, 30s.; Club Size, 42s.; Finest African Ivory, 42 10s. 6d. to £10 10s. per Set, at all Fancy Repositories. Wholesale—CLARKE and SON, Chess Manufacturers, 167, Piccadilly. Lists of Prices gratis and against fraudulent and inferior imitations observe each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature.

SOLID GOLD CHAINS.—A large and beautiful Stock of SOLID GOLD CHAINS, 18c. each and upwards. Albert Chains from 21s. each.—FREDERIC RATNER, 67, Cheapside (corner of Wood-street, below Bank-street).

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AT a Meeting of the COALMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, held at the George Hotel, Nottingham, July 9, 1869—Mayo Salmond in the chair—the short-handed reporter was ordered to take down the speech of Mr. Macrae Moir, the Barrister of the Attorney-General, against the Great Northern Railway Company, having been read.
Resolved unanimously—
"That this Association, feeling the immense importance of the judgment just read, offer their hearty congratulations to the Great Northern Railway Company on the result of the action in the affair; and to Mr. Campbell and Messrs. Venables, Cree, and Cree for the energy and ability they have displayed."
(Signed) J. JEFFCOCK, Hon. Sec.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Brompton, S.W. Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies are greatly needed to enable the Institution to fulfil wisest this charity, which has no endowments. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

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Cabriolet with marble top, plate-glass back and drawer ..... Circumspicuous in silk frames
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Feather bed, bolster, and pillows ..... Mahogany towel-horse
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Superior winged wardrobe.
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SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.—This unusually inclement season has been severely felt by the Drapery Trade, the manufacturers and their agents have been compelled to throw into the markets a tremendous amount of their Summer Stock at ruinous sacrifices.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. have secured some of those important and valuable lots, which they are now offering to the Public at prices that must prove a boon to the public at large. Amongst the Stock already advertised are the following:—
The following are the cases of goods to which the above refers:—
Rained Satin Duchesse, all shades, 2 yards wide, 2s. 6d. per dress.
Cascade Crossover Stripe, all bright Silk, and very elegant, 21s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Satin Duchesse, 2 yards wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.
With width Black Glacés, all qualities, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wide width French Glacés, very bright, 3s. 3d. per yard.
Elegant Novelties in Brocade, Moire Antiques, Faconné Robes, &c., &c., detailed hereafter.
Several Lots of Muslins in Silk, Mohair, Transparent Silk, and Lace, all the newest styles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.
French Lace Square Shawls, all pure Silk, 10s. 6d., and very rich and Gen Guipure.
Real Spanish Lace Shawls, 10s., and really elegant at Two Guineas.
A quantity of Chemical Mohairs, 9½d. and 10½d.; former price 15d. and 18d. per yard.
A Lot of Fancied Satin Stripe Robes, 5s. 11d. and 8s. 11d., worth 18s. 6d. and 25s. 6d.
SPECIAL.—One thousand Muslin Robes, 2s. 11d., former price 5s. 6d.
2, 4, 7 Flounced Muslin Robes, 5s. 11d., former price 10s. 6d.
Several very choice lots of Silk Robes, Moire Antiques, Glaces, &c.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.
Shut on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

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HOME AND EDUCATION.—A LADY of great experience (a widow) and young children, and having the charge of two of such, is desirous of taking a limited number of LITTLE GIRLS, not above the age of twelve years, to whom she can offer the advantages of a comfortable home, with the most assiduous attention to their moral interests. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. For further particulars address A. B., care of Mr. W. Morey, 69, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

ST. AIDAN'S THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Birkenhead. Established in the Diocese of Chester, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
PRINCIPAL—The Rev. Joseph Barber.
Michaelmas Term commences September 16. The College opens on the 17th. Applications to be made to the Principal.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Lady, assisted by a resident Parisian and eminent masters, receives few PUPILS (the number limited exclusively), who have the comforts and indulgences of home, with pleasant companionship and a good education.—Address, Miss A. M., Messrs. Mason and Sons, Verulam-buildings.

TUITION.—Hackney, Clapton, and Stamford-hill.—A Cambridge M.A., experienced in Tuition, wishes to meet with a few YOUNG BOYS to join Class. Address A. Z., 1, Upper Clapton, E.

EAGLE HOUSE, WIMBLEDON, SURREY.—The Rev. EDWARD HUNTINGFORD, D.C.L., has REMOVED his School from Hammersmith to the above address, where he receives PUPILS to prepare for Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, and other Public Schools. The School re-opens on the 26th of August.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEYPIECES, &c.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Stock of MARBLE in Bond Store and Factory at Marble Gallery, 17, Newman-street.—MARBLE-WORKS—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—HOWARD, FARROW, and CO., Proprietors.

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both cooling and refreshing to the Skin, and will prevent that unpleasant irritability of the skin, cracklings eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolorations, and produces a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SONS, Manufacturers, 35, Bow-churchyard, Cheapside, Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.
The blues of a thousand flowers,
Solid Silver Medal, 1862.

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Prized Extracts, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Vinegars.
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Sir Henry Marsh, M.D., London. Edward Hamilton, M.D.
Alexander Duncan, M.D., Edinburgh. Dublin.
W. Bell, M.D. Prize Medal, 1862.
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SUMMER RESULTS FOR
PATENT SELF-RAISING FLOUR,
with Preserved or Green Fruit.
Sold the flour with both the preserved and green the stewed fruit, and brown it in the oven or before the fire. This is very lightsome, and much preferred to the ordinary pie crust.—Patentees, RICHARD and JOHN SUTTON, Hull and London.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain a series of Engravings illustrating the historical event of the Heir to the Throne of the British Empire visiting the New World; Views of the Cities of Quebec and New York; the Victoria Bridge, Montreal; Portrait of Washington; and a Grand Picture of THE FALLS OF NIAGARA (Four Pages) PAINTED IN COLOURS.
Also, Illustrations of the Progress of the *Great Eastern*, &c. &c.
Orders should be immediately sent to Booksellers and Newsagents.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

THE successful termination of the first real voyage of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship has been duly chronicled. The enthusiasm with which this grand specimen of naval architecture has been received at New York perhaps appears to us, reading the account of it quietly and at a distance from the scene, a little extravagant. But, on the whole, it does not seem as if it exceeded in reality that grand triumphal progress which the Great Ship made down the River Thames on the occasion when she first left her moorings at Deptford. Subsequent events somewhat abated the interest, if it did not diminish enthusiasm, in the *Great Eastern*; and her departure from this country was so quiet and undemonstrative that it passed almost without notice. There can be little doubt that the fact of her having performed her voyage to America, although it was somewhat tentatively conducted, will tend to re-establish the value of the enterprise and the new era in navigation and commerce which she represents in the public mind of this country. Her trial-trips, in the strict sense of the term, will soon be over, and on her return to England the time will have

arrived when she must be placed in the van of our vast merchant fleets, and commence that career which we have always believed she was by nature meant for, but which we believe is destined to create a revolution in our import and export trade. We learn that through all the admiration which the *Great Eastern* has excited in the United States there has run a thrill of jealousy, from the fact that she is the product of English skill and skill in ship-building rather than of American go-a-headism. This is natural enough in a country where the construction of ships is carried to such a pitch of perfection, and where improvement is always on the move. All we can say is that, if our American brethren can produce a ship like the *Great Eastern*, or a better one, we shall be glad to see her. As it was, the fortunate creators and possessors of a vessel such as the world never yet saw, and which is not to be considered as a gigantic toy, but as an emblem and a type of advancing civilisation.

There is one fact connected with the *Great Eastern* which ought not to be forgotten, and that is, that she has got rid of a minor trouble of life, which all remedies have hitherto failed to touch,—the least-practised sea-voyagers can cross the Atlantic on board of her without suffering from sea-sickness.

LORD CLYDE has returned in safety and in health to his native land. This news will be received throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom with an unqualified gratification over which few will linger very long, for, when the first sensation of pleasure is over, the inquiry will instantly succeed—what national recognition of the services of the saviour of India is to be made? Before we know, the colonelcy of a noble regiment awaiting Lord Clyde's acceptance; and this is well. But a military honour, however appropriate, very inadequately expresses the feeling of the nation. We wish not only to testify our sense of his military genius, which has been so magnificently displayed both in his strategy and in his personal resolution, to Lord Clyde as steps of Wellington by casting away the lives of no soldiers who could be preserved by the employment of elaborate tactics instead of dashing movements, but we also desire to let the world comprehend that we appreciate the grand result of Lord Clyde's campaigns, the crushing down of a monster revolt, and the salvation of a mighty kingdom. Therefore the people will look with impatience to the conduct of their leaders. Surely an early day will be fixed upon which Lord Clyde shall receive the personal thanks of Parliament. What next honour may be conferred upon him will perhaps proceed from the Sovereign. At present it may be noted that the rank which has been given to the preserver of India is simply that which is conferred upon a lucky lawyer, or a rich landlord or fundowner, who has voted consistently with his party. The *Libro d'Oro* of England will, it may be hoped, be again opened for a new inscription almost as soon as Lord Clyde. What form popular homage to the veteran hero may assume it is premature to consider; but the City—ever ready to rush to the foot of every kind of greatness, real or fictitious—will, we trust, display its hospitality upon an occasion when it can do so of the highest appliance of the art.

China is elsewhere attended to, and we need only mention here that Parliament has been apprised by Mr. Gladstone that a tax on spirits is the only new imposition which will be asked for between this and next April. The paper duty, which it has been proposed to tax, is to be applied towards the expenses of the China war. Lord Fermoy, on Tuesday, made an attempt to follow up the resolutions of Lord Palmerston by a motion for committing the House of Commons to "action," but the Premier moved the previous question," which Mr. Disraeli described as a "shabby" evasion. It was, however, carried by a majority of 40. The great measure of the Session (the Bankruptcy Bill) has been withdrawn, as also has the London Corporation Bill. In other respects the Parliamentary week has not been very interesting; but the Commons have been sitting most patiently and unremittingly, and trying to get over as large an arrear of business which accumulates fearfully about this period of the Session and calls for the fatal Herodian operation which Lord Palmerston is now meditating.

From Syria the news has been worse and worse. The savage Druses have been permitted to assail the Christians, where there has been a terrible massacre of the Christians, with the evident connivance of the Turks. Children of the tenderest age have been slaughtered in the most revolting manner by the ruffianly insurgents, and women in great numbers have also been victims. It will be necessary to take the most energetic steps and to punish most if Christian life is in future to be safe in the scenes especially hallowed in Christian minds. Something like a crusade is more than hinted at by indignant writers on the Continent. But, whatever course is taken, it must be a decisive one. Any Eastern question is so complicated by consideration of the known views and desires of Russia and France that a false step is dreaded by all statesmen; but it is impossible that civilised nations can continue to permit the shores of the Mediterranean to be stained with massacre. A solemn compact between the great Powers for an expedition that should utterly break up the Druses, after which Turkey should garrison the country and bind herself to a system of military police, would seem to straightforward persons a means of ending this scandal to the humanity of the age; but such a scheme is too devoid of the tortuous element to be tolerable in the eyes of diplomacy. The Minie rifle, properly directed, would clear those mountains and valleys in two months of determined action.

For once, a long-expected phenomenon was seen to considerable advantage. The great eclipse was very fairly seen, though the astronomers have complaints against the clouds. The effect of the obscuration was very palpable, and a certain ghastliness of light was for a short time manifest. There will be nothing so considerable as this eclipse until Christmas ten years hence, and after that we shall have to wait until 1887, so that people may as well preserve their recollections of the event of last Wednesday. The Astronomer Royal, who took for a pleasant party to Bilbao to observe the effect where the grand shadow fell, is stated to have had an excellent view, and his report will be looked for with interest by the scientific world.

Russia seems resolved to pursue her new and enlightened policy. A decree against intolerance has been issued, by which it is enacted that foreign merchants, hitherto exposed to the greatest disadvantages by the guild system of the country, shall be admitted to trade on the same terms as natives. If the bureaucracy of Russia will permit the views of the Emperor to be fairly carried out, the boon will be a very great one; and his Majesty has shown, in other cases, that he has much of the determination of his father. The fatal corruption which pervades every class in the empire, and which may be explained, though it cannot be defended, by the miserable pittance which is five far beyond the means afforded by their salaries, is the deadly opponent of the free, open, and honest commerce of French and English mercantile men. At no step of a transaction in which officialism can interfere—and there is almost nothing done in Russia without that interference—does a man of the world dream of success without a bribe administered with a certain adroitness to the titled official, but laid unhesitatingly in the usually very dirty hand of the hungry-looking subordinate, and in both cases accepted as matter of course. Such a commerce as the new ukase would indicate must be utterly opposed to the whole system at work, and there will be doggedly opposed by the crowd of influential persons whose champagne and smart carriages are provided by corruption.

A curious scene occurred early in the week, when Mr. Disraeli was obliged to appear in a Police Court and answer the most insulting charges, and to hear Sir Thomas Wilde "call him with a grievance," for whom, if there is not the plea of partial irresponsibility, we know no other. He demanded of Mr. Disraeli why he did not take the oath in a Jewish fashion, and, being apprised that the honourable gentleman was a Christian, repeated the question in the most offensive terms. Finally, however, he received from the person whom he was persecuting one of the keenest and most cutting of rebukes, delivered in the gentlest manner, and which went into even the pachydermatous hide of the slanderer, himself charged with publishing the most scandalous libels. Such scenes are momentarily vexatious to individuals, but are inestimable from the working of a sound and wise system of law which confronts witnesses, however distinguished, with accused persons, however notorious. And in this case the dialectic victory was completely with the respectable man.

THE COURT.

On Saturday last the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, drove to Frogmore. The Earl of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, who had arrived on a visit on the previous day, were also in the carriage accompanying her Majesty. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, the Earl of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, Lady A. Bruce, Captain and Mrs. F. Seymer, Sir James Clark, the Rev. G. Prothero, and Major Elphinstone, R.A.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise were present, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

On Monday the Prince Consort left Osborne for Buckingham Palace to preside at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of Scotsmorton from the Royal yacht *Fairy*, and travelled by a special train to Paddington, the Queen accompanying her Majesty to Slough. At a quarter to four the Prince left Buckingham Palace, and his Royal Highness arrived at Osborne shortly before five o'clock. Commander Rouse, Earl Spencer, Lord Waterpark, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Bruce, and Mr. Abraham Lincoln, Colonel Powell, and Colonel Ponsonby, His Royal Highness returned to the palace at five o'clock, and received a great many despatches and letters, which required his attention. Lord Granville's possessions, who were severally introduced by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson. Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Lord Clarendon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Winchester, the Duchess of Marlborough-Stredit, and afterwards went to the South Kensington Museum, to which the Queen had given her patronage, and to the Royal Opera, Covent-garden with his presence in the evening.

To the Queen's dinner party on Tuesday Princess Alice and Helena, drove to West Cowes and honoured the Prince and Princess Leiningen with a visit.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the International Statistical Congress in Somerset House. On the same afternoon his Royal Highness left Buckingham Palace, and arrived at Osborne shortly after six o'clock. The Queen and Princess Alice met his Royal Highness at the entrance.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, left Osborne, and crossed the Solent to Portsmouth in the *Fay*. The Prince Consort afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, at Norris Castle.

According to present arrangements the Court will proceed to Scotland on Tuesday next, the Prince Consort intending to review the Scottish Volunteers on reviewing the Rifle Volunteers of that division of the United Kingdom on the following day.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will remain until the close of next week at Osborne as well for her health, inserting afterwards her Royal Highness goes to Laurieton House, the Duke of Sutherland's grand seat, in Perthshire, for a month.

The Marchioness of Drogheda left town a few days since to join the noble Marquis at Moore Park, Farnham, near Ireland. The noble Marquis and Marchioness purpose going on a cruise to Iceland shortly.

The Countess of Dundonald, who had come to England to attend Lord Cochrane on his elevation to the peerage, has now left Easton Grey for Boulogne. Her Ladyship has lately suffered severely in health.

Lady Charles Wellesley and family are passing the season at Walmer Castle.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. George Douglas Brownrigg, eldest son of Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., and Miss Pamela Rushout, second daughter of Sir Charles Rushout, of Sezincote House, Gloucestershire.—A marriage is also arranged between Colonel Charles Baring, of Crimean celebrity, and Miss Helen Graham, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A letter from Berlin of the 14th says:—"The English Minister at this Court, Lord Bloomfield, returned to Berlin this morning from Bagnaux. The immediate cause of His Excellency's return was the approaching accouchement of the Princess Frederick William, on which occasion the Princess Royal of England is officially required. This event is expected to take place in a very short time. Sir James Clarke, accordingly, on her Majesty Queen Victoria's behalf, has been expected to arrive at Potsdam to-day or to-morrow from London."

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will visit Cork next week, to attend the annual dinner of the National Agricultural Show

The Rev. Joseph Sortain, of Brighton, died somewhat suddenly, on Monday last, after a very long indisposition.

The entire disposable force of Royal Artillery in garrison at Woolwich was on Tuesday paraded, on foot, in front of the official quarters, in a body of 1100 men, for the purpose of witnessing the annual distribution of good-conduct medals.

Dr. Ballantyne, of the College at Benares, the eminent Sanscrit scholar and candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of Librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. Wilson.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Thames Police Court on Monday a summons was granted against Rosier for disturbing the clergyman officiating at St. George's-in-the-East on Sunday evening.

Mr. Hall, a Kensington fishmonger, was fined 10s. and costs by the Hammersmith police magistrates on Saturday for using insulting language to Mr. Ernest Jones.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been fined 3d. and costs for refusing to pay toll for his chaise passing through Kensington-gate. The Prince was going on duty in uniform, and was of opinion that this would exempt his carriage.

The Surrey Steam Flour-mills, Valentine-place, Blackfriars-road, were visited with considerable fire, which, however, was turned to the ground on Wednesday morning. Some adjoining houses were considerably damaged.

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY.—On Tuesday evening the members of this ancient civic fraternity, whose corporate existence has attended every one of the sovereigns of England, dined together to the number of about 200, in commemoration of their incorporation.

GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.—There are at length appears to be some hope that the unhappy disturbances in the parish of St. George-in-the-East will be brought to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Ryan has obtained leave of absence for twelve months; and a friend of the Bishop of London has consented to assume the responsibility of the vacant charge.

The Crystal Palace annual archery meeting commenced on Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday, in the cricket-ground at the lower part of the park. Upwards of 100 guineas were awarded by the Crystal Palace Company as prizes—the highest for gentlemen being £16, and for ladies £10, for the two days' competition. The latter was carried off by Miss Mitchell, all the ten archers of the kingdom.

A grand floral exhibition was opened on Wednesday afternoon at the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, and visited by a considerable number of persons. The display consisted of roses, fuchsias, and dahlias, all of which were in great abundance. The roses were especially profuse, of great variety, and for the most part in rare excellence. A gigantic rose mound was formed in the centre of the building.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.—The following arrangements, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Bingham, have been made:—Police Courts:—Mr. Tyrwhitt, of the Clerkenwell Police Court, succeeds Mr. Bingham at Westminster; Mr. Knox, of Westminster, will shortly be removed to the Clerkenwell Court; and Mr. John Henry Barker has been appointed to the vacancy at Marlborough-street, caused by the late illness of Mr. D'Eyncourt.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 935 boys and 919 girls (in all 1754 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1859-69 the average number was 1486.—In the week ending the 24th inst. the deaths of 1076 persons were registered. This was 116, exhibiting an increase on that of the previous week, which was 919. For the corresponding week in the ten years 1859-68 the average number of deaths was 1060, after correction for increase of population, is 1104.

At the Old Bailey sessions, on Tuesday a tailor, named George Drake, was fined 20s. for assaulting Mr. Baxter, M.P. The ben. complaint was on the 29th ult., in the House of Commons, when he had thrw c'oths, when the prisoner, seizing him by the collar, accused him of having stolen his coat, which act Mr. Baxter denied. The prisoner was then at a distance, when a police officer appeared, and took the man in custody. Drake said he was drunk at the time, and was sorry for what he had done.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON HAMPTON COMMON was the subject of a trial at the Central Criminal Court last Saturday. The prosecutor, on the night of the 17th of June, was returning across the common on his way to Hampton, where he resides, when three men came up to him, one of whom went in front of him, and the other two on either side. Immediately his pockets were rifled, and he was robbed of a sovereign. One of the men, named Thomas Wyman, was convicted, and he now underwent the infliction of seven years' servitude.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A NEW DEGREE.—On Monday an examination commenced at Burlington House for a new degree, which has been established by the University, with the view of forming a test for Bachelor of Science. The subjects fixed upon by the Council in which the candidates are required to be somewhat extensively acquainted before the first Bachelor of Science examination will be entitled to present themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science, which will also be the first to be awarded. The Doctor of Science, the examination for which will take place annually within the first fourteen days of June each year.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening at the Earl of Rosslyn's, Upper Grosvenor-street, Mr. Hyde Clarke in the chair, and a crowded. Lord Rivers, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Hyde Clarke, the honorary secretary. The report of the proceedings was read and unanimously adopted. The Rev. Thomas Hugo read a paper on Bromham, Wilts, and Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Rev. Thomas Hugo, a treatise on Anglo-Saxon History, Heraldry, and the Chronicles of Bromham still preserved to us. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, in the absence of Mr. Hyde Clarke, read a discourse on a half-crown considered historically and archæologically. Dr. Pia, of Vienna, was elected a member of the society.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—On Wednesday evening the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House was thrown open for the entertainment of the Ministers of the Crown. Upwards of 90 of the nobility and gentry, including the whole of the Cabinet Ministers and a considerable portion of the members of the House of Commons, dinner supplied by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, his Lordship's purveyors. Among the guests were the Archbishop of Canterbury, who shortly withdrew from their grave demeanour and singular costume; and his Excellency Hassan Fehmi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who, in his national dress, was the object of great interest and curiosity. There was also an immense variety of naval, military, and civic uniforms, and the fair sex were in full dress and formed one of the most brilliant parties of the season. Addresses were delivered by the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Gladstone, which were loudly cheered.

PROPOSED CONCENTRATION OF THE LAW COURTS.—The report of the Commissioners on the selection of sites for the new courts of law has just been issued. The Attorney-General's scheme for appropriating the entire area between Carey-street and the Strand is considered best by the commissioners, who are unanimously in favour of adopting that scheme. They propose that the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Equity Registrars' (but the law courts, instead of sitting at Westminster, Guildhall, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, shall be established in the new buildings. The site is midway between the Temple, Lincoln's-inn, and Serjeant's-inn, where most of the chief practitioners have their offices. The scheme will not be adopted by the House of Commons, that the first building to be erected shall be one for the Court of Appeal in Chancery, to relieve the House of Lords of these departments stand in most of proper accommodation more than any other. This could be accomplished throughout in two years from the time, providing that a bill be passed this Session.

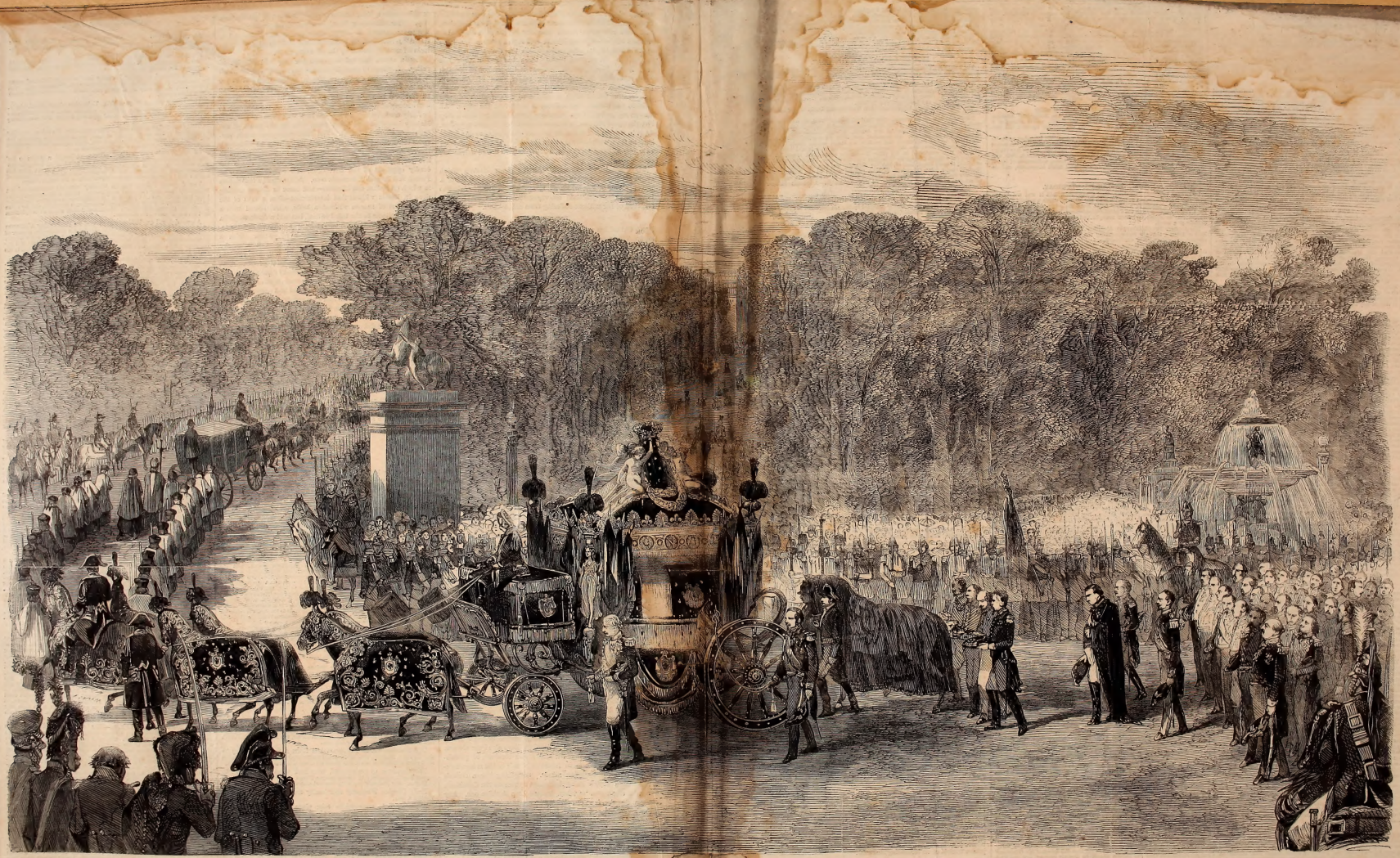
CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the governors of Charing-cross Hospital was held on Wednesday, at the hospital, Mr. Stuart in the chair. The report congratulated the subscribers on the generous support which the institution had received during the year; subscriptions and donations had greatly increased. In the course of the past year 999 in-patients were admitted into the hospital, and 7,000 out-patients or sick persons were admitted for relief, as a cost of £2999 8s. 10d.—the greater part of which has been discharged. The report stated that 1,000 sick persons had experienced the benefits of the institution since its commencement in 1818. Within the last twelve months £4,000 had been spent in the enlargement of the hospital. The total income for the year from subscriptions, donations, legacies, and dividends, amounting to £3,000, leaving a deficiency of £644 15s. 4d., which was to meet the necessary expenses and the purchase of stock, &c., a balance of £241 1s. 6d. was left in the treasurer's hands. It was proposed to increase the size of the theatre then to complete the erection of the children's ward, and that increase the expenditure of the year to £4,000. The report was then unanimously seconded by Mr. Crisp, the report was adopted. After addresses from Mr. Worthington, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Mr. Fisk, &c., the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., commanding 7th Military District, Upper Canada, and Colonel the Hon. Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, commanding Lower Canada, have been appointed to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army.

Sir A. Malet, Bart., her Britannic Majesty's Envoy at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has presented a silver goblet of exquisite design to the Schützen Club of that city, commemorative of the Queen's visit to the shot for by the members of the corps. The contest for it is to take place on Wednesday next, and will last two days.

The Queen has appointed A. P. Burt, Esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Stipendiary Quarter Sessions for the Colony of Western Australia; F. S. Wigley, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of St. Christopher; J. Palmer, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of St. Lucia; and M. Hy. Esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Dominica.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Senate has terminated the discussion of the bill which abolishes the Octroi Dues. It rejected an amendment, proposed by M. D'Anethan, having for its object to give the law a temporary character, and to maintain the Octroi Dues for a period of five years. The vote on the ensemble of the measure was 37 votes in its favour to 15 against. There were eight abstentions. Consequently, from the present time there are no Octroi duties in Belgium.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE PRINCE JEROME CROSSING THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS.

RENCH JEROME BONAPARTE, the brother of Napoleon I., and the ncle of Napoleon III., was buried with great pomp in the Chapel f the Invalides at Paris, on the 3rd of July. The ceremony as conducted throughout with all the éclat of the present Empire, nd nothing was wanting in the ensemble of the funeral to render imposing to the multitude, at all times easily impressionable to rand displays. It cannot be denied that the occasion was one of reat importance as a Bonapartist demonstration. The only remaining ink of the first French Empire had passed away in the full zenith of he power of the Second; and the brother of the great Emperor, more ortunate than the founder of the Napoleon dynasty, had outlived ethronement and exile to assist in the consolidation of the fortunes of his brother's house, and the increase of French influence in the councils of Europe. In the events which have led to the present state of things in France, le vieux *Jerome*, as he was affectionately called, played no mean part, and the crowds at his funeral were therefore attracted by something more than a mere scenic cortége—they were the living streamlets of a thousand souvenirs swelled into a grand Napoleonic demonstration.

From a very early hour in the morning of the interment all the quarters of Paris were in motion, and by ten o'clock the line of the procession from the Palais Royal (the late Prince's town residence) to the Invalides was duly formed, the right-hand side being occupied throughout by eighteen battalions of the National Guard, and the left-hand by a vast number of troops of the Imperial Guard and of the Line. At eleven o'clock, amidst the firing of the cannon from the Invalides, and the tolling of all the church bells in Paris, and in the presence of a large body of the clergy and the members of the Imperial family, the coffin was placed on the funeral-car by a dozen of the Cent Gardes. The procession then started slowly on its way. The hearse, drawn by six richly-caparisoned horses, each bearing a cloth ornamented with silver trimmings and the arms of the French Empire, was that which had already served for the interments of the Duke de Berry and the Duke of Orleans.* It was surmounted by a crown sustained by four angels in silver; on the four corners and in front of the funereal drapery were the arms of the Empire and those of the deceased Prince, embroidered in gold and silver; flags forming trophies mixed with white feathers completed its decoration. The pallbearers were Marshal Vaillant, M. Troplong, M. Fould, and Admiral Hamelin. The hearse was preceded by an avant guard of Chasseurs, a detachment of the Cent Gardes, the members of the deceased's household, his carriage, the clergy of St. Roch, with the Emperor's Bishop-Almoner at their head. All the ecclesiastics were on foot, and each bore a lighted wax taper. The funeral pile was followed immediately by the favourite horse of the defunct, saddled, led by two grooms, and covered with a long black veil. Then came the officers of State bearing on cushions the arms and insignia of his late Imperial Highness; and at a certain distance from them the chief mourner, Prince Napoleon, in the costume of a General of Division, almost concealed by a large mourning-cloak. On the right and left respectively of the Prince, who seemed absorbed in filial grief, were Prince Murat and Marshal Pelissier, who preceded a vast crowd of marshals, general officers, and functionaries of the Emperor's household. This is the part of the procession shown in our Engraving. The remainder consisted of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, a large deputation of the old men decorated with the St. Helena medal, three Imperial mourning-coaches (one belonging to the Emperor, one to the Princess Mathilde, and one to the deceased), more Cent Gardes, twenty ordinary mourning-coaches, and a long stream of troops, the cortége being closed by a formidable body of cavalry. The aspect of the multitude assembled on the line of procession was calm and respectful; the number was almost as great as when the remains of Napoleon I. were brought to Paris from St. Helena during the reign of Louis Philippe.

Of an event of such dynastic importance we felt bound to furnish a record in our pictorial collection. Our Illustration is from a drawing made by M. Beaucé during the passage of the cortége across the Place de la Concorde, the exact details of the hearse having been copied from a photograph taken by M. Richebourg, the Government photographer, who kindly placed it at the disposal of our Artist. Let us not forget to note the attendance at the funeral of a number of the remaining veterans of La Vieille Garde, a few of whom are shown in the left-handcorner of our Illustration.



CROSSING THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Criminal Lunatic Asylums; Jenkin Estate (Aberlarner), Railway Cheap Trains, &c.; Ebenezer Park, Tenison's Charity, and Local Government Supplemental Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until four o'clock with the consideration of the Trusts and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. KINGLAKE asked whether all the eight Powers, as well as Switzerland and Sardinia, had agreed to submit the points in dispute to Conference on the 20th ultimo at the official seat of Vienna, and whether there was any pre-liminary understanding between the Powers at the head of which the Conference would take place.

Mr. B. DISRAELI: I do not know whether her Majesty's Government are in possession of any information relative to the reported agreement between the Emperors of Russia and Austria. It was generally known that the Emperor Napoleon had proposed to give Lombardy back to Austria on condition that Austria should cede Venetia also in an exchange upon the Russian principle.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Emperor of the French had suggested three modes of settling the Savoy question, one of which was by means of a Conference. Her Majesty's Government acceded to this proposal. No Power but England had, up to the present time, given a definitive answer; but he had no doubt that in other Powers would be overcome the difficulties in regard to a Conference. With regard to the alleged agreement between the Emperors of Austria and France he had heard rumours of the same kind alluded to by the hon. member; but from all the information which he had received on the subject he had come to the conclusion that there was no foundation for such statements.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. WHALLEY called attention to the paper duty, and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of the Government to relieve the paper trade of the duty of 1½d. per lb. In order to remove one great obstacle to peace with China, the British Plenipotentiary he instructed not to insist upon the fulfilment of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and to withdraw from China a representative of her Majesty should reside at Pekin. The hon. member said it he believed that the trade with China should continue there would be a demand for 45,000,000 beyond the £5,000,000 already vested in aid of the expenses of that unnecessary expedition. He also asked whether the Egyptian and other eminent men in support of the proposition, and urged upon the Government the importance of withdrawing from the treaty engagements which would never be willingly assented to by the Chinese Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he did not think the repeal of the tax could be given up, inasmuch as it had already been agreed to and sanctioned by the Emperor of China. He could not say as Ambassador from Russia at present resident at Pekin with the full acquiescence of the Chinese Government, and that he was not aware that the withdrawal of the Treaty of Tien-tsin by which a representative of her Majesty should reside at Pekin. The hon. member is at liberty to state that the trade with China should continue there would be a demand for 45,000,000 beyond the £5,000,000 already vested in aid of the expenses of that unnecessary expedition. He also asked whether the Egyptian and other eminent men in support of the proposition, and urged upon the Government the importance of withdrawing from the treaty engagements which would never be willingly assented to by the Chinese Government.

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A long debate ensued, in the course of which the policy of the course of which Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck, and others, expressed their opinions that the tax was not stood, would involve this country in a great serious financial embarrassments.

ON SUPPLY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, postponed the Committee of Ways and Means of taking the annual vote for the China war until Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of CHICHESTER the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, which was in Committee, was rejected.

SAVOY AND NICE.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for the production of letter addressed by the Foreign Office to Lord Wellington in 1814, relating to the military frontier of Savoy, referred to the Lord J. Russell, Lord Cowley, on the 5th of May last, had already brought forward the subject of the annexation of the neutralised provinces of Savoy to France, and Lord Cowley's reply thereto. He expressed a hope that the proposed conference would lead to so good result.—Lord WODEHOUSE, in agreeing to the motion, said that the Government had asked for a conference, but the British Government could not but consent to send a representative to it.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said that Lord J. Russell's despatches were not to be found.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, after complimenting Switzerland on the attitude which she had assumed in this matter, urged the necessity of good understanding between France and England was preferable to an intimate alliance. He also believed that the proposed conference would have the effect of settling the question involved, only lead to new complications in Europe.—After some observations from Lord BROUGHTON, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CHINA WAR.—On the report of supply for the vote of credit for the China war, Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, taking advantage of presenting a petition on the ground of its injustice, believing as he did that the opinions of the House and of the country were in favour of the subject being made the matter originally on a question of forcing opinion into China.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in admitting that the question should be brought under discussion, and also the principle that in dealing with Asiatic nations we should be influenced by the fact that they were Asiatics, said that the vote was a correct one completed, ought to have been observed and ratified in the capital of China, and the answer was that the Emperor was the principal party to the war to which we were unhappily engaged.

LATE LEGISLATION.—On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that the rule against proceeding with opposed notices and orders after the hour of twelve o'clock be suspended, under the standing order of July 19, 1854, be applied to all business standing for evening sittings upon the paper, and that the standing order of 1854 be observed during the remainder of the Session; his object being to curtail in some degree the extraordinary inconvenience of the House with business placed during the last few weeks.—Sir G. GREY admitted the importance of the question, as well as the evils of the present system; but considered that the motion of the hon. Member by the late lengthy sittings; but he did not think it desirable to enact such a stringent rule as that proposed, especially as there was no analogy between sittings on ordinary days and Wednesdays, when the House rose as a matter of course at six o'clock. It might be well to adopt some modified course which required to be got through after one clock at the option of any member who chose to move that the House do adjourn. It would tend to prevent the obstruction of public business, especially at the end of the Session.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. HENRY BERKELEY and others took part, and in the course of which Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the Government should now confine themselves to what measure they meant to carry this year, and in which opinion Lord ELCHO and others concurred, and that Committees should not be moved for previous to their consideration, and state the result on an early day.—The motion was withdrawn.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.—The House went into Committee on this measure, and commenced the clause 74, the important part of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of the clauses, the principal discussion taking place on clause 159, which abolishes the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, and puts traders and non-traders in the same position in reference to the discharge of debts by bankruptcy and their discharge from their debts.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR WITH CHINA.

In Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved resolutions for making provision for the vote for China. He said that in February £450,000 was charged on the Estimates for the China War, and a sum of about £1,000,000 amount to the finances of this year, making £2,350,000 for the expedition to China, and before it was finished that sum would probably exceed two millions. It was certainly required was still £2,350,000, although the vote in supply was nominally larger. The vote included £500,000 which had been issued to the bankers, and £400,000 had been expended on the former war. The whole sum required was £5,400,000. The vote in February was £5,000,000, of the first China war was only £3,500,000, to which a sum borne by the East India Company, and in making the cost did not include the loss that the difference between that and the estimate for the present was only £1,200,000. The whole of the £5,000,000 had already been expended but been paid out of the ordinary revenue of last year, of which there was a surplus of £1,000,000; but a portion of that was applied to the reduction of the debt of the country. It was not now proposed to charge the ordinary revenue with more than £500,000 of the charge for the China expedition. The question was how the remaining portion of the charge of £1,200,000 was to be met. There was no reason to doubt the estimated revenue of the year as made in February, but it would be unsafe to calculate on its exact fulfilment. The surplus of £646,000 of the year ending March 31 was estimated in February was subject of. But the calculation of the expense of the collection of the revenue was overstated by £200,000, and the charges on the public debt had been reduced by a sum which left the real surplus £44,000 instead of £646,000; but circumstances connected with the keeping on of the paper duty till the last of August had increased the surplus to £200,000. To this further sum he added the sum which the rejection of the Paper Duty Bill had caused, which he calculated would amount to about £700,000, which would be available. The three sums of £500,000, £200,000, and £700,000, would provide £1,400,000 of the £2,350,000. The sum of £2,350,000, still required, it was proposed to raise it by taxation and in part by other resources. It was proposed to raise £1,350,000 by taxation, and to do so he proposed to make the following addition to the duties—viz., 1s. 11d. a gallon on all spirits, whether under the customs or excise; the duty to be then 10s. 11d. a gallon. British, 1s. to 11s. 1d.; Irish, 1s. 5d. to 11s. 6d. on spirits. It was proposed to provide the remaining £1,350,000 of the £2,350,000 from the Income-tax, which would produce £1,350,000, and the £2,314,000 and they would be better at the end of September. With regard to the vote of credit, the Chancellor stated that it would be only necessary to take from the final decision of the House on the vote now proposed, and he would add that the House would be asked to vote £1,350,000 from the taxation of the country in the present financial year.

The resolutions were then agreed to, in the course of which

Lord PERMOY complained of the Chancellor of the Exchequer availing himself of the vote of credit to meet the China war, which presented a difficulty in the way of settling the question of privilege between the two Houses.

The resolutions were then agreed to; as were resolutions imposing an excise duty of 1s. 11d. per gallon on spirits, and increasing the duties on the value of the malt duty credit; changing the time of payment of the hop duty; imposing a duty of 3s. 4d. on horse-power carriages; and 1s. 6d. on 1861, and 4s. afterwards; imposing stamp duties on contract notes, assignment of leases and mortgages of thirty-five years, on accidental death insurances, and on foreign promissory notes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to Lord Brougham, Earl GRANVILLE said it was not in the power of the Government to interfere in the way suggested. A respectable person had been placed in a cabin apart from the other passengers in one of the Cunard steamers, for which he had paid the usual price, and in which a similar case an action had been brought and damages recovered against the owners of the vessel.

The Annuity Tax (Edinburgh Abolition Bill was read a second time, the Lord Advocate explaining that compensation was to be given to the parties who would be affected by the measure.

The Burial Grounds (Scotland) Amendment Bill and the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Commissioners for Building New Churches and the Leith Harbour and Docks Bill passed through Committee.

At the request of Lord CRANWORTH, the Committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill was postponed.

The House went into Committee on the second reading of the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill, which was agreed to.

The motion for the House to take called attention to the state of the law of marriage in Scotland, stating that considerable confusion existed in the system at that country, and that a Bill was in preparation on the subject.

In answer to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government had received no information of the alleged massacre at Jeddah lately. No less than 600 persons had been slaughtered, the Dutch Consul was killed, the American Consul wounded, and all the Consulates except the British had been burnt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. ADDERLEY said he should not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he should not to employed in continuous labour unless they were able to read and write, and that they should attend school for at least 150 days in the year, and not less than six hours in the week. Mr. PEASE moved the rejection of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. C. LEWIS, Mr. C. LAING, Mr. CROSSLEY, and others. After a lengthy discussion, on a division it was lost by 122 to 51.

THE CHINA WAR.—The House went into Committee of this bill was discharged, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and the bill was withdrawn, and the following resolutions were reported by the Chairman:—That a matter of conscience not to avail themselves of the grants for education, owing to the existence of religious differences, and that it is the duty of the Government to provide for the teaching of religion in them. He contended, also, that every rule which had been established in 1846 were provided by the Act of Queen Victoria, 26 years ago, withdrew its support from the then system of education in Ireland, which was based on the principle of mixed education. The Government had set up the present system, which by the universal testimony of fact and opinion, had conferred immense benefits upon Ireland. Mr. KENNEDY entered into details, to trace the history of the system, showing how great had been the increase in the number of children receiving education, and, so far from there having been a falling off on the part of scholars from the Established Church, the number of Protestant children had thirty-six per cent more attended than against particular systems, whereas, by the adoption of a single system, a great boon would be conferred upon the country, and would promote the best interests among the whole people in after life.—Mr. Lefroy having spoken, Mr. HENLEY moved that the Committee report progress, which was opposed on the ground that it was not for that Irish members should stand in the way of the Government, and after a discussion, in which Mr. CARDWELL was opposed by Mr. B. Osborne and Lord Palmerston, and on a division it was negatived by 124 to 57. Mr. KENNEDY then moved that the House be now reported the motion.—A division was then taken on the original motion, which was negatived by 124 to 57.

THE LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.

Lord PERMOY moved that the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the repeal of the Paper Duty was a breach of the undoubted right and privilege of the House of Commons, and it is therefore incumbent upon the House to adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect its rights and privileges.

Mr. GLADSTONE urged that it was not desirable, after the resolutions which had been come to, again to stir up this important action. The first duty of the Government was to maintain the privileges of the House, and as to the latter part it did not propose any definite plan, but the noble Lord might be assured that the Government would maintain the rights of the House pursued, which he must decline. He moved the previous question.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the question was one affecting every one, himself included, for not having taken a more decided course on this question, and he thought that the House was not in a position to express an opinion at the moment than that the precedent should have been made.

Mr. COLVILE said that he should support the amendment for its object; and, though his opinion with regard to the result offered the House by the Lords was not altered, he thought that the House of the people had a right to a say in believing in the financial sagacity of the Lords in retaining the paper duty, and not only that, but in rejecting the measure by which the House was in every sense mischievous, and would result in recording the opinion of a large majority of the people against the policy of the paper duty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concurred in the course taken by the Government, and expressed his determination to maintain the rights, the powers, and the privileges of the House of Commons. In any course he had taken in regard to the paper duty, he had done nothing to prejudice the larger question of privilege.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought that the course which the House, who was in opposed to the repeal of the paper duty, had been placed by the course taken by the House of Lords was a most unlucky one. He wholly opposed to the present resolution.

After a few remarks from Mr. Coningham,

Mr. DISRAELI made some sarcastic remarks on the state of the Liberal party in the House, and said that the Government, as the party in power, had certainly had convinced him that the motion should be directly opposed, and met by a direct negative, and not by the previous question.

Sir G. GREY defended the course taken by the Government.

Mr. HENLEY said that he should support the motion, but that motion was negatived.

On a division Lord Fermoy's motion was lost by 177 to 138.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In Committee the first 18 clauses of the Highways Bill were passed.

The Common (No. 3) Bill was, after discussion, read a second time, and committed pro forma.

The order for the County Rates Expenditure Bill was discharged.

After some debate and a division on the question of going into Committee, the House went into Committee on the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Bill, and it passed through that stage, though not without some opposition and discussion, and one or two divisions on certain clauses.

The amendments in the Tenure and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

IRISH PROMISSORY NOTES.—In Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution relating to supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid, for and upon every promissory note made in the United Kingdom for the payment of any sum of money exceeding £5000, now chargeable with the stamp duty of 2d. a fee following rate of stamp duty in lieu of the said duty now chargeable thereon—that is to say, for every £1000, or part of a £1000, of the money thereby made payable, the duty of 10s., which was agreed to.

The Medical Amendment Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, the Highways Rates Act Continuance Bill, and the Oxford University Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland), Colcwort Barracks (Portsmouth), and Local Government Acts Abolition (Edinburgh and Montrose) Acts, Bills passed through Committee.

The following bills were read a second time—viz., Tramways Orders, Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment, Registration of Burials Act, Cockburn Estate, Lands Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment, Inclosure Comms (Ireland), and Inclosures (No. 2) Bills.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylums, and the Harbour and Docks Bills severally a third time and passed.

THE COUNTY OF KENDAL.—The Earl of DERBY drew attention to the mode in which the business of the House was conducted, and said that though the subject involved was one of very great importance, it nevertheless, of great importance to the country. He remarked that, after six months' sitting, only thirty-four Acts had received the Royal assent, and the House of Commons were waiting for that stage. After commenting upon the mode in which the business had been conducted, he moved that a Select Committee be appointed, moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject.—Earl GRANVILLE admitted the inconvenience of the mode in which the business was conducted, but thought that a joint Committee of both Houses would be the better one to consider the matter. He hoped that the noble Earl would take this course especially on account of the recent proceedings of their Lordships.—After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The morning sitting was wholly occupied by the consideration of the clauses of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

On the House going into Committee upon this Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that finding it impossible to proceed with this bill in the hope of being able to send it up to the House of Lords in such a form as would enable them to consider it this Session, the Government was not only obliged to withdraw it, hoping to be able to reintroduce it early next Session, which he trusted would be successful.—Agreed to.

Sir H. CAIRNS, while cautiously desiring the enactment of such a measure, saw no other course than that of the Government having learned consistent the peculiar circumstances of the case. He suggested that much advantage would be gained if the Attorney-General would consult with the Lord Chancellor, and, by adopting the bankruptcy laws, instead of attempting at the same time to consolidate those laws, they might be able to pass a bill next Session. He regretted, however, that this resolution of the Government had not been announced sooner.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it had only been arrived at at two o'clock that day.

Mr. MALINS and Mr. HADFIELD severally expressed the opinion that the hon. and learned Gentleman would be doing good service if he would bring it in.

Mr. J. PAKINGTON said that, in consequence of earlier notice not having been given of the intention of the Government in respect to this measure, a great many amendments had been given in the paper which he was sure would be going into Supply (which was the next order on the paper) were now absent, being wholly unprepared for the course taken.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government conferred the measure to be one of such great importance that they could not consent to pass it unless they abandon the hope of being able to pass it through Parliament this session.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE took part, it was withdrawn.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—Sir G. C. LEWIS announced the intention of the Government to withdraw this bill also for the present Session.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER called attention to the state of the Navy, and moved for a select Committee to the effect that the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Navy ought to be carried out. The gallant Admiral complained of many things affecting the comforts and condition of the seamen of the navy, and urged upon the Government the justice and propriety of taking immediate steps to remove the discontent and dissatisfaction that existed in the service. He also requested that the attention of the Admiralty was given to the sole report alluded to, with the view of carrying out its recommendations as far as they could be carried out, the necessity of applying for an Act of Parliament.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—The House then went into Committee upon the Navy Estimates, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

MUSIC.

The cheap extra performances at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE still go on. This evening "Oberon" is to be performed for the benefit of Mr. Smith, the lessee, who (as he states) has for this purpose entered into a "treaty" with Madame Lucca, Mdlle. Titiens, and Mario, and by telegraph Signor Mongini, who had departed for Italy. The time is less than the treaty and the artists announced.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA the most favourite operas are repeated, the only novelty being "Rigoletto," which is to be given this evening with Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Mario in the parts of the character of *Gilda*. The other operas of this week have been the "Huguenots," the "Prophète," and "Orfeo e Euridice."

Mr. Balfe had a second concert on Saturday, at which apparently calls it, "Grand Musical Festival") at the Surrey Gardens' on Wednesday evening. In the absence of last week, the only difference being that the audience were more orderly. At Sims Reeves was again the chief object of attraction. He sang "My pretty Jane," and several other songs, which (though they were received with uproarious enthusiasm. Mr. Balfe's last "Festival" is to be on Wednesday next, when Alboni will be the principal vocalist announced.

There was a good concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Volunteer Artillery. Mr. Benedict conducted, and the vocalists were Mdlle. Charlotte de Treffenee (a singer of considerable merit, newly arrived in London), Miss Augusta Thomson, Signors Nappi and Dragone, and Mr. Santley. The instrumentalists were Messrs. Lindley, Pratten (an excellent pianist), Messrs. Deichman and Pennard, and M. Douay. They sang and played with great success. Mdlle. Treffenee was warmly applauded by a martial-looking audience, most of the gentlemen being in uniform.

One of the best of the recent concerts has been that of Mr. JOHN THOMAS, the eminent harpist, a gentleman who is not only an accomplished performer on that elegant instrument but a composer of remarkable talent. On the occasion in question, assisted by his own compositions, particularly an arrangement of the famous Welsh melody "Y Deryn Pur" (The Linnet), which he called "Welsh Fancy," and since entitled "Winter," which was exceedingly effective. Mr. Thomas was assisted by Mdlle. Artôt, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mr. John Lefort, Herr Lubeck, Herr Becker, and other distinguished performers.

The annual general meeting of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY was held on Monday last. From the financial statement made by Mr. Anderson, the treasurer, it appeared that the season had been extremely successful—the surplus of receipts above expenditure being nearly £1000. The number of subscribers had been increased by fifty, in addition to their funded property to the amount of £150. The remarkable brilliancy of the performances of the Philharmonic's forty-eighth season has been the subject of general remark. We believe it is in contemplation to mark the society's fiftieth year by a jubilee festival of an interesting character.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—The leading firms in the china and glass trade have, we are informed, resolved to close their shops on every Saturday afternoon, and to remain closed.

A HAPPY TOWN.—A Konigsberg letter says:—"The financial position of the town is highly satisfactory. The debt has diminished in the last sitting, not to collect the last third of the communal taxes, amounting to 31,000 thalers.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM-COMMON, RICHMOND.—Viscount Dungarvon presided on Wednesday over the anniversary dinner of this association at the Star and Garter, Richmond. Some 40 present contains nearly 100 orphans, from four to fourteen years of age, and it is a matter of deep regret to the committee that they are compelled, from inadequate accommodation and want of funds, to refuse admission to many urgent applications. Subscriptions, donations, and bequests are much needed. The chairman, who presided in the absence of Earl Cowper, on his wedding-tour, on account of the illness of Mr. Jones, the secretary, and a little on account of the illness of the chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the object of the meeting to the notice of the company.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Hamilton was returned, without opposition, for Donegal on Tuesday.

The Channel Fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, arrived in Bantry Bay on Saturday last.

Sir William Snow Harris, a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

BRIGHTON ELECTION.—This hard-fought contest terminated on Monday in the election of Mr. James White, the vote for whom and his opponent's being as follows:—White (Liberal), 1568; Rose (Conservative), 1242; Goldsmid (Liberal), who retired from the contest as soon), 648.

A man named Bowtell was tried at the Chelmsford Assizes, on Wednesday, for having uttered a signal on the Eastern Counties Railway whereby the safety of passengers was endangered. The prisoner made no explanation whatever as to his motive for committing the heinous offence. He was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

An exhibition of works of art, in connection with the Bradford School of Design, was opened last week in the large room of the Exchange Buildings in that town. It contains about three hundred oil pictures and water-colour drawings. The contributors are chiefly gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, as well as several in Lancashire.

COMMITTAL OF A SURGEON ON THE CHARGE OF KILLING HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Mr. Dodds, a surgeon, residing at Lewes, has been committed for trial for the manslaughter of his mother. Mrs. Bull was much addicted to sherry, for which her son remonstrated with her on more than one occasion, and, by all talking to its future prospects. There are quarter of a century. Mr. Dodds, with the Leagues, has been in the habit of giving her occasionally a glass of sherry. On Wednesday week Mr. Dodds went to see her about that day. The signs of progress were very cheering, but the society had still a great mission to accomplish.

A FEARLESS PEACE-MAKER.—At the Manchester Police Court on Tuesday a young woman named Mary Tweedale was charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Greenhalgh, and with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel. On the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. Moorhouse's premises at Ashton-road were entered during the previous night and a number of coats and articles of children's wearing apparel carried away. The house had been forced by the breaking of the lock of the drawers in the kitchen and parlour had been ransacked. The prisoner was identified as having offered some of the stolen clothing for sale, and was committed for trial at the sessions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

OPENING OF NEW RAILWAY LINES.—The line from Stockport, which is an extension of the London and South-Western Railway, was opened by the chairman and directors on Wednesday week, with appropriate ceremonies, and was thrown open to public rejoicings. Bands of music paraded the streets; tradesmen closed their shops; and everything was done to make the day a holiday. A similar festive spirit prevailed in the various towns along the line, and Keynsham, Saltford, Bath, Bradford, and Trowbridge were in attendance as a guard of honour. The gallant veteran landed, and proceeded, with Mrs. Gibbs, to the Mayor, Mr. Birmingham, and the Corporation in the chief saloon of which an address was presented to his Lordship in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. His Lordship was accompanied by Major Alison and Colonel Stirling, his Aide-de-Camp, left by the 3.45 train for London, after a most successful visit of joy to his native county, the county of England.

MONUMENT AT MANCHESTER TO JOHN ASHTON NICHOLLS, R.R.A.S.—The scenery of laying the lower course of the obelisk to the memory of the late John Ashton Nicholls, F.R.A.S., was formed on Mons Mercurii, in Ardwick Green, in presence of a large number of spectators, by Mr. Wood, of Ardwick, the erecting classes. The site is situated on the highest eastern and south-eastern slopes. The obelisk will be erected on the middle of Great Ancoats-street, between the openings of Lever-street and Bengal-street. It is stated that the obelisk will be constructed of the Darley Dale stone, in which the deceased gentleman was best known as an employer of Darley labour, and to which he first laboured for upwards of twenty years in connection with Sunday schools, and then as a foremost supporter of the Anoxia Lyceum. The obelisk is to be of polished grey granite, 30 ft. high, and 3 ft. 6 in. square: and it will bear the following inscription:—"Erected by the working men of Manchester in grateful remembrance of the late John Ashton Nicholls, R.R.A.S., who from an early age laboured with untiring zeal and earnestness for the elevation of their class, intellectually, politically, and socially; and by his pure, consistent, useful life, well entitled him to the respect and esteem of all his fellow-citizens. July, 1866." On the pedestal will be the words—"Died September, 1859; aged 56 years."

SERIOUS PARTY RIOTS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The 12th of July has just gone over without a serious breach of the peace. The papers published on Saturday morning gave accounts from Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, where a collision took place, in which some of the Roman Catholic party were wounded, two, it is feared, mortally. One version of the affray is as follows:—Large parties of those connected with the Orange Society were sympathising therewith, including women and children, entered Lurgan from the country districts, and were accompanied by a number of bands. There were several thousands in all, and they attended Divine service in the parish church, and afterwards separated to return to their respective homes. One of the parties, on arriving at about two miles and a half from Lurgan, was met at a place called Derryadd, by Patrick Murphy, a Roman Catholic, who was armed. The disturbances having continued for some time, some of the Protestant party went to their home in the neighbourhood to procure fire-arms, with which they returned to the spot and fired at the Roman Catholics, sixteen of whom were wounded, and two of them dangerously (one named M'Cann), are not expected to recover. The riot occurred near a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten arrests were made, some on the spot, and others the next day. An investigation was held in Lurgan, before Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., and W. M. Brownlow, R.M., when the following evidence was given, but not admitted to bail, and the other three committed for further inquiry. Great excitement and alarm prevailed throughout Lurgan. One version of the Roman Catholics were the aggressors in this unfortunate affair, having assailed the other party with stones, and, when fired upon by the Orangemen, were provoked by one of the Orangemen firing a shot as the cross of the Lurgan Chapel. An inquest on the deceased party was postponed.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.—Hannah Holmes, aged sixteen, was found guilty at Nottingham Assizes, on Wednesday week, of the murder of her master, in whose great she had put some arsenic, of which he died on the 4th of May last. The prisoner's counsel urged that there was no sufficient foundation to merge on the ground of the prisoner's youth. Sentence of death was pronounced.—John Bryan, a navvy employed on the railway works, was tried for throwing her child, aged thirteen months, into an old Roman well at Ipsden, with intent to murder it. The child was found by a boy who was visiting the well out of curiosity, and throwing stones down, which made it cry. He told his father, who went to the well and heard the child cry, and drew it. It appeared that the prisoner had left the place where she was staying with the child, and was met on the other side of Ipsden by a boy, who asked her one person she put it out to nurse, and another that it had died two months before. The jury found her guilty of the charge, but recommended her to mercy on account of the unnatural mother. The child was produced in court, well, full of healthy animation.—At Aylesbury, on Tuesday, a labourer at Winslow, was tried for shooting his wife with intent to murder her. He was charged, first, that he did shoot at her, and, secondly, that he beat till he thought she was dead. The jury found him "Guilty," but one of them recommended him to mercy, observing that he considered the beating in court laughing during the trial. The Lord Chief Justice Kelly passed sentence of penal servitude for life.—The murder has been committed at Barnard Castle. Thomas Dixon, a sawyer, and a woman named Wilson, who lived with him, quarrelled at dinner, and the woman ran away from him to a closet. The man fastened his meal, and then, taking a poker, went deliberately to the closet and beat the woman over the head till she was dead. He then ran away, but was soon secured, and has been committed for trial.—The inquiry into the murder of Mr. Kent's child at Rood, Somersetshire, has been placed in the hands of Inspector Whicher, of the London detective force, and a reward of £100, half of which is furnished by the Government, has been offered for the detection of the murderer. The surmould has been set at liberty, and has returned to Mr. Kent's service.—At the Winchester Assizes on Tuesday, Whitworth, the sergeant of Royal Artillery, who murdered his wife and six children at Southsea, Isle of Wight, was declared to be of unsound mind, and was ordered to be detained as a criminal lunatic.

THE FARM.

The first cycle of the Royal Agricultural Society has ended with but a very poor meeting, so far as receipts went. Kent (which has better shorthorns than she chose to send to the showyard) came off badly in every way, and her Romney Marsh sheep, and her six-and-twenty turn-wrest ploughs, with four horses and two men apiece, caused no little fun for beholders. The round-robin heroes of the Newmarket yard were conspicuous by their absence, and so frightened did they become of their smaller rivals that some of them had actually sent round circulars saying that their agents would send the machines, but, standing on their implements of their own manufacture, took orders as usual. Never was there such a mess as it was in the yard on the Monday when the judges entered it, and the awards made on it by Major Munns at the meeting. Even without them and their specifications, the catalogue was a most valuable one, containing as it did the names of exhibitors of no less than 9345 articles, besides hops and fleeces.

Never at a show has it been that we can remember were the shorthorn awards looked for with such eagerness, and the firsts and seconds were telegraphed, like racing results, from Leeds to London to the *Mark Lane Express*, whose late lamented editor, Mr. William Shaw, assisted by the Duke of Richmond, the late Lord Berners, and Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Liverpool. The Devon judging is said to have been so eccentric as regards the dislike of the judges for size that Mr. Leaker, who was put proxy for Mr. Trethewy, withdrew in disgust. The Herefords were allowed on all hands to be very grand, and those who want to dip into them will have to pay dearly for the privilege. Mr. Price's Balmer sells his herd, which numbers some sixty cows and calves, one hundred pure and two hundred and fifty crossed animals, by Mr. Strafford, and roan seemed to be especially served in the shorthorn classes; but we cannot help thinking that judges would often be saved from a great deal of trouble if they were to bracket animals where their merits are so very evenly balanced that it seems mere hyper-criticism to distinguish them. The Scotch were very strong indeed, and adverse criticism might very often be avoided. Among the yearling bulls the thirteen months' old Baron Booth, by the celebrated Baron of Warlaby, and sold at Dublin this spring, came out in improved form, and was not even commended; and the same fate befell Mr. Marjoribanks's Scottish Chief, a bull that was sold to go to the Australian agent for 50 gs. at the Bushey Grove sale on Wednesday. Mr. Meade-king got up to 35 gs. for Commodore, and Mr. Stratton was unfortunate far more than counterbalanced the same week by the loss of his splendid yearling heifer, Star of the Sea, from quarter evil, for which price and 20 gs. more had been refused at Bushey Grove. Although Faith had to resign her winning Warwick honours, she was the only one in the class that was thought worthy of a place in the first row. A good deal of speculation was excited as to what would have been said of Athelstane's place if she had come into the fray. Duchess 76th and Wonder 3rd, which, it is said, are to be taken out, had the unfortunate twins, perhaps, decend on Dauntless, where Mr. Douglas will no doubt stand his ground. Mr. Booth's march his reported to be 1000 miles from Athelstaneford to meet them. For Duchess 67th, the dam of the twins, Captain Gunter gave 500 gs. at Sittyton sale, and for the Duchess 72nd, Mr. Douglas paid 770 gs., 310 gs. more than she was scarcely seven weeks. These Tortworth purchases were the first he ever made, Mr. Elliot, M.P., and Mr. Allen, M.P., being the only members of Shropshire Downs—a fine stimulus for the class in its maiden year. Mr. Jonas Webb's three pens of sheep all got into the prize-list, and, as was to be expected, he was named Man of Kent; the second, from his very lofty style, Park Ranger; and the third, Archbishop—a name suggested, we believe, by Colonel Challoner, the chairman of the American prairie. Of the winning rams the first, which was bought by Mr. Stanley last year for 60 gs., and the third, which was shown at Warwick and not even commended, for 70 gs. The Duke of Richmond had the second ram, which he sold at Canterbury. It has, we dir, been arranged between Mr. Webb and his customers that if they are not satisfied with the awards in the two shows classes at Leeds next July he will retire pro tem. from the lists. At Mr. Pawlett's sale of Leicesters 85 rams averaged £4 19s., and 30 Hampshire downs 10 gs. more, and among the latter Mr. Druce's Beginner's sire got 120 gs. Mr. Rigden's and another pen by Mr. Brownlow's Bromsborough, and Colonel Duncombe's, and a bull with several crosses of Booth blood. Sixty-three rams were let at Holmespierpont on Tuesday, at an average of £5 2s. 3d., the highest price being 20 guineas for a stances of the season. Mr. Stanley retains the first-prize Canterbury shearling ram, Mr. Druce has purchased the second-prize shearling by W.K. dam by M U, goes to Mr. Thunder, of the country of Meath, for 11 gs.; the third-prize shearling to Mr. Owen, of Bissington, Ireland, for 15 gs.; the fourth-prize shearling to Mr. Meade, of the county of Cork, for 8½ gs.; and the first-prize ram, a four-shear, by M U, dam by Mr. Jonas Webb's Man of Kent, to Mr. Sutton, Lincolnshire.

The agricultural meetings come very thick next week. The North Lincolnshire will be held at Horncastle on Wednesday and Thursday; the Durham County at Bishop Auckland, and the Ryedale and Pickering Farmers' Association at Pickering; and the Kent and East Riding at Great Driffield on Friday. The Royal Irish is fixed for Wednesday week, and the Highland for the 1st. In the absence of Mr. Douglas, the lots will have fewer strangers than usual amongst them.

A numerous meeting took place on Tuesday respecting the proposed removal of the Corn Exchange from its present inconvenient position to Mincing-lane. The Crystal Palace, the Copenhagen Cattle Market, and the People's Palace, Mile-end, were visited, and all endeavoured to show that they had more eligible sites to offer; but Mr. Sidney elucidated the matter by moving a resolution to the effect that the committee should conclude the agreement with the new Agricultural (Limited) Hall Company of Dixon's Lain, and nominate a committee of 21 to carry out the matter, signing a lease for twenty-one years on behalf of the club. Sir Andrew Lusk and others spoke in opposition to the scheme, in effect that the proceedings should be postponed till the annual meeting of the Club, but were beaten on a division by 39 to 10. This new site is said to be close to the Corn Exchange, and commands a glorious explosion.

HAMBURG.—In a sitting of the Community of Citizens on Tuesday the proposition for the removal of the Senate and the citizens already known, was adopted by 116 against 28.

A MODERN ASTROLOGER.—A man who has lately set up as a fortune-teller in Liverpool has issued a circular, from some he professes to plain clothes. Ignorance of the trap, the astrologer drew the policeman's horoscope, and, to the latter's astonishment, foretold several events in his career, that the inquirer would meet with a railway accident and go altogether 1863, which he was not to have; he was to return to England in 1866, when he would succeed to a fortune. The policeman pronounced his real character, and the *séance* was concluded; the policeman announced his real character, and the astrologer was summoned for obtaining money.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—A return was published on Thursday morning of all cases in which corporal punishment has been inflicted in gaols during the last three years. The number has been as follows:—Bedford, 2; Berks, 5; Bucks, 2; Cambridge, 11; Chester, 48; Cornwall, 19; Derby, 5; Devon, 41; Dorset, 3; Durham, 41; Essex, 4; Gloucester, 45; Hereford, 1; Hertford, 38; Kent, 90; Lancaster, 150; Leicester, 18; Lincoln, 18; Middlesex, 51; Norfolk, 10; Northampton, 3; Northumberland, 39; Nottingham, 4; Oxford, 14; Salop, 22; Somerset, 28; Southampton, 2; Stafford, 78; Suffolk, 6; Surrey, 7; Sussex, 11; Warwick, 4; Westmoreland, 1; Wilts, 6; Worcester, 5; York, 13. The only returns from Wales are 10 cases at Denbigh. In the county prison of Dorset 73 lashes were inflicted on one prisoner and 60 on another. Forty-eight ladies were inflicted on a man 66 years of age.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE official contradiction of the deaths of Sweetmeat and Knight of Kars, and the announcement of Caller Ou, one of the handsomest horses and the sire of some of the finest hunting stock of the day, are among the principal items of turf news. Mr. Fisher has also purchased Drake, a son of Lanercost, and has been out along with Gladiateur and Juliet, &c., to Australia. It is said that the foals will not accompany the mares on the voyage, and that a few very handsome prices have already been offered for one of them. Courtenay and Royal Ravenhill, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Ferguson, will be sold at Harker Lodge, near Carlisle, next Thursday, along with twenty-eight hay and brown colts and fillies by the latter from Cleveland mares, one of which, Lady Ann, by Ion, with foals at foot. Mr. Ferguson was long known as one of the most extensive and successful breeders of coach-horses in the north of England, and Cleveland Wigginthorpe, Phœnix, and Galaor were all in his stud by turns. Royal Ravenhill won the Royal Society's prize at Carlisle in 1855, beating, inter alia, Lord Derby's Cleveland Bridge.

Mr. Rorey is following in the track of the great agricultural shows during the present week. He has been at Canterbury and Bishop's Castle, and after trying his hand on everything in the shape of sheep and bulls, he is at present on a trip to the Highland and Leeds, and a look at the yearlings at the Bushey Grove Durham County Show, and we believe that he commences with his second military class early in August.

Goodwood Meeting opens on Tuesday next. The Ham and Grafenstein Stakes have a large entry, numbering 31, including Lord Patrick (3 lb.) and Folkestone in the one, and Cape Flyaway and Sagitta in the other; while Wallace (6 lb. ex.) has a half-mile race in the Lavant, in which Lord Clifden and Sir Bevys, as St. Albans will most likely be kept for Doncaster, Rattlebone, Scrutineer, and perhaps Buccaneer, will contest the Drawing-room Stakes. Of the "ins days" of the former, along with Thunderbolt and Northern Light, are the leading entries to the miniature Cup. Dundee, Dunlop, Sophiatus, Parasite, Lisbeth, and Wallace, are in the Molecomb; Knight of St. Patrick, Longshot, Dundee, Folkstone, Copernicus, Brown Bess, and Wallace in the Stewards' Cup; Lord Clifden, Express likely to frighten everything out of the Four-year-old Nutbrook Stakes, Trovatore, Sir Bevys, Rattlebone, Scrutineer, and The Wizard (who won it last year) are in the Three-year-old; and Big Ben and Brother to Teddington in the Two-year-old race of that title. Butterfly (2st. 5lb.), Sir Bevys, and Wallace (6 lb. ex.) are entered to Satellite (8st.) for the Cup, which is not likely to bring out a very large field; and Lord Clifden, Sir Bevys, and Trovatore are the Contadina among its fourteen.

The aquatic fixtures are as follows:—On Monday, the Lambeth Watermen's, Putney and Rochampton, and the "Christchurch, Lambeth, and Old Bargh House" regattas; the Milford Haven Regatta and the Wedderburn Club on Tuesday; and the Royal Thames and Club Regatta, at Dunoon, for Saturday.

The hollow manner in which Mr. Payne's crew have beaten the Gentlemen, who had to contend, at some disadvantage in consequence of the disabled state of Mr. V. E. Walker's right hand, has been the topic of much conversation in the Metropolis during the week. The figures for the loss of twenty-two wickets only ran up the marvellous number of 1222 runs, which is the largest number ever recorded. The bowling of Jackson in the second innings was very fine, and he took Mr. Waud's and Mr. Makinson's wickets in two successive balls. At Lord's on Monday the Eleven of Harrow School will play against the Gentlemen of the M. C. C. and Ground next the suburban clubs. On Monday the Gentlemen of Kent will play Cambridge, and Surrey makes a return match as Chelmsford, and on Thursday Nottingham v. Surrey (return) at Trentbridge, and Kent v. Sussex (return) at Tonbridge Wells, are issues to be "well and truly tried."

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Drogheda, 1. Foxhold, 2.
Sherwood Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Gilnockie, 2.
Hazel Plate Handicap.—Buttercup, 1. White Rose, 2.
Nottinghamshire Handicap.—Syringa, 1. Wallace, 2.
Flying Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Inspectaire of 5 sovs.—Drogheda, 2.
Rose Stakes.—Syringa, 1.
Robin Hood Stakes.—Sporting Life, 1. Willoughton, 2.
Charter Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Drogheda, 2.
Castle Plate.—Polly Peachum, 1. Mapsas, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Portland Handicap Plate.—Gilnockie, 1. Bucephalus, 2.
Nottingham Surrey Plate.—Longshot, 1. Meyerbeer, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Wallace, 1. Lord Clifden, 2.
Romney Park Stakes.—Deefoot, 1. Vergius-mihi-nichil, 2.
Belting Handicap.—Wallace, 1. Syringa, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Convivialist, 1. Syringa, 2.
Forest Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Sir Bevys, 2.
Forest Plate.—White Rose, 1. Swerina, 2.

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Queen Bee, 1. Lady Ann, 2. Rockall, 3.
Southampton Plate.—Corfu, 1. Longhope, 2.
South Hants Stakes.—Longhope, 1. Lady Ann, 2. Nimrod, 3.
South Western Stakes.—Rosedale, 1. King of the Forest, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Longhope, 1. Lady Ann, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Rosedale, 1. Longhope, 2.

CANTERBURY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

City Plate.—Rebella, 1. Sinnie, 2.
Last Kent Handicap.—Rosedale, 1. Trovatore, 2.
Bridge Stakes.—Rupert, 1. Astarte, 2.
Royal Agricultural Stakes.—Rosedale, 1. Precursor, 2.
Barham Downs Stakes.—Emotion, 1. Fanscombe, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Rosedale, 1. Wallace, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Emotion, 1. Romeo, 2.
The Garrison Stakes.—Rosedale, 1. Dove, 2.

HEREFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Farmer from Kerry, 1. Quiver, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Ansegin, 1.
Herefordshire Stakes.—Ansegin, 1. Ramsess, 2.

STAMFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Stamford St. Leger.—Emily walked over.
Sweepstakes.—Lord Patrick, 1. Sir Peter, 2. Tristie, 1. Canto, 2.
Burghley Handicap.—Wallace, 1. Plumper, 2.

CRICKET.—ETON v. HARROW: Lord's Ground, on Friday and Saturday last. The annual contest between the elevens of Eton and Harrow and Eton met in contest. About six thousand visitors, principally composed of the old boys of the rival schools, were present on the ground, forming a ring around it, three, and in some instances four, deep. This eagerly-looked-for match commenced at 11 o'clock on the first day, and on Saturday night Eton had 38 runs to get, and two wickets to go down. The score was as follows:—Harrow, first innings, 84; second innings, 96. Eton, first innings, 58; second innings, 221.

M. C. C. and Ground v. Eleven Colts: This match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday at Lord's; the Colts winning by seventeen runs. The following is the score:—M. C. C. and Ground, first innings, 109; second, 75. Eleven Colts, first innings, 168; second innings, 117.

Surrey v. Kent: This match was concluded on Wednesday at Brighton, the Surrey proving victorious in one innings. Score:—Surrey, 284. Sussex, first innings, 144; second innings, 140.

The Gentlemen of the North of England v. the Gentlemen of the South: This match was brought to a conclusion on the Oval early on Saturday, the Gentlemen of the South winning by eight wickets. Score:—North, first innings, 91; second innings, 238. South, first innings, 384; second innings, 46.

All England Eleven v. Twenty-Two of Gainsborough: This was a three days' match, commencing on Monday, and terminating on Wednesday last Saturday, when The Eleven were victorious by forty-nine runs. The score was as follows:—All England Eleven, first innings, 119; second innings, 94. Gainsborough, first innings, 133; second innings, 91.

A meeting of the City Bank took place on Tuesday, when the report, announcing a dividend and bonus of 4½ per cent, making a total distribution for the year ending in June of 7½ per cent, free of income tax, was adopted.

The roses on each side of the grand promenade in Kew Gardens are now in flower; the orange and lemon trees are also in blossom; the lawn is in most beautiful condition; and an avenue of roses in that part of the garden behind the Old Museum is a sight highly attractive to visitors.

At the Ratcliff Gasworks, near the Thames Tunnel, on Tuesday, while a new telescopic gasholder was being lowered into its tank prepared to receive it the chains broke, and the gasholder was fell to the ground. One man was killed, and several others were seriously injured.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION IN AFRICA.

THE Zambesi, or Sechoke, a river of Central Africa, rising in the marshes of the interior, is the main stream of a vast system explored by Livingstone in 1856, and has a winding course from the west. In latitude 17 deg. 57 min. south, long. 26 deg. 6 min. east, it bends to the south, and forms a magnificent cascade. On the north it is joined by the Kafoe, its chief affluent; it then turns east, and flows to the Mozambique Channel, forming a delta 100 miles in length. It is on this delta, at the mouth of the River Kongone, that Dr. Livingstone's station, represented in one of the accompanying Engravings, is situated. Her Majesty's sloop of war *Lyra*, Lieut.-Commandant H. Berkeley, which had been sent from the Cape by Admiral Sir Frederick Grey for the relief of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, is in the offing, and her boats are pulling in over the bar. The first Engraving represents the *Lyra* taking in sail during a squall, with slaves on her deck captured in an Arab dhow on the east coast of Africa. Both the Illustrations are from sketches by T. Baines, Esq., artist to the Livingstone expedition.

THE PROVINCE OF PECHILI, CHINA.

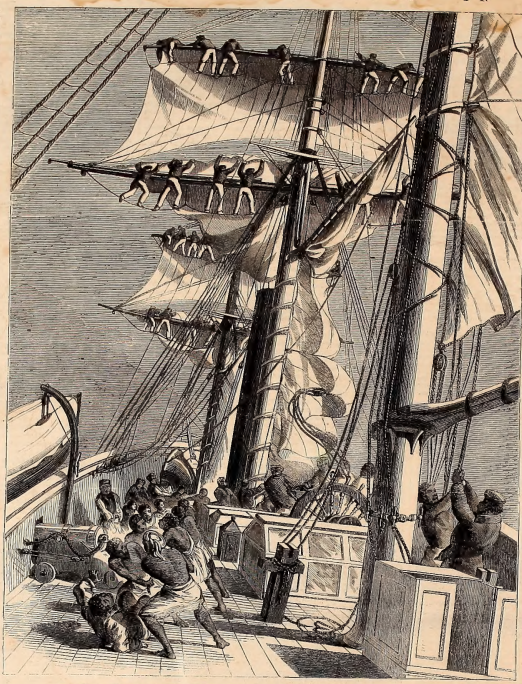
By the latest intelligence from China we learn that the French and English expeditionary force is on the move northwards. The number of the *Overland China Mail* dated Hong-Kong, May 23, in its summary of news contains the following particulars relating to the expedition:—"Sir Hope Grant still remains in Hong-Kong, but preparations are making for his departure northward on the 30th of this month. General Sir Robert Napier has already left. While we write a considerable portion of the force is on the move northwards in transports, which were to rendezvous at Tuitum Bay, on the other side of this island, whence, after they were collected, and a fair wind arose, they were to sail northward under the convoy of H.M.S. *Sawaun*. The troops thus starting are Bedingfield's battery, Pennycuik's battery, the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 3rd Buffs, the 2nd battalion of the 1st Royals, the 1st battalion of the 99st Regiment, the 44th Regiment, with the 8th and 19th Punjaub Infantry. Their destination, we think, is Chusan, for the present. The troops armed with rifles carry in their pouches 40 rounds of ordinary ammunition, and 16 of metallic cartridges. The latter are waterproof, and would be serviceable in the mud of the Peiho; but, doubtless, no such affair as that of last year will be repeated now. Each vessel also carries a reserve of ammunition sufficient to supply 200 rounds for infantry and 100 for artillery and engineers. The French force is reported to be about to rendezvous at Che-foo, on the coast of Shan-tung and in the Gulf of Pechili; and there will be also a station for British stores and troops on the opposite side of the Gulf. Hope Grant may perhaps occupy Ten-Tsin before he attempts to take the Taku forts. A confidential Correspondent, in a position to obtain good information, writes to us:—"The reports I get from Pekin are to the effect that the defences of the Taku forts are very substantial, and that the Chinese have been practising in gunnery till they fire indeed on more than one occasion whilst living upon it in boats (as Mr. Court, the Master, and I did for a fortnight) we often found that a stiff breeze off shore reduced the water to only a foot in depth. The with great precision.' This is borne out by a visit of H.M.S. *Forbin* to the Gulf of Pechili, which has reported that an extensive line of fortifications has been erected on the banks of the Peiho from its mouth upwards. It also appears from the *Pekin Gazette* that trenches or rifle-pits are to be used by the Chinese, and from their own invention. The expedition is not without its artists, for it is to be accompanied by Mr. Wingman, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose truthful and clever sketches of the Chinese are already so well known; and by Signor Beato, the photographer, who has taken so many scenes in the Crimea and in India."

Such being the state of things in the north of China, the present is an opportune period for giving the accompanying Map of that portion of China where there is every likelihood of a death-struggle taking place. Chili, or Pechili, is the most northern province of China, having on its north Mongolia, on its east the Gulf of Pechili, and on the other sides the provinces Shan-tung, Shan-se, and Ho-nan. It is about as large as England and Wales, and its population has been estimated at about thirty millions. Though well watered, it is the least productive province of China Proper; and it owes its importance to containing the capital, Pekin, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia.

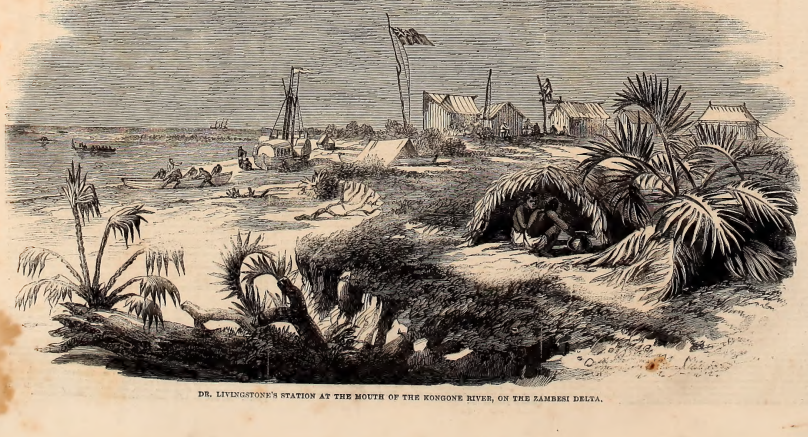
Of the Peiho River, and of the city of Tien-Tsin, on its banks, we gather the following particulars from a valuable paper by Captain Sherard Osborn, read before the Royal Geographical Society:—

"The Peiho, which, being translated, means 'the North River,' has its sources in the high lands at no great distance beyond Pekin, and runs for the major portion of its tortuous course through a level country, the velocity of its stream, rather than the volume of its water, having scoured out a narrow bed in the stiff clay which forms the substratum of the plain of Chili. This scouring force, however, becomes so weakened as it approaches the sea, owing to the low level of the shores allowing a constant overflow, that, instead of cutting a twelve-foot channel straight out into the Gulf of Pechili, the depth of the river suddenly decreases, and the river discharges itself over an area several miles in extent, forming what is known as the Bar.

"The bar of the Peiho River, measured on the seaward side, extends in a great curve of six miles in length, and at its narrowest point between the deep water within and without it is two miles wide. It consists of very stiff clay, with a few patches of shingle here and there; the whole of which overlaid by nine or ten inches of earthy deposit from the river. At low-water spring tides we only found two feet of water upon the bar in the deepest places; and



H.M.S. "LYNX," SENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE EXPEDITION, TAKING IN SAIL DURING A SQUALL.



DR. LIVINGSTONE'S STATION AT THE MOUTH OF THE KONGONE RIVER, ON THE ZAMBESI DELTA.



MAP OF NORTH-EAST CHINA, SHOWING THE GULF OF PECHILI, THE TIEN-TSIN (PEIHO) RIVER, AND THE APPROACHES TO PEKIN.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

deepest water observed in calm weather, when accidental circumstances could be relied upon, showed a depth of rather more than eleven feet. It is, however, possible that in the Gulf of Pechili, as in other shallow, landlocked seas, these data are to some degree dependent upon the season of the year; and that winds of a certain force or from certain directions may at other seasons retard or hasten the time of high water, and affect the height of water upon the bar to the extent of a foot or eighteen inches.

"There is no continuous surf upon the bar, but when it blows a fresh breeze from the south-east there is quite enough sea on to render the bar highly dangerous for open boats, and the vessels now native here usually remain in this neighbourhood are decked. The force of the draft used in this neighbourhood at the height of the spring tide by the current of the Peiho River at its mouth is three to two-and-a-half knots per hour. During the first three hours of the flood and the last three of the ebb tide the current sets directly in and out of the river; but, whilst the tide is high enough to cover the mud flats, the direction of the current follows that of the river's course.

"Directly the bar is crossed a deep channel is entered, which, although tortuous, has never less than twelve feet of water in it, and in many places much more, all the way from the entrance to Tien-Tsin. It would be difficult to account for the sharp bends in this river or its generally tortuous course, except by that it has formed itself in a soft alluvial soil, which has had apparently only to cut its way through stiff as a table, and which, therefore, has not had to contend with the rules blue or yellow clay; nevertheless, in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin and Taku, at its mouth, which intervene between the city of Tien-Tsin and Taku, at its mouth, the river turns and twists over not less than fifty miles of ground, very much as the lead down in the chart accompanying the account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to Pekin in 1793.

"The banks of the river were turned to every possible advantage by a swarming population. Mud-built villages commence within a mile of the entrance: the largest of them, Taku, has now become well known as a scene of hostilities—a mere collection of hovels, its unfortunate but strong-smelling inhabitants will long have occasion to remember it. Unwatched, dirty, and unkempt children, in numbers, appear to the eye of a European, they are, in fact, exceedingly rich with the hoarded fruits of commercial and agricultural industry; and the plunder carried off by the allies on the forts, which looked about as wretched as Worthing does in the month of January, could not have been found by the most experienced dealer in old iron to amount to smaller than one of our large cities.

"Beyond the first fifteen miles the Peiho improves rapidly; the soil of everything of any stature increases in depth and fertility; signs of agriculture increase on either hands fields; of Indian corn, millet, beans, and cotton, succeed each other in quick succession. Beyond this belt of cultivation and its teeming population a dreary steppe was seen extending, on which trees were scarce and houses few and far between.

"A reach, three miles long in a straight line, brought us in sight of the city of Tien-Tsin, and the tall-looking pagodas which stand by the city is famous commerce at the end of this reach, near the remains of an old ruined tower which once guarded this approach.

"Tien-Tsin consists of a small walled city in the form of a square, each face as nearly as possible a mile long: and each facing to the four cardinal points of the compass. It is surrounded by a wall of time-worn walls a single gate opens out, giving only four outlets, a pretty good proof that it is not a very large place, and has not a very numerous population. It stands at the point of land at the north bank of the Great Canal and the River Peiho, but its walls are from two to three hundred yards from the water's edge. The space at present extent lie to the north, and west, and east; but on the plain, facing the southern wall, few, if any, houses are seen. These suburbs consist for the most part of one story mud-built houses, and are generally ruinous: they were excessively ill-kept, and, of all the strong-smelling places it has been my hard fate to visit in this land of strong and foul smells, Tien-Tsin and suburbs—Settlement, houses, and Concessions—is the most disagreeable.

"The country above Tien-Tsin varied in no degree from that immediately below it. A splendid paved road exists between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and in dry weather the whole plain is passable for carriages, men, or horses. If, as many assert, the Emperor ever again opens Pekin be necessary, the months of April, May, and June would be the best to visit it. The course of the Peiho and Great Canal affords a safe show for facilities of transport, supplies, manual labour, and fresh water; depôts should be there established, and the fall of Pekin would be secured with no great difficulty."

Of Pekin itself—the goal, if not the prize, in views—we shall have ample opportunity to treat hereafter, when we give an Engraving, which is in hand, of the Imperial city.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

General Sir D. Leighton, K.C.B.: The will and codicil of General Sir David Leighton, of Bulford House, Charlton Kings, Gloucester, were proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate on the 19th inst., by Lady Leighton, his relict, Edmund Thomas Leighton, Esq., the son, and Claudius Buchanan Kerr, M.D., the acting executors. The testator died on the 1st of last month, and was sworn under £45,000. Sir David has bequeathed to his relict, in addition to her jointure of £1,000 per annum under the settlement, the life interest in a further sum of £20,000, and an immediate legacy of £500, and leaves her the plate, linen, china, and household furniture, and the residence of Bulford House, which at her decease he has bequeathed to his eldest son, David. He bequeaths to his younger son, Edmund, the estates at Kemble-town, and he bequeaths the residue of his property equally amongst his children.

Lady George Beresford: Letters of administration, with the will and codicil annexed, of the late Lady George Beresford, of Curraghmore, county Waterford, relict of the late Lord George Thomas Beresford, G.C.H., son of the Most Rev. Marcus, Archbishop of Waterford, were granted in the Court of Probate to her daughter, Elizabeth Harriet Georgiana Isles, the wife of Henry Bein, Esq., executrix of the said will—Mr. Henry Bein, Mr. Edward Lawford, Mr. Edward Lawford, Esq.—renounced probate of the will. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to her three daughters specific portions of diamonds, and further leaves to them as follows:—To Elizabeth, her books; to Harriet De la Poer Beresford, her pictures; and to Caroline Ida Emily, her plate. In the event of there not being sufficient to satisfy the pecuniary legacies, they are to divide amongst them the remainder of her diamonds and jewellery, and the residue of her personal estate is to be equally divided between them and sister. To her servants she bequeaths as follows:—To Elizabeth Isles, who has been with her many years, she leaves an annuity of £50; to Mary Shaw, an annuity of £10; and to each of them she leaves £10 for mourning, as well as a year's wages in addition.

Sir W. Denville, Bart.: The will and codicil of Sir William Denville, Bart., of Richfield Lodge, Berkshire, baronet, who died on the 15th of May last, in the 82nd year of his age, were proved in London by his son, Sir James Graham Denville, Bart., the sole executor. The personal estate, which is sworn under £12,000, is bequeathed to his wife all his furniture, plate, china, his Royal Exchange Stock, his Bank Stock, and an immediate sum of £200. The testator also bequeaths to his younger son and daughters, and to his eldest son he leaves his residuary estate and the residue of his personal estate. The will and codicil were made in 1868. Sir William was the author of a work entitled "The Baltiads," the copyright of which he has lately sold to Mr. Bentley. Sir William was the son of the first Baronet, who owed his elevation to his being Lord Mayor of London during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns to this country at the conclusion of the general peace in 1814, when he had the honour of entertaining at the Guildhall the Prince Regent of England, with the above-named heads, on that occasion in the City.

The *Hero*, with the Prince of Wales on board, was passed on the 11th, in longitude 9.30 west. All well.

In consequence of the scarcity of factory-workers in Rossendale arrangements are in progress to introduce into the district a considerable number of silk weavers from Spitalfields.

In a letter to the *Times* Dr. Cortis, of Filey, states that the fund raised for the fishermen whose boats were wrecked during the late storm will make good about one-half of the property lost by the poor fellows.

The total number of convicts sent out to the penal settlements in the ten years ending with 1859 was 3563, at a total expenditure of £457,873, or about £129 each convict.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Clouds.	Rain in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Solar Radiation on Grass.	Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Inches	°	%	0–10	Inches		°	°	°		Inches
July 11	29·995	57·7	84·3	8	0·3	46·5	68·7	E. NE. NW.	95	900	
„ 12	29·934	59·9	58·1	8	0·1	49·2	70·0	NE. SE.	114	1000	
„ 13	29·756	57·2	72·8	7	0	47·8	69·7	NE. SE.	131	950	
„ 14	29·726	58·3	83·3	9	0·1	47·9	67·3	W.	122	1000	
„ 15						50·8	67·8		231	970	
„ 16	29·883	55·2	82·2	9	0	47·3	67·1	N. NE. E.	230	1000	
„ 17	29·865	61·3	88·1	8	0	53·2	70·7	SW. SSW.	140	1122	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, as observed at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.:—

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·967	29·961	29·911	29·795	29·747	29·782	29·923	29·895		
Dry Bulb Thermometer	62°	72°	71°	77°	71°	77°	67°	75°		
Temperature of Evaporation	55°	63°	61°	66°	61°	67°	57°	65°		
Direction of Wind	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S.	S.W.		

The guarantee fund subscribed for the International Exhibition of 1862 amounts to £318,000. It is understood that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are willing to grant the use of that part of their estate at South Kensington for the exhibition, and that a portion of the buildings to be erected will be permanent, available for future exhibitions of art and industry.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer having intimated that the expenses of the China war will be met out of the surplus revenue, the Bank rate of discount and the surplus revenue of the country, must home stocks have shown an increase, and the Government Funds have maintained the position we did such. An better from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor has issued a ukase giving heavy penalties on the importation of foreign goods in the Russian dominions, in fact, upon the same footing as native subjects. This measure is regarded in the money market as hostile.

Several half-yearly meetings of Joint-stock Bank proprietors have been held this week, and the dividends declared are on the whole generally considered very favourable. The dividend of the Commercial Bank of London is at the rate of 14½ per cent per annum. The City Bank (Limited) announces that the London and Westminster, including bonus, 20; London Joint-stock, 12½; and the London Chartered Bank of Australia, 10 per cent per annum on the paid-up amount, all free of income tax. The St. Katharine Dock Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent for the year.

We understand that a further call of £100 per share will be made on the shareholders of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in November next, which will be the greatest great disarray in several quarters.

The rise has been considerable of late for money on most parts of the Continent, and the rates have tended upwards. At Paris the lowest quotation is now 3½; at Frankfort, 4; at Berlin, 5; at Amsterdam, 3½; at Hamburg, 4; at Vienna, 5; at Trieste, 5½; at Madrid, 6; at Cadiz, 7; at Barcelona, 8; at Oporto, 7; at Genoa, 6; at Turin, 6; at Florence, 6; at Rome, 6; at Naples, 6; at Leghorn, 6; at Venice, 6; at Milan, 6; at Palermo, 6; at Malta, 6; at Gibraltar, 6; at Alexandria, 6; at Constantinople, 6; at Bombay, 6; at Calcutta, 6; at Madras, 6; at Sydney, 6; at Melbourne, 6; at Adelaide, 6; at Hobart Town, 6; at Launceston, 6; at Auckland, 6; at Wellington, 6; at Nelson, 6; at Dunedin, 6; at Christchurch, 6; at Wanganui, 6; at Taranaki, 6; at Napier

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THE arrival of the *Great Eastern* in New York has been already described in this Journal, but the following graphic sketch by the special correspondent of the *Times* will be read with interest:—"The Spit at Sandy Hook was crowded with visitors, who stood bareheaded in the fierce sun as they cheered and waved their hats to the ship. The bell at the lighthouse was clanging madly in honour of the occasion, and signal-flags of every hue and colour were drooping in the sun, though still giving an air of festivity and animation even to the arid spot over which they were expected to flutter. As the harbour opened out it could be seen covered with a perfect fleet of yachts, which now, favoured with a slight breeze, were skimming across the still water from all directions towards us, their flags waving, their crews cheering and shouting a welcome till they were hoarse again. Great ferry-boats and coasting steamers, looking for all the world like a street of houses floating out to sea, with their three tiers of windows and regular cotton roofs, came rolling slowly down—decks, roofs, and windows all crowded with eager heads, the ladies waving handkerchiefs and clapping hands—the men shouting and cheering—all seeming wild with exultation and delight. Past the shores of Staten Island and on to the Narrows the *Great Eastern* continued her stately way, every minute increasing the excitement and adding scores to the numbers of yachts, pleasure-boats and steamers swarming round. In vain the band of the *Great Eastern* played 'Hail, Columbia!' in vain the bands of the other steamers essayed 'Rule Britannia;' music was drowned and shouted down with cheers. The 'universal ha!' went into the air—the 'universal handkerchief' was waved, and the Americans, always 'guessing,' guessed for this time truly when they said no such ovation had ever been paid to any vessel in the world. It was a heart-stirring welcome, and one which, even now that it is past and done, one cannot recall without a feeling of emotion and astonishment. The departure of the vessel from the Thames, the departure of the Queen from Cherbourg, even the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race (the last a wonderful specimen of aquatic excitement), give no idea of the reception of the *Great Eastern* at New York. Every minute brought down fresh steamers, each seeming more crowded and more enthusiastic than the others, and every minute added to the thousands who lined the shores and stood bareheaded, cheering under an almost tropical sun. Off Fort Hamilton the high compliment of a salute of fourteen guns was given, the first time that ever a merchant-vessel has been saluted in America. To this distinguished honour the *Great Eastern* responded by stopping, and, dipping her ensign, replied gun for gun in a regular and seamanlike style. A Government vessel, the chief revenue-ship, next saluted and dipped her flag, and this honour was similarly acknowledged. From this time out it was almost one continued roar of artillery, ringing bells, blowing steam-whistles, shouting and clapping hands, till one was almost dizzy with the whirl and wild confusion of uproar and excitement. As she came through the Narrows, New York could be seen dimly through the smoke and hot haze, red, dry, and baked-looking in the summer sun, with the shore lined with thousands and tens of thousands of people, and the water so covered with boats of every size and shape that it seemed a mystery how ever the *Great Eastern* was to get through them all. This difficulty, however, was solved by the simplest of all methods—viz., that the *Great Eastern* kept her course and everything else took good care to keep out of her way. As New York loomed nearer and nearer the jangle of joy-bells could be heard from the steeples. What had seemed at a distance but a dark line along the shore grew more and more distinct, and showed at last to be dense masses of human beings shouting and waving hats as if they were possessed. Not only, too, were the shores thus lined, but even the roofs of the stores and houses far and near, the rich green hills on the opposite bank, the very masts and yards of all the vessels in the harbour seemed literally black with countless swarms."

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN CHINA, OFF KINTANG.

KINTANG, or Silver Island, off which the fleet under Admiral Jones, C.B., assembled prior to the occupation of Chusan, is one of a group of islands near the east coast of China. The fleet was composed of the *Impérieuse*, flag-ship, 51 guns; *Scout*, 21; *Pearl*, 21; *Roebuck*, dispatch gun-boat; *Firm*, *Opossum*, gun-boats; *Duchayla*, French frigate; *l'Alarme* and *l'Avalanche*, French gun-boats; the *Grenada*, having on board General Sir Hope Grant and Staff, and the transports *Adventure*,



THE FLEET IN CHINA UNDER ADMIRAL JONES ASSEMBLED OFF KINTANG PRIOR TO THE OCCUPATION OF CHUSAN.

Tasmania, Gamecock, and *Walmer Castle*. Kintang and its neighbouring islands are very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The hills are covered with bamboo plantations and dwarf fir, among which the red azalea and other beautiful wild flowers luxuriate. The inhabitants are of a peaceable disposition. They came off and traded with the produce of their farms as though our forces were there as friends rather than enemies. It is a novel species of warfare when in one part of the country the inhabitants trade with, and in other instances apply for protection to, the people on whose heads in another part a price of 200 dollars is set—as the Mandarins of Shanghai applied to Mr. Bruce for protection from the rebels the other day.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Chusan on April 29 as follows:—"You will have learnt long before this letter reaches you that on the 20th of March the *Adventure*, gunboat, Commander Hall, the *Walmer Castle*, and the *Sonson*, with the *Octavia* and *Mars* in tow, left Hong-Kong. Kintang was the rendezvous for our transports and ships of war. The island lies between the west end of Chusan and the Ningpo River, and possesses only one good and small harbour—namely, Port Loo-sotee, which affords anchorage in from seven to ten fathoms. The voyage from Victoria to the 'Silver Island' is generally monotonous. The coast-line is mountainous, rocky, and sufficiently monotonous. The coast-line is mountainous, rocky, and dreary. The Ladrone, Botoltobago, Formosa, Video, and Fisherman's Group rise up like cases in the desert waste of waters. As we crawled along towards the weather grew colder, and on the 17th thermometer fell as low as 84 deg. On the morning of the 23rd of April we dropped anchor in a fog of peasouphic misery among the islands about Kintang. Fog-horn, bell, bugle, and the sharp report of a 9-pounder rang out at intervals, making melancholy music in the ears of those who were within gun-shot. Our guns met, at last, with a response, and we knew, from the salute of four guns and the sound of the bell, that there was a war steamship somewhere at hand. As the fog cleared off a little we saw the *Walmer Castle* standing outside the channel, and within half a mile of us lay at anchor the insignificant barque *Creesy*, of Sunderland, containing part of the 67th Regiment, and that fine, black, wicked-looking screw-corvette the *Pearl* now flew past—one of those dare-devil Peninsular and Oriental mail-steamers, we think, I suppose, for Shanghai. One would have thought that she was ploughing, on the second day, the waters of the silent deep on the Thames. The island of Kintang never looked more beautiful. All the lower ranges of its irregular hills, looking like a succession of gigantic molehills, and covered with tea-plantations, shone out so green that one's eyes rejoiced in the brightness of the colour. The small villages, with their neatly-thatched roofs embowered in trees, the columns of staring red brick, half hidden in the grey wreaths of smoke curling along the valley; the fresh and fragrant breeze blowing off the land, the blithe song of the song-birds, even the very chattering magpies, and joyous, creak of the halliard, revived home memories hardly less painful than pleasant to the hard-sick exile."

Our Engraving is from a Sketch by Lieut. H. E. Sturt, on board the *Inspexicue*.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

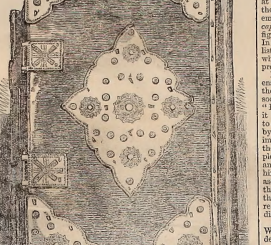
BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Abstracts of the more important papers read at the recent meeting at Oxford were given in our last number, but some we shall give short notes. We hope that several will form the bases of experiments for future investigation, and thus add to the transactions of the Institution. We are glad to learn that Professor Phillips is authorised to prepare a detailed index to the Transactions of the Association from 1831 to 1860 inclusive.

VEGETABLE ACIDS.—Mr. Plummer, an American chemist, has discovered the acid in the peas of the yellow field pea. Mr. Lancaster, his countryman, has found malic acid in the juice of the quince, and oxalic acid in the stalks of the rhubarb, as well as in sorrel. Mr. Kay some time ago recognised citric acid in several English rhubarbs, and also sufficient quantity of malic acid in them, to lead to its consideration as their extensive cultivation as a source of produce for commercial purposes.

THE ATMOSPHERIC WASHING-MACHINE, invented by Mr. J. Fisher, and employed at Messrs. Fisher's lace-factory, at Nottingham, was described at the recent meeting of the British Association. The action of this machine is somewhat like the operation of the "plunger" machine in common use. The water is forced up through the centre of the machine by the action of a piston, and then falls through the lace which is being washed. The piston is worked by a lever, which is connected with a crank-wheel, driven by a steam-engine. The lace is placed in a cylinder, which is perforated with small holes, and which is made to revolve slowly on its axis

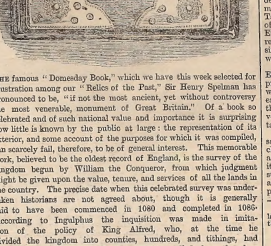
Relics of the Past.

DOMESDAY BOOK.



THE famous "Domesday Book," which we have this week selected for illustration among our "Relics of the Past," Sir Henry Spelman has pronounced to be, "if not the most ancient, yet without controversy the most venerable, monument of Great Britain." Of a book so celebrated and of such national value and importance it is surprising how little is known by the public at large: the representation of its exterior, and some account of the purposes for which it was compiled, can scarcely fail, therefore, to be of general interest. This memorable work, believed to be the oldest record of England, is the survey of the kingdom begun by William the Conqueror, from which judgment might be given upon the value, tenure, and services of all the lands in the country. The precise date when this celebrated survey was undertaken historians are not agreed about, though it is generally said to have been commenced in 1080 and completed in 1086. According to Ingulphus the inquisition was made in imitation of the policy of King Alfred, who, at the time he divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, had a survey taken and digested into a register, called, from the place where it was deposited, the "Roll of Winchester." This register Bishop Kennett affirms to have been called "Dom-boc," and conceives the "Domesday Book" to be a corruption of that title. The most diligent investigation, however, has not succeeded in tracing the slightest indication of any such survey in the time of Alfred, and his "Dom-boc" is believed to be in reality the code of Saxon laws. By some authorities the appellation "Domesday Book" was given to the Conqueror's survey because its decision upon questions of land tenure and the like was as indisputable as the sentence on the day of judgment.* Stow tells us that it was designated from having formerly been preserved in a place of the Church of Westminster or Winchester called "Domus Dei." The name, in all likelihood, is of Saxon parentage, and was intended to signify the book of judicial verdicts.

For the adjustment of the survey which it records, commissioners, named the King's Justiciaries, were appointed and sent into every county, and juries summoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons to the lowest gentlemen, to give in upon oath to the justiciaries, by verdict or presentment, due information for the faithful and impartial execution of the undertaking.† Upon such testimony the inquisitors were to learn the name of every place, who held it in the time of King Edward



THE CHEST IN WHICH DOMESDAY BOOK WAS FORMERLY PRESERVED.

the Confessor, who was the present possessor, how many hides there were in the manor, how many carrucates‡ in the demesne, how many homagers, how many villans§, what freemen, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fishponds, what the gross value in King Edward's time, what the present value, and how much each freeman or tenant had or has. All this was to be rigidly estimated—first, as the property was held in the time of the Confessor; then as it was bestowed by King William; and, lastly, as its value stood at the formation of the survey. These inquisitions being obtained were sent up to Winchester, and the substance of them was afterwards methodised and formed into the record now known as Domesday and deposited in the King's Exchequer.

The order commonly observed throughout this work is to set down at the head of every county the King's name, *Rex Willielmus*, and then to give a list of the Bishops, religious houses, churches, and eminent men, in the order of their rank, that held of the King in *capite*; likewise of his thanes, ministers, and servants, with a numerical figure in red ink before the letter denoting them in the books. In some counties the cities and capital boroughs are noticed, before the list of great tenants is entered, with the particular laws or customs which prevailed in each of them, while in others they are inserted promiscuously.‖

Every precaution appears to have been adopted by the Conqueror to ensure without oppression a faithful return. He evidently considered the survey an undertaking of importance, a character stamped by him soon after its completion bearing this remarkable inscription:—"Post descriptionem totius Angliæ," but his object in directing it has occasioned much speculation. By some he is considered to have been moved by an avaricious desire to increase his revenue; by others, to have been influenced by a sense of justice, that when an impost was levied it might fall with reasonable equality. Whatever the object, it was a wise and valuable undertaking.¶ By the completion of this survey, Sir Henry Ellis observes, "the King procured an exact knowledge of the possessions of the Crown. It furnished him the names of his tenants-in-chief; it furnished him with the means of ascertaining the military strength of the country; and it pointed out the possibility of increasing the revenue, in some cases, by lessening the demands of the tax-collector in others. It was, moreover, a register of appeal for those whose titles to their property might be disputed."

When the Domesday survey was first made, its title, "Liber de Wintonia," was so called that Winchester was its ancient and public depository. It seems, however, to have been soon removed to Westminster, where it was kept with the King's seal, by the side of the Tally Courts in the Exchequer-office locks and keys, in the chief charge of the Auditor, the Chamberlains and Deputy-Chamberlains of the Exchequer, until 1696, at which period it became their common records in the Chapter House. There it remained until a short time since, when it was removed to the Public Record Office, in Fetter-lane, where it is now carefully preserved.

The manuscript is in two volumes, one, of which we give an Engraving, is bound in wood, and covered with ancient binding, and is precisely similar to that of its companion, a thick quarto. The first is written on 382 double pages of vellum nearly all through in a hand, each page having a double column, and contains the description of thirty-one counties. The other volume contains 450 double pages of vellum, and is written in like manner in large fair characters, and contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

For ages, and during a long period, this priceless record is said to have been kept in the massive chest represented above. This chest, lined, ribbed, and clamped with iron, contains, it will be seen, another strong chest within it, which could not be lifted like the case itself; and in this inner receptacle, lined no doubt with some soft substance to protect them from damp, the volumes have been preserved so admirably that the writing is as fresh and distinct as if it were of the present century.

* The *inchenamoti* or *escaetes* were those inferior handowners who had lands in their own right, but held them of the Crown or Barons, though their tenures were absolutely copyhold, had yet an interest equal to a freehold.

† Kelham.

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.

THE miniature battle which drew such a crowd of spectators to the beautiful neighbourhood of Chislehurst and Camden Place that one night have fancied the Derby Day returned passed off with considerable success, in spite of the double delay which intervened between the hour fixed for its commencement and the time when it began. The volunteers did their duty well, and the precision and regularity of the whole entitled them to considerable praise.

Previous to the signal for attack, which was given at seven o'clock, the first brigade of the two attacking division was formed up in the rear of Bickley Wood, and, as will be seen, they formed the left point of the attack. The brigade was about 1,400 strong, consisting of three battalions, the first under the command of the West Middlesex, under command of Major Compton, consisting of five companies of the West Middlesex Rifles, and one company of the Civil Service Rifles under command of Captain Wilkinson, consisting of two companies of the 14th Middlesex (Highgate); two companies of the 20th, or Hampstead Volunteers, commanded by Captain Cameron, and consisting of about 100 men; two companies of the 20th, or Railway Rifles, about eighty men, under Captain Warner; and one company of the Hampstead, under Captain Hall, about thirty men. The first battalion contained 4 of the 13th, Working Men's College, three companies, about 130 men; the 3rd Tower Hamlets, under Sir E. P. Buxton, two companies, of about 80 men; the 7th Surrey Rifles, under Major Perscefield, two companies, about 120 men; the 4th Surrey, under Captain Emmas; the 8th Surrey Rifles, Civil Service Team; and the 9th Surrey Rifles, under Captain Hastie. This brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Redstock and the Marquis of Abercorn. Lord Valetort and Major Duffy acted as Aides-de-Camp to the Commanders of this brigade. The second brigade, commanded by Colonel Thorold, was the strongest, and consisted of the South Middlesex in the 1st battalion by Major M'Pherson; the 2nd battalion by Major Farrell, consisting of the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 12th, 18th, 19th, and 24th Rifles; and the 3rd battalion, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, consisting of the St. George's Rifles; Civil Service, Lord Bury's Regiment; General Peel's Own Scottish Rifles, 1st company; the Artists', Captain Phillips'; and the Barnet Rifles, Captain Taylor. This brigade was posted on the right of Bickley Wood, near St. Denis Pratt.

The signal for the battle having been given, a small body of the 3rd battalion of the first division, consisting of the 7th and 20th Middlesex Volunteers (all six-feet men, and wearing scarlet uniforms), together with the Engineers, under the command of Captain Jebens, entered the park, and opened fire upon the wood at the western end of Bickley Park, and this force was driven back upon the main body of the attacking force were suddenly called upon to make a retreat with as little loss as possible. Being without cavalry and artillery, the only resource was to throw out skirmishers, which manœuvre was executed with amazing rapidity and in excellent order by the men under Colonel Hicks's command. The retreat, however, was well executed at the parties gradually retreated down the hill from the wood towards the brook. Arrived at the brook, they formed up into a solid mass, and they again marched up to the wood and opened fire. Upon this a large body of the enemy emerged from the wood and formed in extended columns, the skirmishers at the same moving forward from the advance posting in successive volleys with excellent precision. The skirmishers retreated with what little ammunition they had left through the wood where they had at first been placed, when a column of the defending force marched up to the front, and returned the fire in a beautiful manner in separate companies, until finally the whole strength of the battalion. The latter then retired to a very favourable position behind some limekilns, where they rallied and met the advancing party, consisting of the 3rd, 11th, 19th, and 20th Middlesex, and the 4th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Surreys, Truman and Hanbury's Brewery Rifles, and the West Middlesex, with a very severe fire, which echoed over the hills, and brought the leaves down from the trees in thousands, like a storm of wind in October. Ultimately, however, the limekilns were taken, as the Russian despatches used to say, "after a long fire of a single man," and from this point a change was made in the subsequent movements of the two bodies.

It was now evident that the attack made upon Colonel Hicks's division

* "Vocatus Domysday, et vocatur sic, quia nulli parcit dicti nec magnates dicti judicii."—*Rudborne, Angl. Sacr.*, 1, 237.

‡ Carucate or carucate, in our ancient laws, signifies a plough land or as much arable as could be tilled and managed by one plough and the beasts thereto belonging in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it.

§ A villein, or villan, was one who held lands in *villenage*, or on condition of rendering base services to the lord.

‖ "Yearbook Edward III."

¶ "We have commanded the description of all England to be made, that we may know how much or what kind of right each one of our subjects has in his kingdom."—*Saxon Chronicle*.

was but a feint to cut off his retreat with the City Brigade, the Six-foot Guards, and the 12th and 53rd Kent. The main attack was clearly coming from the right of the enemy, and Colonel Hicks accordingly extended his left upon the slope of the hills, facing the enemy's columns, now drawn up in close line. The absence of artillery alone prevented this from being a commanding position, as with a few guns he could have made terrible havoc amongst the troops in the valley below.

The second division, forming up in contiguous columns of companies in a field at a short distance to the south of the park, was now seen in motion. The South Middlesex Rifles, under Major M'Pherson, cautiously advanced and threw out some of their skirmishers, but, seeing the enemy in great force on the hills, fell back, after exchanging a few shots with the outposts of the enemy. The second battalion now came on the ground in great force. It consisted of the 8th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 25th, 34th, 3rd, 4th, and 16th, Kent Rifles—and was followed by the third, consisting of the St. George's, the Paddington, the Scottish, the Civil Service, the Artists', and the Barnet Rifles. The volunteers had now shown the whole of their strength, and Colonel Hicks carefully reconnoitred the forces opposed to him. At last, however, after some marching and countermarching, the second brigade, led by Colonel Thorold, advanced up the hill crowned with the yet unconquered battalions of Citizens and Men of Kent. They reserved their fire until the men were well within range, and then, hurriedly calling in their skirmishers, poured in a terrific fire upon the advancing line. This was one of the finest sights of the day. The evening was getting just a trifle dusky, the brightness of the sun had ceased, and in this slightly-diminished daylight the lines of fire at each discharge were seen distinct and bright through the white smoke which partially concealed the men. With the rapidity of lightning the small tongues of flame played from the right of companies along the extended line; and then came one, and another, and another simultaneous well-delivered volley, which seemed as though the crest of the hill were vomiting fire and smoke. It was readily replied to by the attacking party, who, however, showed some signs of weakness, owing, no doubt, to the steep ascent which they had to climb. At length, however, they wavered, turned their backs on the enemy, and retreated in the most admired confusion down the hill, their retreat causing immense laughter to the thousands of spectators, and in which the volunteers, as they came helter-skelter down the hill, joined as heartily as they could. The gallant Colonel had, however, made one omission—he neglected to protect his right flank. The division that had taken possession of the limekilns had rallied their forces, and were seen advancing in line along the slope of the hill. Thorold saw that the time had come when his discomfited brigade might retrieve the laurels which they had lost. The men were lying down to avoid the fire of the enemy, and the gallant Brigadier, seeing the decisive moment had arrived, and following an illustrious example, shouted, "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" The commanders of battalions and regimental officers gave a ready response. The ditch—we beg pardon, the river—was crossed. An officer of one of the corps, bearing a small green flag, dashed in like the Roman standard-bearer; his men followed. There was a general advance up the hotly-contested hill; Hicks, the victorious, experienced the vicissitudes of war, and was in turn the vanquished commander. The South Middlesex were the first to obtain possession of the height; and these, aided by supports from the other division and battalion, gradually pushed on, following up the totally-defeated defending party, who retired, however, in excellent order to the extreme eastern limit of the park, where victory was declared to be on the side of Viscount Ranelagh and his gallant Brigadiers, Lord Radstock and Colonel Thorold. As the victorious troops swept past the grand stand and drove the enemy before them they were loudly cheered, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by the spectators.

The grand event of the day was now concluded; and the sun, as his last rays glistened upon the bayonets of the men marching to bivouac over the brow of the hill, seemed to smile approvingly upon the efforts of that earnest and patriotic band.

An Engraving illustrating the principal event in the Sham Fight is in preparation, and will appear in the next Number of this Journal.

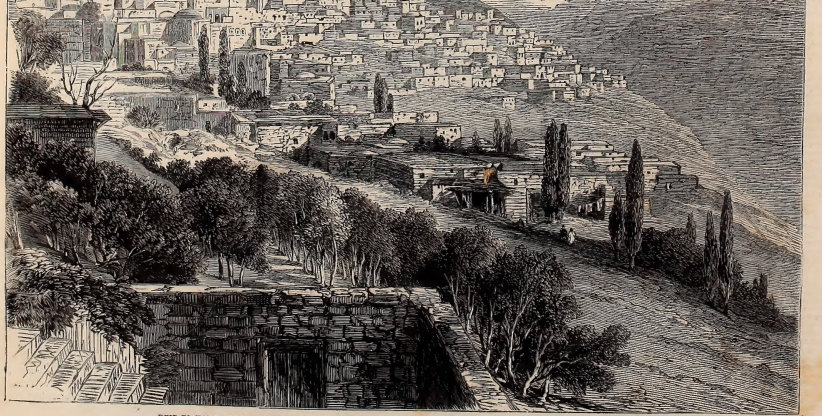


MR. EDWARD ROSS, THE RIFLE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

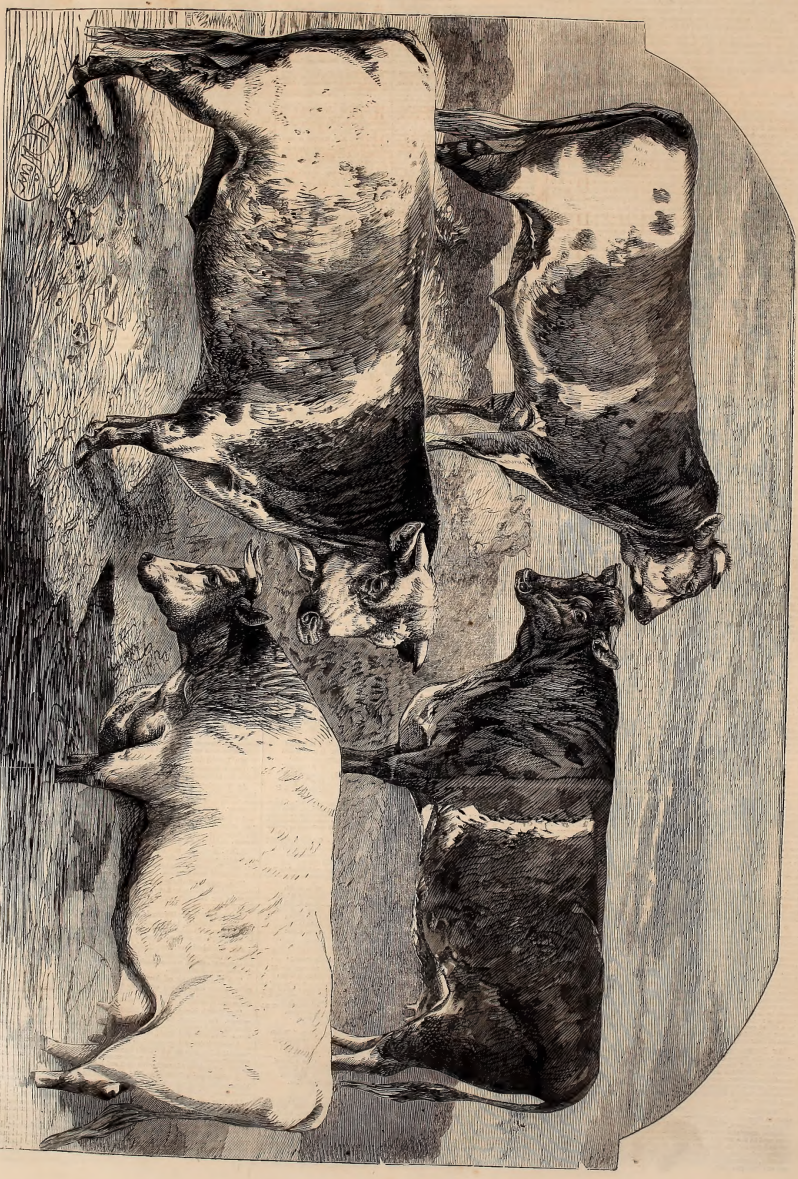
THE "CHAMPION SHOT" OF ENGLAND.

THE birthplace of Homer was a subject of dispute, and no noble Lords honoured young Edward Ross by claiming him, on the platform of the Crystal Palace, for their respective counties. Mr. Ross is, however, a thoroughbred Highlander. He is the fifth son of Horatio Ross, Esq., of Netherley, a very keen sportsman, formerly member of Parliament for Montrose; and his mother is one of the old clan of the Macnee of Eintull, in Ross-shire. Mr. Edward Ross was born and brought up in Kincardine. He began practising with a small rifle when only five or six years of age, and his father always predicted that he would turn out one of the best deer-stalkers in the kingdom—a prophecy fulfilled by his winning the "blue ribbon" of the rifle when only in his nineteenth year. He killed his first stag when ten years old, and has ever since been known as one of the surest shots at deer in the north of Scotland. His eye long practised to search for deer at great distances, he had a great advantage over most of his competitors at the long ranges. He, however, proved equally successful at the short distances, having defeated the two crack Swiss shots, Messrs. Nourisson and Knetch, in shooting for the ladies of Northampton prize at 300 yards. Mr. Ross laboured like some others under the disadvantage of not knowing the sighting of his rifle, with which he had never shot until Saturday morning: in consequence he had to throw away two shots at each range to prove the proper angle of elevation, which makes the number of points scored by him the more remarkable, as, in fact, he made 24 points at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, with 24 shots, the other six shots having been thrown away to sight the rifle.

A contemporary says of the victor when the prizes were given:—"Mr. Ross, the winner of the Royal prize, was no stranger by the time Lord Elcho arrived at that announcement. He had appeared and taken off two minor prizes. When called to receive the Queen's prize of £250 the band struck up 'See the conquering hero comes,' and the applause that had greeted him before was redoubled. He bore his honours with great quietness of manner, receiving the prize just as coolly as he shot for it. He is tall, slight, and very youthful in appearance. He was congratulated on his skill and success by the president, the different members of the council, and a host of friends: among them was his father, the famous deerstalker. Mr. Ross was called on to show his gold medal, and, finally, to put it on: he held it up to the spectators, but could not comply with the other request—the medal had no 'fixings.'"



DEIR-EL-KAMR, ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF MOUNT LEBANON, LATELY DESTROYED BY THE DRUSES.—SEE PAGE 69.



CLASS 3, NO. 2, £25, MR. MALLORTIE, MR. STEVENS'S YARD.
CLASS 3, NO. 1, £15, ROYAL SILVERSMITH, LIEUT.-COL. TOWNSHEND.

PRIZE SHORTHORNS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, CANTERBURY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CLASS 3, NO. 10, £5, WORLD FROM MR. HENRY OVERMAN.
CLASS 3, NO. 9, £10, MORETTA, MR. RICHARD EASTWOOD.

SHORTHORN PRIZE-WINNERS AT CANTERBURY.

THE shorthorns, both in numbers and point of attraction, formed so completely the kernel of the Royal Show that we have confined our illustrations to some of the principal winners among them.

Malachite, the winner of the yearling bull class, is a dark roan, nearly eighteen months old, by Duke of Moscow (14,447), from a Cheriton cow. Mr. Jonathan Peel, his owner, has recently formed a herd at Knowsley Hermitage, near Clitheroe, which includes some valuable purchases from Mr. Booth's and elsewhere: but this is, we believe, the first time that he has gained a prize at the Royal.

Colonel Towneley has once more realised the words of *Punch*—

> My Butterflies in summer bloom,
> And smile the winter through;

and *Royal Butterfly*, after knowing but one check in his bull-calf days at Chester, when he was obliged from illness to be taken out of the yard, has had all opposition as defiance in the show-yard completely as Beauty's Butterfly did last Christmas at the Smithfield and Birmingham Fat Shows. He is a son of Frederick and Old Butterfly, which were, we believe, nearly if not the very first bull and heifer that Colonel Towneley ever bred, after purchasing their dams, Beauty and Rosamond, at the sale agent Mr. Eastwood's, of Mr. Booth's Jeweller, and unites the Brampton Rose and Lux blood. For some years Colonel Towneley has exhibited but by the Colonel's request; and since he was was installed at Towneley the unbeaten Master Butterfly, Roan Duchess 2nd, Blanche 6th, Ringlet (which was sold to Mr. Douglas Baird), and Rosamond, have the chief of the Frederick and Frederick 2nd, and Royal Butterfly, have been the principal of his vast family of Towneley Butterfly, the dam of Beauty and Master Butterfly, carried off thirty prizes in her day, including all the female prizes in succession at the Royal, and, crossing the Channel, she added to her store the Agricultural Exchange Cup at Armagh, beating Mr. Booth's Wanda; and Rosamond at the last time of asking. With the exception of the Chester Meeting, and what Mr. Eastwood's Queen Bee lent him at the Durham County Show for the prize for the best animal in the yard, Royal Butterfly has never known a check, and, in fact, he was never run hard but once, and then only in the estimation of one out of four judges, by Prince of Prussia at the Royal Lancashire. He is nearly three years old, and three of his progeny were selected at the Canterbury show. The Towneley herd consists of from fifty to sixty head, and it contributes from twenty-five to thirty calf entries annually to "The Herd Book." Such is its high management and celebrity under Mr. Culshaw that, in the year of Master Butterfly's sale, stock was sold out of it to the amount of £6,000, and yet at the end of the year it was, without the aid of any purchases, as numerous as at the beginning.

Wood Rose, the property of Mr. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, near Halifax, is by a son of Mr. Ambler's Grand Turk, from Woodbine by Baron Warlaby, a winner of some eighteen prizes. She is about two years and three months old, and a dark roan. Her crops are one of her most taking points just now, and also, in addition to the qualities we mentioned last week, a nice open head and plenty of good thick flesh. In other but clean is rather deficient. She has a couple of some prizes before counting, but the fame of Duchess 77th had caused her to be rather overlooked.

Rustic, by the Earl of Derby (12,810), from Ross, the winner in the cow class, is the property of Mr. Eastwood, of Swinshawe, near Halifax, by whom he was bred by Mr. Wetherell, the celebrated breeder, who has been so truly styled the "Nestor of Shorthorns," and is very little more than four years old, but with most wonderful development for her age. She

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE condition of things Parliamentary to the practised observer augurs the beginning of the end. Large Houses, early and late sittings, feverish energy, bustle and confusion, portend the consciousness that the time for doing what any one wants to do is being compressed into a period that may almost be counted by hours. It is like that last struggle of a harpooned whale which is technically called its "flurry:" there is much splashing about before the monster subsides into dead quiet. On an evening in this week the "paper" of business had mounted into a volume, and there were fifty-two orders of the day set down besides questions, notices of motion, and amendments. This was, no doubt, a fitting occasion for Mr. Newdegate to bring on a motion, somewhat Irish in its nature on the face of it, inasmuch as it sought to contract the number of hours which the House should devote to the cause of matters before it. But it was, nevertheless, judicious, and might, if fairly adopted, have done something towards getting rid of the work; for on examination it would have been found that it was directed against that plague of talk which has been the curse of the Session. There are in the House sundry minor celebrities, of whom Mr. Hennessy may, in an especial degree, be taken as a type, who, possessing no real qualification for their position as legislators in the abstract, are obliged, in the exercise of their functions, to keep themselves always prominent, are self-seeking career about—a sort of Parliamentary gadflies—and perpetually bring about the sort of Parliamentary scene which setting on points of debate for the purpose of moving adjournments and creating diversities into the leaders of small minorities. How irritating the everlasting flutter of these ephemera is, only those who suffer from them can tell; and perhaps nothing could be so much to the angular good-will and kind feeling which every one bears towards Sir Benjamin Hall's solution in the case of the Irish Members as the Lord Palmerston in his character as leader of the House—the patience and long-forbearance with which he treats this class of members. In truth, his mode of dealing with them—his fooling them to the top of their bent—would be objectionable, if it were not executed, were it not that one knows that, with all his nonchalance and seeming carelessness, he always acts upon a preconceived plan. In this case it would seem to be his design to give these small deer rope enough in the hope that the proverbial result will follow. If there were in nature, which we believe there are not, such phenomena as persons who were dumb without being deaf, what an idea it would be to infuse a hundred and fifty of them into the House of Commons! In that case the work might be done, and the dog days in London avoided.

One of the most notable circumstances of the last few days is the evident recovery of Mr. Gladstone from the gloom that hung over him. By reason of those processes of relief from suffering of which he is a master he has, it would appear, reconciled himself to his position in the Ministry and in the House, which has been at least incongruous, if not spiritless, and, with the experience of his own sensitiveness to anything he does, having convinced himself of the necessity or the propriety of a certain course, he has flung himself heart and soul into it, and now he is most ingeniously shows that, although he and his chief colleagues are wide asunder in opinions, they can agree in action. To be sure, he has had a powerful solution in the fact that it has been his duty to revel in a financial statement. On Monday, having to state how he was to provide for the estimate for the Army, he was in his most characteristic vein, was all saules and graciousness, and laughed so heartily at some of the Premier's pleasantries, that for the first time in my long acquaintance with him this present chronicler discovered what kind of teeth he possessed. The thorough enjoyment with which he settled into his statement was more than enjoyment; and the manner in which he put with which he put together that piece of financial mosaic which, when completed, showed a sort of man of war in full sail, was one of equally a study and an admiration to his hearers as it was palpably an actual delight to himself. The voice of the charmer went now thrilling, now throbbing, through the House's ears, and the listeners sat rapt and with that undefined sense of pleasure with which the ear takes in a melodic, cyrus sounds of a full band. Even Sir H. Willoughby seemed as if he was willing to be "wood again and be again deceived." One thing was certain, and that was, a conviction that somehow or the other we could say nothing to him. He had slipped out of the meshes of a difficulty from which it was supposed he could not have extricated himself, except by the aid of a financial man. Before parting with this Clusa question it may be mentioned that on a previous evening it was at least under discussion from a point of view more immediately connected with the object and policy of the war; it was worth observing the personal attitude and capabilities of the Government. In that debate, of the Premier's speech, there was not one voice, great or small, raised on behalf of the Ministry; while, on the contrary, ideas were coming to hand and to mind on the part of the House from guns of every calibre, beginning with Mr. Bullie Cochrane particularly smooth-bore pompom. Yet the Government not only held their own, but returned the fire with energy and considerable weight of metal. Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, one after the other, poured over with vigour and effect; and one could not but admire the debating power which was then concentrated, and which enabled the Ministry to defend themselves when standing alone and wholly unsupported. It ought in justice in this page, where only lately there has been a record of the brilliant speech and success of Lord John Russell, to head this of discussion this week he has displayed a vigour, a point, and an aptitude in certain speeches which he has delivered which we gladly did not think remained in him. This was especially the case when he took part in the debate on the Savoy question, introduced by Sir Robert Peel in a speech so brief that it was downright unkind to him that he did not make a joke, good or bad, and which, therefore, was in him counted for a supererogation, and which elicited from the Premier only a "pooh, pooh" and pompous platitude in the other and feebler denouncers of the Napoleonic policy in the House of Commons, which caused one to desire that he had written but one book, that he had also made but one speech, and that one had not heard even that.

Would that we were possible to give an idea of the combination of Irish and metropolitan membership! It is in vain to attempt it. If you take an acute lawyer and a man of the world, and convert him into a metropolitan member, at once he is something else than a lawyer-man; but when Lord Mount-Coffeehouse, the Irish peer, is regarded as only Irish Member, the result is not that he is a Parliamentary "man of mouchette" and pompous platitude in the other and feebler denouncers of the Napoleonic policy in the House of Commons, which caused one to desire that he had written but one book, that he had also made but one speech, and that one had not heard even that.

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NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN FLEET-STREET.

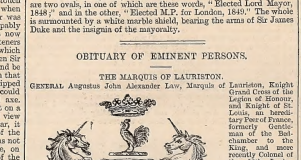


THE interesting ceremony of opening a new drinking-fountain, erected in Fleet-street, by Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, in front of the parish church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, took place on Wednesday week in the presence of Sir James Duke, Bart., the Rev. Mr. Archer Gurney, and numerous other gentlemen. The design is of the classic order, the base being surmounted by a niche, at the top of which is a dolphin basin with the water issuing from the mouth. Round the basin are festoons of flowers, carved in beautiful marble. The ground is of Welsh marble, and all the rest of Italian marble. The inscription is as the following inscription—"The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life;" and round the edge of the niche are these words—"The gift of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Alderman of this Ward." On the top corners are two cows, in one of which are these words, "Erected Lord Mayor's Day, 1848;" and in the other, "Erected M.P. for London, 1849." The whole is surmounted by a white marble shield, bearing the arms of Sir James Duke and the insignia of the mayoralty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF LAURISTON.

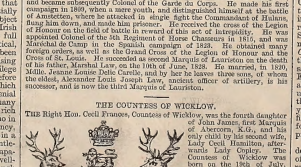
GENERAL Augustus John Alexander Law, Marquis of Lauriston, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of St. Louis, is the hereditary Peer of France, formerly Grand Chamberlain of the Bathchamber to the King, and more recently Colonel of the 15th Legion of the Loire et Cher Guard, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, who died at Paris on the 27th ultimo, was the representative of one of the most remarkable families in France and Scotland—the Laws of Lauriston, the Bernard Barks, in his post-publication record several of "Vicissitudes of Families," and the



elaborate article on the Laws, writes thus:—"The family of Law, of which the Laws of Lauriston are an distinguished branch, is of very ancient standing in Scotland, and has made itself illustrious as well by its own deeds as by its numerous alliances with the very first of the Scottish nobility. Out of Scotland the rank and fame it has achieved are singular. In France the celebrity of the Laws of Lauriston is historic; and another line of the Laws which settled in England can boast of the nature and importance of the banking business it has established in divinity and jurisprudence, has obtained." The Marquis of Lauriston, the subject of this notice, was the elder son (the younger is Alexander Count Sopocan Law) of James Bernard Law, a Marshal of France, one of Napoleon I.'s most gallant and unscrupulous lieutenants, the Duke of Amiens to London, and the hero of the desperate battle of Goldberg, who was made a Count by Napoleon, and created Marquis of Lauriston by Louis XVIII. The great-great-uncle of the Marquis just deceased was the famous financier John Law, Comptroller-General of the Finances of France in 1720. The Marquis himself was born in 1790, and, adopting the warlike profession of his father, Sir Marshal, was an officer of considerable distinction, and became subsequently Colonel of the Garde du Corps. He made his first campaign in 1809, when he was only, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, where he attacked in single fight the Commandant of Hulsen, flung him down, and made him prisoner. He received the cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle in reward of this act of intrepidity. He was appointed Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs in 1813, and Marechal de Camp in the Spanish campaign of 1823. He obtained many foreign orders, as well as the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the Cross of St. Louis. He succeeded as second Marquis of Lauriston on the death of his father, Marshal Law, on the 10th of June, 1828. He married, in 1817, Melle. Jeanne Louise Delle Castle, and by her he leaves three sons, of whom the eldest, Alexander Count Joseph Law, is a distinguished officer of artillery, is his successor, and is now the third Marquis of Lauriston.

THE COUNTESS OF WICKLOW.

The Right Hon. Cecil Frances, Countess of Wicklow, was the fourth daughter



of Abercorn, K.G., and his wife Cecil, by his second wife, Lady Cecil Hamilton, afterwards Copley, and the Countess of Wicklow was born on the 19th of July, 1813, and was married, on the 16th of February, 1833, to William Howard, K.B., Earl and present Earl of Wicklow, and has had seven daughters, of whom three survive her—viz., Lady Frances, wife of the Hon. Colin Lindsay, younger son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Anne Jane, Lady Ashbrook, widow of Henry Bulkeley Philipps Philips, late Lord Milford; and Catherine, wife of the Hon. Arthur Pere. The Countess of Wicklow died at Brighton on the 7th inst.

SIR WILLIAM HORNE, Q.C.

SIR William Horne, who died on the 13th inst., at his town house, 49, Upper Harley-street, was the son of the late Rev. Thomas Horne, of Chiswick, D.D., and was born in 1771. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1794, and rose to great eminence in the Court of Chancery. He was made a King's Counsel in 1818, and Solicitor-General and Attorney-General under Lord Grey's Administration. He was knighted in 1830. He represented Helston in the Parliament chosen in 1812, and after that Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and, lastly, when the borough of Marylebone was created under the Reform Bill of 1832, he was returned one of its members. In 1834 he ceased to be Attorney-General, having refused a Common Law Judgeship as Baron of the Exchequer. He was a Bencher of the two principal Inns of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, and held that office until it was abolished. Sir William was twice married, and leaves a daughter, Miss Horne, Bedford, Esq., of Flitwick, in Bedfordshire; and, secondly, Anne, widow of Henry Davidson, Esq., of Penfold, Surrey.

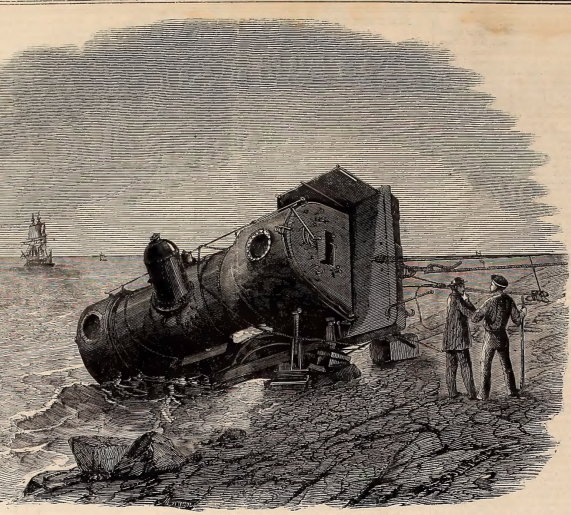
COLONEL UNETT.

COLONEL Walter Unett died on the 6th inst., at his residence, The Oaks, Leasington, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Colonel Unett was late of the 9th Light Dragoons, in which regiment he had served upwards of twenty-four months, and he died three weeks after leaving it. He was the sixth and youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Unett, Esq., of Broadfield, Bredbury, Cheshire, in the county of Stafford, and was brother of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Unett, who was killed at the battle of Ferozeshah, 1845. Walter Unett entered the British Army as a Cornet in 1833, and became a Captain in 1839. He was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Jas. Lyon in 1841, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and the other memorable engagements of that campaign, under Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B. He was in the Army of the Punjaub in 1848-9, and shared in the victories of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. Unett's gallant conduct here as an officer gained for him the advancement of the 9th Light Dragoons at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, was noticed with praise in general orders, and he received the commission of Major by the brevet of 1851. He died on the 13th of September, 1852, when he changed a body of Afghan horsemen over some of the batteries at the battle of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He was wounded severely at Chillianwallah, and he received a distinguished-service pension of £100 per annum. Colonel Unett was also present in the campaign of Afghanistan, and a silver medal and two clasps for that of the Punjaub. He was made an Ensign in 1841, and a Lieutenant-Colonel the 20th of June, 1854; and a Colonel the 20th of June, 1857. He retired from the Army on the 26th of December, 1854. Colonel Unett, who has never married; but we are happy to learn that he leaves two nephews, John and Henry Unett, now to their brother's descendants in his old regiment—the 3rd Light Dragoons. A public sense of Colonel Unett's courage and conduct, at the battle of Chillianwallah, was evinced by the Sheffield people giving him in his native town of Birmingham. He was one of those who bore a banner at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

ON Monday the fourth session of the Congress was opened in due form by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the great hall of King's College, which was crowded with delegates, statesmen, and men of literature and science from all parts of the world. The opening of the Congress by so illustrious a preliminary business was transacted, the rules being confirmed and the officers appointed. The Prince of Wales was in the gallery of the hall, and received in the centre hall by a guard of honour of the King's College Volunteers. His Royal Highness then took the chair, and delivered to it his brief address on the inaugural address.

The Prince's speech was a most able exposition of the general principles of the science, and a composition which the highest name in science would not disdain to claim. "Statistics," said his Royal Highness, "is marked by a cordial and unaffected sympathy, in large and liberal exposition, in breadth of grasp and logical power, in the selection of its materials, in patience of research, in searching and comprehensive glances at immediate objects and distant aims, in the caution of conclusion, in the application of principles to cases of detail, in happy illustration, in austere elegance of language, this address is worthy of more than a passing notice. Statistics is a certain power, a certain sovereign air, and without a grand humility—a Teutonic love of abstract speculation for its own sake—it is a science of practical utility, and it is also a science for the study of philosophical principles. It is a science of facts, a religious fearlessness in pursuit of truth." The Prince defines with nicety and exactness the true province of statistical science, and points out that in attempting to disguise that England—though the originator of this international congress, from the first to ignore statistical science—is more likely to derive the greatest benefits from its achievements—has much to learn from other nations, and a more rapid progress to be supplied with all the timorous fallacy, or the rash presumption, that the study of statistics is the opening of revolutionary doctrines. The objects of the Congress are clearly defined in the Prince's own words:—"We give to the Congress our sanction, and express our confidence in the hope that the meeting will not only satisfy the legitimate curiosity of the scientific inquirer, but will recommend itself to the practical statesman, by showing that it is not only consistent with, but favourable to, the progress of true political economy." The Prince then proceeds to show that the science is of a character which a handful of soil can rest, every cranny to which a vine can cling, every ledge on which a mulberry can stand, is occupied. The people, too, now nearly all Christians, have a thrifty, well-to-do look;



THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GRANTON, NEAR EDINBURGH.—THE ENGINE ON THE BEACH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TRUEFITTS, EDINBURGH.

and the children, thanks to the energy of the American missionaries, are well taught. The town suffered greatly during the war between the Christians and Druses some twelve years ago; many of its houses were burned, and many of the best and bravest of its youth fell in battle. It has now almost completely recovered, and few marks of the unhappy contest remain visible."

Intelligence has been received from Syria of new pillagings, burnings, and massacres, an account of which will be found in another column.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Sunday se'nnight an accident of a melancholy nature occurred between Trinity and Granton, on the line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, by which four lives were lost and five or six persons seriously injured. The ordinary Sunday evening passenger-train for the North leaves Edinburgh at 4.30 p.m. The accident occurred to the engine and tender while they were returning to the locomotive station in Scotland-street, after having safely conveyed the passenger-train to Granton. There were on the engine and tender at the time of the accident six persons—namely, David Mathieson, the engine-driver; John M'Kenzie Mathieson, the engine-driver's son, a boy of about eight years of age; John M'Kenzie, a brother-in-law of the engine-driver; Andrew Morgan, a pointsman in Scotland-street station; James Bolan, the stoker; and George Dall, a railway porter. The engine had just left Granton about five o'clock, and was proceeding rapidly along the line, which at that point runs close to the sea on a high embankment, when, from some unknown cause, the engine and tender went off the rails at a point opposite Wardie Cottages, a little to the westward of Wardie Hotel, and dashed over the embankment into the sea, a distance of about thirty feet, carrying with them the railing of a bridge, which at that point crosses the road, and a portion of the low parapet-wall skirting the line. Mathieson, the engine-driver, his son, his brother-in-law, and Morgan, the pointsman, were killed on the spot; Bolan, the stoker, who jumped off immediately before the engine went over the embankment, escaped with a dislocated shoulder. Dall, the porter, had a marvellous escape with his life. He was carried over the embankment, and fell down the stone bulwark; close to the sea, it being nearly high water at the time. He was severely bruised by the fall, and cut about the head, besides being much scalded in the face by the steam from the engine. The accident also resulted in injury to several persons who happened at the time to be sitting on the stone bulwarks beneath the railway, on the north side, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives. Within three-quarters of an hour after the accident Sheriff Gordon was on the spot, as were also Mr. Lee, Chief Constable of the county, and Mr. Brown, Deputy Procurator Fiscal. The engine was lying bottom upwards on the beach, a little to the eastward of the point at which it had gone over the embankment, while the tender lay close behind it on its side.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT PALERMO.

THE accompanying Illustration represents the triumphal progress of Baron Riso and other political prisoners along the Via Maqueda after their release, on the 19th of June, from the Fort of Castellamare, where they had been kept in confinement since the 5th of April. The ovation they received was wonderful; and what assisted greatly to heighten the effect of the scene was the fact of the young Baroness being in the carriage with her husband, whom, at point in the procession was so overcome with joy that he did nothing but dance by the side of the carriage in which the released prisoners were seated, and shout, with the full force of his lungs, which were uncommonly strong, "Evviva l'Italia!" "Evviva Garibaldi," &c.

Our Artist, in forwarding the sketch which forms the subject of the annexed Engraving, with other sketches which will duly appear in this Journal, says—"My next sketches and letters will be from the interior, and I trust they will not be found wanting in interest. The expedition which we are going on (one which was started under the command of General Türr, but which is now, we believe, under that of Colonel Ebor) is likely to be prolific of adventure; and I hope to find ample material for both pencil and pen."



THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM THE CASTELLAMARE, PALERMO, ON JUNE 19.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 1042.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SYRIA.—COMING EVENTS.

WHATEVER may be the exact cause and the immediate spring of the fearful massacres which have deluged Syria and Damascus with blood, there can be but one opinion with regard to the necessity for putting a stop to a state of things from the contemplation of which the coldest heart and the most impassive feelings must ever shrink. No doubt the strong hand must intervene, and without delay. But a very moderate consideration of the subject will lead to the conclusion that the complete settlement of the question is surrounded by difficulties and pregnant with complications. In that land where "all save the spirit of man is divine," the jostling together of adverse religious faiths has created a number of antagonistic populations whose chief care is to watch each other, either for the purpose of offence or defence. The haughty Mussulman, with his pride of place, the Jews, the Christians of both the Greek and Latin Churches, and the professors, secret or avowed, of the old Heathen faiths of Syria are mixed up together in a chaos



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—"OUR FIRST BIVOUAC AT SUNRISE, NEAR VILLAFRATI."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 88.

of religious passions, always charged with latent fire, and ever ready to break out into death and destruction. Sometimes a Mussulman is ready to run against the Jews; again, Mussulmans are severely murdered; now Heathen and Christian, represented respectively by the Druses and Maronites, come into bloody collision. This is but a faint idea of the normal condition of a land which still retains the epithet of holy—which has been for the most part the cradle of the religious faiths which have pervaded the world, and the representatives of almost all of which are gathered together in a social whole, as if for the very purpose of contest and mutual hostility. Over them all is spread a rule which is powerless for good, impotent to restrain or curb the passions and the unlawful actions of its liege, but active and capable in oppression, and which seems to be guided by a policy which consists in setting the contending sections of the population against each other, so that in the midst of their convulsions they might not spy out the positive weakness of the Turkish Executive.

It has long been more than suspected that a new impulse had been given to the religious discord which exists in those regions by the influence of Mussulman intrigue. It has for several years been palpable that the inhabitants of Syria, Arabia, and Palestine live in a condition which to call unsettled were to use a very weak term indeed. Their predisposition was such as to render necessary an interposition so powerful as to give some guarantee for peace and order—an interposition which the Turkish authorities were in the first place not strong enough to adopt, and which, even if they had been, were probably neither willing nor anxious to attempt. Nothing, however, was done, and the consequence has been the indiscriminate slaughter of whole tribes in the Lebanon, the laying waste of whole districts, and the perpetration of cruelties which could only accompany the rage of the most debased religionists steeled to every sentiment of humanity. It is now understood that the original quarrel in the present instance arose from the acts of the Maronites. This accounts for much of that strong feeling against the Christian population which prevails in the Syrian territory, and which has excited some surprise in Europe. This fact lessens the difficulty of dealing with the present question. It is not necessary to make it a matter which concerns the rights and wrongs of the Christians alone, although no one will grudge those who have been the real sufferers in the direful events which have occurred the deepest sympathy. Whatever may be the religious faiths and their creeds which have existed here by their blood and their distresses, and the only matter for consideration is how this disturbed region is to be brought within the pale of civilised order. There is one universal admission that the Porte is unequal to the situation. That being so, the Treaty of 1856 comes into operation, and the Powers which were parties to the engagements of that treaty are simply bound to intervene, nominally to protect the Christian subjects of the Sultan, but really to stop the effusion of blood, and to act as a general police over the whole population of these unsettled territories. Accordingly, there seems to be a ready and concurrent agreement on the part of all the great European Powers in the necessity of action, and that immediate and direct. As usual, the most nimble, the most eager, and the most ambitious Power is first in the field, acting while the telegraph is busying with messages, and while Ambassadors and Ministers for Foreign Affairs are conversing with diplomatic reticence, and exercising each other in their old art of tongue-fence. First a division, and then a corps-d'armée, is said to be on its way from France to Syria. Russia looks on well pleased, owning, perhaps, to a confidence in some secret understanding that the first moves in her direction are not to be played with French pieces. In the meantime England sends a small naval squadron to the coast, with a permission to land a handful of marines, who are on no account to venture out of sight of the ships. No doubt he would have been a bold Minister who would at this moment have come down to Parliament and asked for a subsidy for the purpose of transferring a division of British troops from Aldershott to the Lebanon. Neither is it possible exactly to blame the readiness of Lord John Russell to comply with the request of the French Government that France should occupy the whole or the greater part of the expeditionary corps to Syria. The exigency is pressing, and cannot be adequately met by a demonstration of vessels of war on the coast and the few sentinels which they could supply for duty on shore from the scanty force of marines which they have on board. Clearly, England has not a sufficient regular land forces to the disposal. The eagle flight of despotism in a matter like this contrasts favourably with the tortoise pace of constitutional government.

Nevertheless, while admitting the peculiarity of the situation, and the singular necessity of the case, we cannot but express an opinion that the Foreign Affairs which he could not effectually or safely resist, it is impossible to be blind to the complications in the future to which the mode and means which it has been found indispensable to adopt in quelling the disturbances in Syria may give rise. The appearance of a French force of 25,000 men in Syria is calculated to cause at least a mental inquiry when we are likely to be witnesses of its disappearance. Is it true that for several years agents, with all the aspect of being accredited, have been preparing the minds of the Christian population for the advance of a French army in Syria? It is almost on the cards that in any arrangements for the pacification and the future good government of that part of the dominions of the Sultan some material guarantee will be established. Is that guarantee to be a permanent occupation of the country by French troops? Russians, faint perhaps, but shaped and consistent, have been afloat of some occult and mystic agreement between France and Russia with reference to the Turkish empire. The footfalls of the cat-like policy of Russia are scarcely heard in these events, but are they the less swift and certain? Whatever betides, it will be the duty of England to watch carefully the proceedings in this affair of Syria, and to guard against the danger of the absolute necessity of direct European interference being turned into a means of furthering the ambition of one and, perhaps, two European Powers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

The Emperor visited the camp at Chalons early in the week.

The Corps Législatif finished the Budgets and its existence for the season, and no one can deny, says the *Guardian* correspondent at Paris, that the session expired amidst a flourish of trumpets. Its latest act was to renew the patent of Mr. Sax's horns, called saxotrombas and saxophone, for fifteen years. The debate was as noisy as the subject, and produced much "hilarity," especially when, an honourable member informing the House that the "horns" had furnished matter for a six years' lawsuit, M. de Maury exemplified the fact that such a fact was "very much to the honour of Messieurs les Avocats!" The army establishment was voted on the principle that an army of 600,000 men is necessary "for the defence of France and to meet all contingencies which may arise." General Allard, the commissary of the Government, stated on the 1st of June that the army on active service amounted to 470,000 men, and the reserve to 141,000, "all old soldiers."

The *Soleil* tells of Queen Sophie that the Bishop of Puy has enjoined the Emperor and Empress to honour with their presence the inauguration of the colossal statue of the Virgin, to be erected on the well-known mountain in his diocese, and for which very large sums have been raised. It is said that their Majesties have accepted the invitation, and that the ceremony will take place on their return from the south.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William was on Tuesday morning happily delivered of a daughter.

A telegram from Berlin on Wednesday evening states—"The health of the Princess Frederick William and the Royal infant being quite satisfactory, no bulletins have been published to-day."

THE MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his Premier and Foreign Minister, visited the Emperor of Prussia, he according to them, first at the place of meeting, chosen by the Prince Regent of Prussia for the interview—Toeplitz, a fashionable watering-place in Bohemia, near the Saxon frontier. The little town was decked with flags, besides Austrian and Prussian ones, with those of Dresden, Saxony, and other German States.

The Prince Regent arrived at Toeplitz on Wednesday at six p.m., and was received at the station by the Emperor. His Majesty shook hands with his Royal Highness. The Emperor wore the Prussian military uniform and the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle. The Prince Regent wore the Austrian uniform and the decoration of the order of St. Stephen's.

Baron von Werther, the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, arrived at Toeplitz at the same time as the Emperor of Austria. The Austrian Ambassadors at Berlin and Bavaria have also arrived there.

The *Post* says:—"We have reason to believe the current that a treaty between Austria and Prussia preceded the Conference at Toeplitz."

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

The King of Naples has ordered the whole of Sicily to be evacuated by the Royal troops, in order to avoid a civil war, which the insurrection has commenced. The troops are being transported in steamers from Messina, Palermo, Trapani, and other Sicilian ports.

The King of Sardinia, it is stated, sent on Sunday an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the mainland; but, according to the *Nazione*, Garibaldi had left Genoa for Palermo, with 5000 men to make a descent on the coast of Naples, or according to another account, to the very confines of Colonel Medici, who was hard pressed by the garrison of Melazzo. It is evident, however, that nothing to be depended on is published of the General's movements.

SYRIA.

According to the latest news from Syria the state of things continued to be grave. Three French steamers were off Latakia, Saida, and Acre, in order to restrain the inhabitants, who continued to display very hostile feelings towards the Druses. Two more steamers had been sent from Beyrout to Alexandria by the Commandant of the French squadron, in order to prevent the sailing of any vessel which might produce the subscriptions opened in Egypt in favour of the Christians of Syria. At the last dates the *Shadid*, Ottoman screw-liner, and the Italian screw-liner Beyrout, the Austrian screw-liner Custozza, and the screw-liner *Fulton*, which had brought Lieutenant Pauda from Constantinople, were expected to arrive. The Ottoman squadron was under the orders of Mussadun-in-Chief of the army of the Arabistan. Foud Pacha was expected about the 20th, and the Ottoman squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Hussein Pacha, had received orders to quit Candia, and proceed to the coast of Syria.

It is said that the money of peace has been packed up between the Druses and Maronites. The intelligence of such a hollow proceeding will not, however, prevent the despatch of European troops. The Porte has instructed its Ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James's the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites of the Lebanon. In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at the happy event, adds that it will not relax its vigilance with the utmost rigour the authors of the recent massacres; and that Foud Pacha had to that end been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty, but to take such steps as in his opinion would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites.

A letter from Beyrout published in the *Times*, professing to give some insight into the causes which have produced the present lamentable state of affairs in the Lebanon mentions the name of the Maronites. The writer, it is stated, has been settled for the last twenty years in the district, and is personally acquainted with many of the principal men which inhabit the mountain.

The French consular reports from Syria state that the massacres which have taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Muslim fanatics. The report having spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was active away in Europe for their destruction, they determined on exterminating the Christians in Syria.

The Emperor of the French has addressed a letter to France, with the object of arresting the effusion of blood in Syria, and of protecting the Christian inhabitants, have been acknowledged by the great Powers, and that it is ready to march. The *Moniteur* also recognises the expediency of sending a corps-d'armée, of which France would furnish the principal part. Other troops, it is said, have been given the same opinion. The Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs is gone to receive the orders of the Prince Regent on the subject. A Conference of the Powers will be assembled to consider and adjust of the European intervention. The acquiescence of the Porte is now only awaited.

Orders have been given for the simultaneous embarkation of troops at Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers, and the transports which are to convey the troops to Syria have been ordered to be ready to receive them. Ten large transport steamers are completing their preparations for departure at Toulon. Two regiments from Chalons have arrived at Toulon with the General Staff. M. Ducrot, Colonel of the general staff, left Marseilles for Beyrout. The commissariat left for the same place on Sunday. The artillery division, which is said will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8000 infantry, exclusive of 3000 or 4000 marines, engineers, artillery, and waggon train, in all about 13,000 men. The reserve squadron will be armed, the seamen for which are stated to be the fresh exigencies of the services.

A Dutch squadron, composed of three steam-frigates, which were anchored in Malta harbour, have just received orders to proceed immediately to Beyrout, to co-operate in the protection of the Christian population of Syria. It may be remembered that the Dutch Vice-Consul at Damascus was one of the first victims of the massacres of the 9th of July.

A committee has been formed, as will be seen in our advertising columns, in aid of the fund for money for the relief of the sufferers by the late unhappy events in Syria.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—Toeplitz, July 26.—The two Sovereigns were cheered by crowds yesterday evening. They afterwards visited, at the palace of Count Clary's palace and expressed their thanks. This morning the Prussian inhabitants were received by the Prince Regent, who, in his reply to an address presented by them, said that he intended to keep the path which he had chosen for the welfare of Prussia, Germany, and Europe. Later in the day a grand gala dinner took place at the Emperor's residence. To-day the Emperor paid a visit to the Prince Regent, which lasted one hour and a half. Count Bismarck afterwards had a long audience of the Prince Regent, which was followed by a conference between Baron von Schleinitz and Count Rechberg. The Prince of Hohenzollern remained with the Emperor a considerable time in the afternoon. Reaching being also present. The Emperor and the Prince Regent will leave Toeplitz at nine o'clock to-morrow. Count Bernstorff proceeded to Pillnitz, and the latter to Potsdam via Dresden.

SICILY.—Palermo, July 24 (via Genoa).—The engagements before Milazzo, on the 20th and 21th inst. the Neapolitan 17th inst. the Neapolitan 20th inst. with the Sicilians. After a desperate combat the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel. The Sardinian agent, M. Depretis, arrived on the 23d inst. at Palermo. He proceeded at once to the camp. Sirtori had assumed the Dictatorship during the short absence of Garibaldi.

Naples, July 26.—The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina is still held by the Neapolitans.

SYRIA.—Marseilles, July 26.—Letters from Constantinople announce that fresh violences have been perpetrated at Aleppo, Orfa, and other places in Asia. It has again been confirmed that 25,000 French officers took part in the massacres. The Christian Cainncan of the Lebanon, his council, and some of the principal inhabitants, had signed a declaration of peace, in which they renounced all pretensions to claim for indemnity was not mentioned. After having discussed that act, they would go to Beyrout to thank Khurshid Pasha and the authorities, to confer with the chiefs of the Druses. No news, however, has yet received of the thousands of Christians who are surrounded at Kerroune.

Paris, Thursday.—It is stated that the assent of the Porte to an European intervention in Syria has been received here. Orders have likewise acceded. It is said that England will dispatch none but naval forces to Syria, and that the French Government will not soon receive orders to embark. The representatives of the five great Powers were to have signed the Convention to-day for regulating the expedition. The latest telegrams received from Constantinople that the state of things was more satisfactory. The *Patrie* of this evening says—"It is asserted that General Goyon will not leave Rome."

NAPLES.

"The aspect of Naples is wholly changed," says a foreign resident of that city for many years; and the revolution which has really been effected, rapidly and peacefully, is manifested in the faces of the streets with men "in whose very attitude there is an air of self-respect and independence." These are the concurrent signs in the history, which had resigned on hearing of the attack made by the troops on the people, have been assured of the Royal displeasure at that outrage, and consequently refused office.

A detachment of the Royal Guard having endeavoured to force the National Guard to carry off "Peace with the Constitution!" the latter resisted the attempt. The King has, it is stated, promised that the Royal Guard shall be immediately dissolved.

The chiefs of the Camorra assembled at Naples have ceased an illumination of the whole city to take place. Crowds of people shouted "Long live Garibaldi!" and "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Another of the late police agents have been killed.

The *Nazione* of Florence states that General Ulloa, the defender of Venice in 1849, has left for Naples as Neapolitan Consul at Leghorn for a passport to return to Naples under the amnesty, has been met by a positive refusal.

UNITED STATES.

The public throughout the whole Union are fully engrossed with the arrangements for the approaching election for the presidency, satisfaction meetings of the several parties being the order of the day. President Johnson attended the ratification meeting in the Independence, the Presidential candidate of the Southern Succession Convention, and spoke strongly in favour of that gentleman's candidature. The Hon. Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, delivered a campaign speech at the Cooper Institute on the 11th, before thousands of Republicans. The excitement was considered sufficient to have been intense, had votes were given for the prospective President of the party.

The *Great Eastern* is still the substance of American conversation. The price of admission to see her is fixed at a dollar per person; but it has since been reduced to half a dollar for adults and to a quarter for children, and on the 4th inst. she was open in the forenoon for visitors. On the 10th inst. 6000 persons visited the ship. An excursion to sea was talked about, but nothing definite was arranged.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Minister, sailed from Boston on the 7th inst.

Albert W. Hicks, the murderer of Captain Burr and crew of the oyster-sloop *E. A. Johnson*, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 13th on Bedloe's Island. Ten thousand persons surrounded the island to hear the last words of the executioner.

The New York papers give the details of a terrible double murder in that city on the 7th inst. Mr. Walton, a merchant, and Mr. J. W. Mathews, a railroad contractor. Mr. Walton was returning home at night with his cousin, Mr. Mathews, when a man came up behind and discharged a pistol at Mr. Walton's head, the shot taking effect behind the left ear. Mr. Walton fell, and soon ceased to breathe. In the meantime Mr. Mathews, in company with another person, pursued the murderer, and Mr. Mathews had got so near to him that the murderer turned round and discharged a pistol at Mr. Mathews, the ball piercing his breast. Mr. Mathews fell, exclaiming, "He has shot me!" and in the confusion produced the assassin escaped. Mr. Mathews was conveyed to the nearest drug-store, but died almost before he reached it.

A CONTINENTAL REGATTA.—At Rotterdam, a few days ago, a grand regatta took place. The principal prize was carried off by the Paris Club. The Prince of Orange and members of the Royal Family, as also most of the diplomatic body, were present, and they afterwards dined at the house of the Commodore.

A letter from Gotha states that it was decided a few days back at the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's to erect a monument to the late Duke Ernest, father of the reigning Duke, the traveller. Baron Stanglin, of Wertemberg, will undertake the voyage. As a commission for the purchase of the necessary collection of birds, which are to be public for the fauna necessary to cover the expenses of the mission, which are estimated at 10,000 thalers.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE COLONIES.—VICTORIA.—The disparity of the sexes in the exclusively-formed colony of Victoria appears to be greater than in any other part of Australia. The last census of the colony, taken on the 31st of December, showed 88,335 unmarried men, of twenty years and upwards, to but 12,945 unmarried women of corresponding ages. The proportion of married men on the gold-fields was still greater, the bachelors being to the spinsters in the proportion of upwards of 10 to 1.

HUNGARY.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following telegram, dated Pesth, July 20:—"Last evening at the conclusion of the first Hungarian drama performed in the Magyar language, a Hungarian theatre a man addressed the public in the Magyar tongue, and declared that the Emperor and King had inherited not with strong sentiments. Order was re-established at midnight. Ten individuals of the working class were arrested."

RAILWAYS IN ALGERIA.—A French Imperial decree has just been issued granting the concession for the proposed Algerian railways to M.M. Albert Rostand Jules Gautier, Eugène Lecuir, Count Branicki, William Gladstone, and Y. T. Hope. Three lines are to be built—the first from Algiers to Blidah, of which a part has been already constructed by the State; the second from Algiers to Oran; and the third from Philippeville to Constantine. The time allowed for completion is respectively one, three, and four years. The concessionaires will have to construct 600 miles, free of charge, for the completion of the three railways within the time stipulated.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

CHURCHES REOPENED.—St. Mary's, the parish church of Bridport, was consecrated on Tuesday week by the Bishop of Salisbury, having been materially enlarged and beautified, so as to place it in the first rank among the churches of the diocese.—The parish church at Kensington, Jews' colnshire, was reopened on the 19th inst., after complete restoration and great improvements. The chancel has been handsomely refitted, and contains a new Kerr of Tarbrecken, the lay impropriator, and patron of the living.—The Church of St. Andrew, Fulham, Middlesex, one of the few specimens of a perfect cruciform church in the county of Norfolk, has been restored throughout with much taste and judgment. The galleries and the pews accommodating but little unsightly western gallery has been removed; and, although much yet remains to be completed, we have no doubt that the whole arrangements of public worship, and was reopened on Friday, July 29, when two full services were celebrated.—About half a mile from the Berkeley railway station, in the Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway, under the shadow of the fir-fenced Sidcheath's Wood, stands a small but very handsome village of Stinchcombe, with its beautiful little church, which five years since was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and the south aisle, the latter remodelled, and a new chancel added. The church was reopened by full choral services. There is not a public-house or beer-shop within the parish, and the village is the property of Mrs. Dawnay, the lady of the manor.

EXETER COLLEGE.—Election Saturday, according to the Eton calendar, was to have been Saturday last, and the scholars were to have taken their departure for the election vacation on Friday (yesterday). This arrangement has, however, been altered, and the festivities of Election Saturday will not take place until the 6th inst., the next breaking-up day being Tuesday the 3rd of August, when the whole of the Eton boys, colleagues, and oppidans, are obliged to be present at the great swing match between Eton and Old Westminster will come off at Fetney on the afternoon of the same day.—The examinations for the Mathematical Prize Scholarships, the Rev. Thomas Hay, M.C., has this year been conducted by Henry Brandreth, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Examiner of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Rev. Thomas Hay, M.C., has this year been conducted by Henry Brandreth, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Examiner of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Rev. James Booth, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Examiner of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Assistant Master's Senior Prizeman is Carter, K.S. Tonfield-hedge are the successful candidates, placed in order of merit as follows:—In the Bossaguet, ms., Fuller, ms., Pullepits, ms., K.S., Pullepits, ms., K.S., Merbeth, Pa., Carter, K.S., Tonfield-hedge, Accountable, Blackmore, K.S., Merbeth, Pa., Carter, K.S., Tonfield-hedge, Accountable, Blackmore, K.S. The Assistant Master's Junior Prizeman are as follows:—In the lower division, Bossaguet, Gallier (senior), and the two prizemen are placed in the order of merit are Longbourne, Shore, Okeden. The Lower Boys' Prize is adjudged to Mr. Bossaguet, and the order of merit are Bossaguet, Fuller, ms., Allen; equal, Pullepits, ms., and Luxmore.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session on Monday—the Lord Bishop of Bangor in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £1,200 were made to the amount of £2,000 and grants was made exceeding by nearly £200 half the whole last year's income of the society, which is now applicable for all new cases of application, both old and urgently.

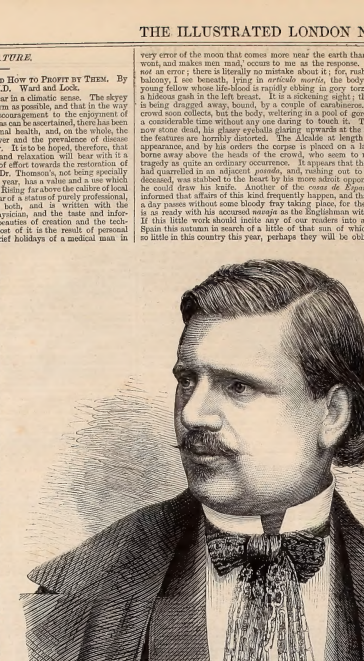
Confirmation subscriptions, amounting to nearly £90, from a numerous circle of the parishioners of all classes, have been devoted to a testimonial to the Rev. H. G. Clements, M.A., late senior Curate of Saint-month.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. N. Gresley Clarke and Frederick Seale, Leicestershire; the Rev. Edward Clapton, Somerset; Rev. J. H. Pryce to Bennington, Herts. *Vicarages:* The Rev. D. L. Evans, Monmouthshire; the Rev. Robert Jones, Rector of Llanwddyn, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. C. Collier to St. John's Hospital, Winchester; the Rev. Joseph Pearse Chapman to Ashton, Devon; the Rev. J. Bowe to be British Chaplain at Alexandria. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. Bell to Dronfield, Derbyshire; the Rev. Thomas Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire; Rev. W. M. Mayor to St. Mary's, West Bromwich. *Curacies:* The Rev. H. H. Hall to Bolton-le-Moors; the Rev. J. Middlehill to Bolton, Assistant Curate of Christ Church, Nelson, New Zealand (by Bishop Harman-Selwyn), and

LITERATURE.

HEALTH RESORTS OF BRITAIN, AND HOW TO PROFIT BY THEM. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Ward and Lock.

THIS has been a very exceptional year in a climatic sense. The skyey influences have been as nearly uniform as possible, and that in the way least agreeable, and with every discouragement to the enjoyment of outdoor air and exercise. Yet, as far as can be ascertained, there has been no depreciatory effect on the national health, and, on the whole, the standard of mortality has been lower and the prevalence of disease less assured than that in the last year. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the approaching season of change and relaxation will bear with it a character rather of enjoyment than of effort towards the restoration of health. Nevertheless, a book like Dr. Thomson's, not being specially addressed to the events of a single year, has a value and a use which we think will be quite appreciated. Riding far above the calibre of local guide-books, and steering equally clear of a status of purely professional, it combines the main objects of both, and is written with the knowledge and experience of a physician, and the taste and information of an observer of the beauties of creation and the technical expression of a naturalist. Most of it is the result of personal experience, gathered during the brief holidays of a medical man in active practice. As however, few have either time or opportunity to make a universal tour of England, the author has availed himself of the services of friends as well as other sources of information to give correct sketches of some of the localities. The word "sketches" expresses the design of the book, which is not set forth as a complete guide, but rather as a guide-post, pointing the way to and giving some idea of the localities most likely to afford health and pleasure to the individual seeking either or both. It is not, we are assured, intended to be the guide where serious ills call for medical judgment, and very well-considered judgment too, or to the choice of local climate, or mineral water. In such cases persons are advised to proceed *secundum artem*, and to place themselves under skilful medical advice. No doubt, as is here stated, the public are generally little informed on the subject in question, and it is one on which even medical men often make mistakes. It is, of course, difficult for a medical practitioner residing at a distance to be thoroughly conversant with the effects of soil, climate, and mineral water upon disease and constitution, although he may be well able to advise upon the subject generally. In the case of illness invisible and strongly recommended, whilst following the counsel of a trustworthy medical attendant, on going to a health resort for health reasons, to add to the advice which sent them from home that of some medical man of reputation resident in the locality they have been sent to. None but local practitioners can be said to be fully conversant with the requirements to be observed and the advantages to be made the best of; and it is possible that even a single consultation may make the between benefit derived and time saved, or the reverse. Dr. Thomson admits that the standard work on British climate and health resorts has yet to be written; and he says that, in the first place, it cannot be composed by one man; and secondly, it must be a compilation from succinct reports or short treatises furnished by competent authorities from each locality. Although we have dwelt thus far on what ought to be called the invalid point of view of the book, it must not be supposed that it does not contain much information and will be found by those who do not come within that category to be a pleasant and safe companion. Many a jaded man may be in perfect organic health, but requires change of scene and relaxation, and to such this book will be an excellent guide, which is often a bore, if not an anxiety—that is, for those to which he is to go, when he is about to obey that which Dr. Thomson says is a law of nature—namely, the necessity for change of place and air. The book is pleasantly written, and on account of the many in pictorial illustration, which is in itself a guide, and may be the means of influencing a decision which is halting between two opinions as to the choice of a watering-place for a visit.



ANTONIO GIUGLINI, THE GREAT TENOR SINGER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.

PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF A HOLIDAY SCAMPER IN SPAIN. By A. C. ANDROS. Stanford.

ALTHOUGH, as we believe, in the last two or three years the travelling British public has shown a tendency to estimate at their proper value the capabilities of their own country to supply the charms and the excitement usually accompanying locomotion, and although the sarcastic reproach that many a cockney who is familiar with the Lake of Como never saw Cadermere has lost some of its sting, still your Englishman in considerable force is wandering over the face of the earth in search of amusement or corruption, and still the records of their adventures, or pleasures, as the case may be, come upon us with regularity from the press. Perhaps among the countries the least invaded by the roving Englishman is Spain. We often hear the wanderer to whom Jerusalem and Damascus are as household words, who can talk or prate familiarly, as the case may be, of the Himalayas or the Andes, express a wish that Spain was still unbroken ground for him. If any one meditates a trip to that not yet to the traveller fully developed equatry, we will venture to advise the perusal of Mr. Andros' little volume. It is not a pretentious book of travels, and it is written in that somewhat flippant, high-pressure style which is so prevalent among a certain class of so-called literature in the present day; nevertheless, it is a very good itinerary for any one who wishes to get through the most prominent points in Spain, is full of lively descriptions of men and things, and, above all, is profusely illustrated. The "pencil sketches" are admirably free and characteristic, and would alone form an attractive feature. As a specimen of Spanish ways and habitudes take the following sketch of a scene at Granada :—"The proprietor of the hotel having assigned me a room proceeds with great pride and conscious importance to show me the really very handsome suite of apartments lately occupied by the Prince of Wales during his stay at Granada. Boniface is so immensely proud of having been honoured by such an illustrious guest that he has adorned the walls of his establishment with coloured prints of the Royal family from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in memory of the great event. At breakfast I am interrupted in the calm discussion of a cup of coffee, and a *bifteck à l'anglaise*, by the sudden irruption of a waiter, who in broken English proclaims that a murder has been committed under the windows. Starting up, I exclaim, 'What now?' 'But now, senor!' 'It is the very error of the moon that comes more near the earth than she was wont, and makes men mad,' occurs to me as the response. But it is not an error; there is literally no mistake about it; for, rushing to the balcony, I see beneath, lying in *articulo mortis*, the body of a fine young fellow whose life-blood is rapidly ebbing in gory torrents from a hideous gash in the left breast. It is a sickening sight; the assassin is being dragged away, bound, by a couple of carabineros. A large crowd soon collects, but the body, weltering in a pool of gore, lies for a considerable time without any one daring to touch it. The sun is now stone dead, his glassy eyeballs glaring upwards at the sky, while the features are horribly distorted. The Alcalde at length makes his appearance, and by his orders the corpse is placed on a ladder, and borne away above the heads of the crowd, who seem to regard the tragedy as quite an ordinary occurrence. It appears that the two men had quarrelled in an adjacent *posada*, and, rushing out to fight, the deceased, was stabbed to the heart by his more adroit opponent before he could draw his knife. Another of the *cosas de Espana*. I am informed that affairs of this kind frequently happen, and that scarcely a day passes without some bloody fray taking place, for the Spaniard is as ready with his accursed *navaja* as the Englishman with his fist." If this little work should indeed be any of our readers into a run into Spain this autumn in search of a little of that sun of which we had so little in this country this year, perhaps they will be obliged to us for preparing them for a disenchantment by the following statement:—"The country we are now traversing is very fine; we are in the heart of far-famed Andalusia: in the course of the morning we pass through a tunnel piercing the solid rock; and wildly picturesque scenery. Lofty mountains, verdant hills, peaked eminences, and craggy defiles frown around, while figs, apricots, and pomegranates abound on every side. The peasants here are immense bucks compared with the swarthy Valencianos. These are the men we see depicted in bright colours on fruit-boxes, fans, and Academy paintings: these are the swells who sport gay jackets with many buttons, knee-breeches with gold or silver stripes, and embroidered gaiters with frosting fringe; these are the fellows who play the guitar, rattle the castanets, and caper through the bolero at the Haymarket. But where are the *badvocas* of whom is the bewitching *donzeur* of the Persa Xena school? where the nymphs who have erewhile dazzled and intoxicated me with their undulating motions and alluring postures in the glorious cachuca? Echo answers, where? I begin to suspect that the peaceful creature who enters the stage on the tip of her toes, unvelops her head, which fantastically and revelling hair is the many mantilla, luxuriates in short skirts and silk fleshings, taps her anxious lover with her quivering fan, and, finally issuing from her veil like a rosebud bursting into bloom, gives a tremendous leap into the air, and falls into the arms of her expectant *amant*, is in sober earnest but a sheer myth. I am told that I have come to Spain at the wrong season to see the ladies to advantage, but nothing will persuade me that any such female as the one I have described exists but in the mystic *chateaux en Espagne*, or in the fertile imaginations of cockney playgoers."

Among a number of productions which partake of the nature of pamphlets to which we would gladly afford notice we are anxious to mention the first number of a new quarterly magazine, edited by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., and published by John Russell Smith, entitled *The Reliquary*. It professes, and with good reason, to be a depository for precious relics—legendary, biographical, and historical—illustrative of the habits, customs, and pursuits of our forefathers. It contains fourteen articles, all of them relating to antiquities and curiosities, but singularly various in their character; and appended to most of them we recognise names well known among archæologists and antiquarians. There are also plates and woodcuts in due proportion to the letterpress. There is every element of success amongst the class to which it is more particularly addressed about this periodical; and at the same time it will be found interesting and suggestive to the novice and uninitiated in antiquarian lore.—A little volume entitled "The Experience of Forty Years in Turnanby," by Hugh M. Hull, Esq. (Oger and Mervyn), is the result of a suggestion to the author that his personal experience of the capabilities of that country would enable him to prepare a small pamphlet for circulation among the saddle and working classes of Great Britain from the pages of which they might glean reliable information respecting Tasmania, which he designates the Garden of the South, the Sanatorium of India, and, to a certain extent, the Granary of Australia. Mr. Hull, having filled successively the offices of police magistrate and chairman of quarter sessions for one of the counties of the colony, coroner, and clerk assistant of the House of Assembly, has, of course, enjoyed ample opportunities while he has had ample time to gather the information necessary for the compilation of his pamphlet. It is consequently very useful to the public, while the matter is put into so convenient and condensed a shape that in combination the book is a manual for those who are best on Tasmania. Moreover, the book has been just published by Davis and Allen the first part of "A New System of Tubular Geography," prepared by Mr. Frederick Boiles, Army Schoolmaster. The object is to place before students the leading facts of physical and political geography, arranged in such a manner as to systematise and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. The tables are not intended to supersede the system of oral instruction by the master, but to assist him and his pupils in adopting a systematic course. It appears to us that they will be useful aids to schoolmasters, pupil-teachers, and persons preparing for competitive examinations. The part just published comprises Europe, Asia, and Africa, and it is intimated that should it meet with favourable reception another part will be shortly issued. We think that the next part will be expected,—even Garibaldi: an autobiography," edited by A. Dumas, and translated by W. Robson, has been opportunely brought out by Messrs. Routledge and Co. Of the early history of Garibaldi this work gives a picturesque narrative; but it has this serious defect, that it stops short midway in the hero's career, closing with the last days of the Roman Republic in July, 1849, when the banner of St. Peter floated again from the Castle of St. Angelo, and Garibaldi, with a small body of devoted adherents, quitted Rome. This blank will, doubtless, be filled up in forthcoming editions——We are informed that a little book, issued by Messrs. Ward and Lock, entitled "The Illustrated Life and Career of Garibaldi," containing full details of his conduct, daring enterprises, escapes, conquests, and reverses, is compiled from authentic documents supplied by Garibaldi himself, and that the illustrations are taken from sketches drawn on the spot by French and Italian artists attached to the different armies commanded by that General. However all this may be, is it certain that a memoir of Garibaldi is likely to meet with a favourable reception at the present moment. The narrative is brought down to the beginning of the present year, but does not go at length and in detail into the recent campaign in Sicily.—A second edition has been published of Mr. Sala's book containing an account of the "Grand Volunteer Review" (Tinsley). To the present issue has been added a full narrative of the Wimbledon target-shooting and the awarding of the prizes at the Crystal Palace. We are sincerely to be hoped that the material element in the volunteer movement which is typified by the proceedings at Wimbledon will become permanent. Some inducement has been held out by the offer on the part of her Majesty to make the prize contributed by her an annual one so long as the association exists. This example will, no doubt, be followed by the donors of other prizes; and it is stated in the little volume that Mr. Bennett, of Cheapside, has already signified his willingness to present his piece of a gold silkman's watch (value £36) at each meeting for the next five years.

GIUGLINI.

ANTONIO GIUGLINI, the great tenor, who shares with Mario the highest place on the Italian stage, is now in London, and has been for some time. He owes his musical instruction to Colini, Maestro di Capella at Fermo, and began by singing little duets between the acts at the theatre of that town. He appeared successively at the theatres of Ancona, the San Carlo at Naples, and the Scala at Milan. His success was rapid; and his reputation having reached Mr. Lumley, the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, that active and intelligent manager hastened across the Alps in order to secure an artist who promised to be a treasure. Giuglini accordingly appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, and from time to the present has enjoyed the unbounded favour of the English public. During all this period London has been the scene of his triumphs; but he has in the intervals visited Spain, France, and Italy. He went to Madrid the season before last. While there he sang before Queen Isabella, who was charmed with his talent that she conferred upon him the cross of the order of Isabella the Catholic. In January last he left Madrid for Paris to fulfil an engagement at Milan for twelve nights at £80 sterling per night. He proceeded to Milan, but found that he was re-engaged for twelve nights more on the same terms—six for Milan and six for Turin. At La Scala he earned for twenty nights running in the "Favorita;" and even at that immense theatre it was necessary every night to refuse admission to three or four hundred people. At the time he composed a patriotic hymn, which he dedicated to King Victor Emmanuel. It was sung on the night of the grand gala in presence of his Majesty, who presented to the composer a handsome snuff-box, with his initials in diamonds. The hymn was repeated at Turin, when the chorus was sung by a large body of the principal amateurs of the city. At the beginning of our opera season Giuglini resumed his place at her Majesty's Theatre, where, as our musical readers are aware, he continues to be received with a degree of enthusiasm not only undiminished but actually increasing. His powers, especially as an actor, are evidently in a state of progressive growth, and his recent performance of *Raoul* in the "Huguenots" is not only his last but his greatest effort.

GARIBALDI AND HIS HEROES.

We give on the next page, from a Sketch by our Special Artist in Sicily, Portraits of some of the "Liberators of Sicily," grouped together, in their rough-and-ready uniforms, round the modern Bayard (like his prototype, without fear and without reproach), whose pride it is to have such soldiers, and soldiers who are proud to be led by such a chieftain. The antecedents of Garibaldi are too well known to require



THE LIBERATORS OF SICILY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

being particularised here: most of our readers doubtless know by heart the story of the whole great man, whose sword has leaped from its scabbard only for the defence of his country's freedom, or for the overthrow of tyranny and despotism in the New World as well as in the Old. Nor need we say anything here of Garci, a nonentity of whom, with a portrait, appeared in our Journal of the 14th inst. Bixio was originally a sailor, like his great commander; but when the cry to arms resounded through Italy in 1848 he hastened to join Garibaldi at Rome, and has ever since linked himself with the fortunes of his great leader. Carini, who is a Sicilian by birth, distinguished himself greatly in the last Sicilian revolution. He is one of the bravest of the brave; and, after an exile of twelve years, he has returned to his country to shed his blood in its behalf. He was wounded by some Bavarian troops in the Fiorin Vecchia, on leaving which, after the armistice had been signed. We hope to be able to give in future Numbers portraits from the same source of Medici, Cosenz, and others of the "Liberators," so as to complete the Wallhalla of Heroes, to whom a century hence history will point back as the "men of their time."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 29.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, Queen Caroline's First Voyage, 1683.
TUESDAY, 31.—Fires, "Ticket of Bailwicks," died, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, August 1.—Lammas; Battle of Molwitz, 1741.
THURSDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. [1834.
FRIDAY, 5.—Bank of England Incorporated, 1732.
SATURDAY, 4.—Oyster Season commences.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
A. M. 1.39	A. M. 2.24	A. M. 3.11	A. M. 3.59	A. M. 4.49	A. M. 5.41	A. M. 6.34
P. M. 2.3	P. M. 2.48	P. M. 3.35	P. M. 4.23	P. M. 5.13	P. M. 6.5	P. M. 6.58

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 30, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THE OVERLAND ROUTE; Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, and Mrs. Wilkins. With HIS EXCELLENCY: Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. Concluding with A BUNDLE OF SKETCHES.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, THE HARVEST HOME. THE FOOL IN THE FAMILY. And, for the FIRST TIME, MARIE DAUBY. And GAIL. Commence at Seven.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively THIS EVENING, Monday, for the BENEFIT of MR. PAUL DEVAUX. On Tuesday, for the BENEFIT of the COMPANY of the FRENCH PLAYS. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight. Carriages to be had from Eleven to Twelve.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, July 30, and during the Week, the Entertainments commence with the extraordinary spectacle of ALADDIN AND THE WILD HORSE. To be followed by SCENES IN THE ARENA. Commence at Seven.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE LONDON SEASON.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED and MR. JOHN PARRY, Sole Proprietors and Managers of Gallery of Illustration, St. George's Hanover Square. THIS POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, will POSITIVELY CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, August 4, at Three o'clock precisely. Doors open at Two. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at Eight, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the new hospital for Women, in the Marylebone Road, under the patronage of Mr. ROBERT B. BROUGH.
Open for the season on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, August 4, at Three o'clock precisely.

MME. ALBONI at the JULLIEN FESTIVAL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, July 31.—Mme. Alboni has kindly consented to sing "Ah, non giunge" on the occasion of Jullien's last quadrille concert. Mr. JULLIEN'S BENefit at the SURREY GARDENS, being her last appearance in London this season.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL, on TUESDAY, July 31, at the ROYAL SURREY GARDENS, for the BENEFIT of MME. JULLIEN, on which occasion she has obtained the Royal Permission to appear, and has most generously waived the entire establishment and the proceeds at the disposal of Mme. Jullien, Mme. Alboni, Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Weiss, Mme. Rudersdorff, Mme. Guicciardi, Signor Gardoni, Signor Vialetto—Mlle. Adeline Patti (her Majesty's Theatre), Signor Belletti, Signor Tamberlik (her Majesty's Theatre), by kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Patey, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Pratten, Mme. Louis Lucas, the Misses Desjardins, Miss Kate Bassa, and Malle. Jenny Baur.—Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Willy, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harper, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Sam Hanson. Leader of the Ballet, Mr. Lloyd. Conductor, The Chair of the Vocal Association, consisting of Two Hundred Voices, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. Orchestra will include the principal members of the bands of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, the Royal Princess's, the Royal Olympic, the Royal Lyceum, the Royal Strand, the Royal Surrey, and the Royal London Theatres, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. Head of the Coldstream Guards, by kind permission of Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; Head of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by kind permission of Colonel Dalrymple Clarke; by kind permission of Colonel Dalrymple, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, Bandmaster of the Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and Bandmaster of the Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and Bandmaster of the Band of the Grenadier Guards, by kind permission of Mr. Harold Boosey, Bandmaster of the Band of the Coldstream Guards, by kind permission of Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; Bandmaster of the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by kind permission of Colonel Dalrymple Clarke; by kind permission of Colonel Dalrymple, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey,

JULY 26, 1856.]

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—A Committee has been formed with the object of raising a sum sufficient, with that already collected by the late unhappy events in Syria. Subscriptions will be received by the Committee, and also by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. The Committee has been promoted by Viscount Palmerston, M.P., Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., the Turkish Ambassador, Earl Granville, K.G.; Lord John Russell, M.P.; the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Overstone; Lord Ashley, M.P.; Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.; Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart.; Messrs. Hoyward, Kennard, and Co.; R. H. Gurney, Esq., &c. Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices of Provisions, Cushing, Mortimer, Tyndall, and Co., 4, Great Winchester-street, corner of Bartholomew-lane, City, where the Committee will meet.

A few instalments of £1000 has been received, and the Committee have received letters from Beyrout, Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., who have been appointed Consuls at Beyrout, Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., who have agreed to write out to their friends advising twelve instalments of £1000 each, provided never to be H.R.H. Consul-General. All feels dutiers to merge in the aforesaid committee to receive Subscriptions to the Fund. Bankers are requested and authorised to receive Subscriptions to the Fund.

The Marquis of Lansdowne,
The Marquis of Clanricarde,
The Lord Bishop of London,
The Lord Mayor,
The Lord Mayor of London,
Baron Rothschild,
Admiral Sir C. Napier, Bart., K.C.B.,
Sir A. Kinnaird, M.P.,
Sir Alexander Salamons, M.P.,
Colonel Gawler,
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Bart., Treasurer,
Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.,
B. Mercklein Milnes, Esq., M.P.,
G. W. J. Repton, Esq., M.P.,
Colonel Wilbraham, M.P.,
Sir Geo. Grey, M.P.,
Sir Jas. Duke, Bart., M.P.,
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.,
S. Gurney, Esq., M.P.,
Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.,
Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart.,
R. Anstice Lovell, Esq.,
Colonel Tulloch,
Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT IN CAMDEN PARK.



SKIRMISHERS COVERING THE RETREAT



SECOND POSITION OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.—SEE PAGE 87.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT is probably to the abnormal character of the summer season that the equally abnormal character of the business of the Commons this Session is attributable. In cold, cheerless weather it is not surprising that any people should huddle together for warmth and sympathetic glow. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that members should congregate in a place where it depends on themselves to make things lively, if not exactly cheerful. In the old times, when a beefsteak in a carpetless room was all the attraction which the retiring-room of the House offered, members sought their comforts during the evening elsewhere, and they only frequented the House proper for actual business. Now every luxury that a club can afford is to be found within the precincts of the building; and on a wet, dreary night there is no better perch than the ante-rooms and library of the Palace at Westminster. The result is, that there are always relays of members who relieve each other, and keep up talk for everything. The very late sittings, too, are to be accounted for by the fact that, when every other place of resort is shut up, the House and its precincts are open, and those gentlemen who have no country residences elsewhere as long as there was any amusement going on come down in order to round off the excitement of the evening by a flush in the Chamber of the Legislature. It is common to observe in regard to any gentleman who figure in the papers as the opponents of bills between two and three o'clock, and keep the ball going by the process of moving adjournments and taking divisions, that they are away for two or three hours and reappear soon after one o'clock. It is a wonder to many therefore, that they do not take to actually recruiting their strength by the sound slumbers which the easy-chairs of the library invite and prolong, or else no stimulating their energies by a fictitious vigour by the excitement of the banquet and the ball. To them it does not matter what time they go to bed; and as new faces are always required to demand their appearance at twelve next day, why should they care about wasting the rising sun in Palace-yard for four mornings in the week? It is to be hoped that these things will sooner or the outside public for that extraordinary state of things which the reports in the daily journals disclose with regard to the business of the House of Commons, and will prevent any sympathy with the Honourable Members of the general consumption of everybody being thrown away. As to the officials of the House, and the members of the Government who are obliged to stay at the will of these legislative wanderers, why, they are in no enviable position; for it is calculated in the work of the year; and, as great work in great places is generally done, it is doubtful whether the country gains by their own satisfaction. Even the Speaker, who has to sit all night with his eyes wide open, doing nothing, and enduring all the agonies of listening, has, as far as he is supported by the general opinion of his condition as the first commoner of England and the prospect of a peerage and a pension, many thousands a year for himself and his immediate heir.

This subject leads naturally to the consideration of the period at which the Session will terminate. It is the object of every one that possible to say when that will be. The introduction of the question of the Fortifications has given rise to the consideration of a contingent resolution having been postponed until next Monday has of itself added to the gaiety of the nation. The first night's Regular debate on the Civil Service Estimates, when the lightest of the items were under discussion, if any calculation is to be formed from the appearance of things then, augurs the Session is to be of at least the length of Bartholomew's business. Altogether, unless some tremendous hot weather should turn up and the Thames become a fashionable watering-place, many gentlemen who, pretended from the enjoyment of the country amusements of the time of year, find the House as good a place of resort as any other; it is hardly possible to escape this the week which must be done can be got through in less than five weeks from the present time. It is quite evident that the postponement of party is being held together for a regular onset upon Mr. Gladstone. During the past week Mr. Disraeli has every evening, with marked significance, taken his seat immediately on the Treasury bench, and the import duty on paper is to be brought forward. On Monday evening he repeated the same thing for less than five hours. Considering that a tremendous lashing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is promised, there is another interest in the prorogation, and one that may even have a Ministerial bias. Mr. Disraeli has not gained in the way of disposable time by the sacrificial disinterestedness of the Government in giving up a day for Mr. Locke King's motion, and how great the sacrifice must have been he alone can know—has been lost. Let it be said, in passing, that on that evening when Sir Richard Bethell gave up his hall with so much calm good humour, and good taste there was many a whispered wish that next year he may be able to introduce a bill to the effect which accompanies the introduction of a measure of legal reform from the woolsack in the House of Lords.

To descend to particulars, the most important event of the week has been the speech of Lord Palmerston in moving the vote for fortifications. There was an immense House. Conspicuous, because alone in the House, was Mr. Bright, who, in a check-coat and a white hat, and who paid the most marked and intelligent attention to all that was going on, as if he was convinced that he was the only person Commissioner attached to the French Embassy, who, to avoid any particular notice, kept himself in a suit of black and white neckties. Remarkable, and remarked upon, was the absence of Mr. Gladstone. It was suggested that he was in a huff because a matter which involved a financial arrangement was not part of his own Budget. Others said that he thereby lost an opportunity of setting forth in a speech of varied rhetorical merit the reasons for a vote which would probably have lasted an hour and a half, an operation which Lord Palmerston disposed of in three or four sentences. It was observed, too, and commented upon, that Sir Roundell Palmer came forward to defend the principle of the scheme against the criticism of those gentlemen from the City who did not see why a City Militia should not be established. Mr. Cobden was remarkable, and remarked upon, as the subject of the speech. He was suggested that he was in a huff because a matter which involved a financial arrangement was not part of his own Budget. Others said that he thereby lost an opportunity of setting forth in a speech of varied rhetorical merit the reasons for a vote which would probably have lasted an hour and a half, an operation which Lord Palmerston disposed of in three or four sentences. It was observed, too, and commented upon, that Sir Roundell Palmer came forward to defend the principle of the scheme against the criticism of those gentlemen from the City who did not see why a City Militia should not be established. Mr. Cobden was remarkable, and remarked upon, and was

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Earl FORTESCUE put a question to the Under-secretary for War relative to the pay and allowance to Adjutants of administrative battalions of rifle volunteers in rural districts, and also as to the advisability of granting a permanent assistant, to be paid by the Government, for each company of volunteers. He thought that after what they had done during the last twelve months they were entitled to all the encouragement and assistance the Government could give them.

Lord VIVIAN said the time had arrived when the Government ought to do something for the volunteers in the shape of clothing and assistance; and, if this were done, he could guarantee that in one district he knew, where there were now 400 members, he from 1,200 to 1,500, and there, too, of the best class of men in the kingdom.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH agreed with a great deal of what had been said, because the report on the national defences had clearly shown that for the defence of the country we should have to depend more upon volunteers than upon the forts; but he thought, as there would be a difficulty in maintaining by private subscription the rifle corps as at present, it would be more magnificent in quarter sessions ought to have the power of levying a rate in the various districts for the purpose, at the expense of the landed proprietors and occupiers.

Lord HARDINGE hoped the force would receive some assistance from the Government.

Earl GRANVILLE said his great hope was that the noble rules of economy manifested themselves during the last year would not fail to be applied. He did not be had no doubt it would produce sufficient funds to maintain it efficiently. In buying a site to establish a corps more than £200 a year, however, a much greater sum could be suggested. He thought the most prudent course would be for the Government to adhere to the scheme that had been shadowed out by the Secretary of State for War.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the early sitting of the House the Militia Bill was read a third time and passed; the Lisa (Ireland) Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c. Bill, severally passed through Committee.

At the evening sitting, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was agreed that on Tuesday next, and every succeeding Tuesday until the end of the Session, the Government should have the day should have precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motions.

The Customs Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LOAN FOR FORTIFICATIONS.—Sir F. KELLY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in the event of a loan being required for the new defensible measures, it was the intention of the Government to introduce a provision in the bill to regulate the rate of charge in respect of the investment of such new securities as granted?—Lord PALMERSTON said the question would merely affect the value of the securities at the time being.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that on Monday next, when the vote for the militia force was proposed, he should move that on amendment to the effect that, as the House had voted £2,000,000 for the ordinary naval and military expenditure of the year, and £800,000 for the Chinese war, the consideration of the report of the Commissioners on national defences should be postponed to the future year.

THE PAPER DUTIES (CUSTOMS).—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on the 6th of August he should move the resolutions required to bring forward the resolution affecting the paper duties of which they had given notice.

THE SPIRIT DUTIES.—Mr. BRIGHT asked whether the Government intended that the increased duties on British spirits were to be levied on the stock in trade they were to be brought under the consideration of the House annually?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the matter was for the consideration of the now and required grave consideration. All he could say at present was that the bill as it stood would be considered distinct permanent.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NAPLES AND GARIBALDI.

Mr. GREGORY asked the Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs whether any proposition had been made to her Majesty's Government by the Special Envoy of the Neapolitan Government, lately arrived from that city, for the establishment of friendly relations with the other Powers in imposing and enforcing by the means at whose disposal it was the principal object of the Neapolitan Government to overthrow their communication with the Government under Garibaldi, and whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps for ascertaining any wishes on the part of the Government of Russia, and the Special Envoy of the Neapolitan Government.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the Duke of Sandalia had arrived in this country and informed met to make any decent upon that portion of the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies which were under the control of Garibaldi, and that they had also proposed that her Majesty's Government should interpose for the sake of the peace of Naples and Europe. He could only say that the latter should not attempt to attack the territories of the friendly King of the Two Sicilies, and that the Government, and that the Government of France should use force to compel Garibaldi to comply with the demand. He thought that they would have reason to listen to the terms at first proposed, but those he had just mentioned they at once refused to accede to.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the European Forces (India) Bill, Mr. HENNESSY moved a resolution to the effect that it would be advisable to introduce a clause into the bill of such a character as to enable the officers among the officers in the army of India should be admitted to the Queen's first proposals, but those he had just mentioned they at once refused to accede to.

A long discussion ensued, which was closed by a majority of 77 to 15.

The discussion of the main question occupied the remainder of the evening.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 54 feet.

DAY	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level	Dew Point		THERMOMETER.			RAIN in the twenty-four hours ending 10 A.M.	
		10 A.M.	10 P.M.	Highest	Lowest	Greatest Excess above Average	General Direction	
	Inches			6-10			Miles	
July 18	29·837	56·7	59·0	76·9	67·9	W. SW.	243	0·09
„ 19	29·837	57·4	58·3	77·0	67·0	W. SW.	222	0·00
„ 20	29·937	57·4	51·9	78·1	54·0	67·4	WSW. SW.	0·02
„ 21	29·837	51·4	51·5	64·1	51·3	62·0	S.E. W.	0·00
„ 22					51·3	62·0		0·00
„ 23					51·3	62·0		0·00
„ 24	29·805	59·4	59·2	74·8	62·5	62·5	W. SW.	289
								241

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in the open air and under shade:—

	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·844	29·837	29·915	29·915	29·805
Temperature of Evaporation	57·4°	51·4°	51·3°	51·3°	59·4°
Temperature of Respiration	58·3°	51·5°	51·3°	51·3°	59·2°
Direction of Wind	W.	S.E.	S.W.	S.W.	W.

Mr. Tite, M.P., who, for his gratuitous architectural services to St. Thomas's Hospital, was, some time since, elected a life-governor, has endowed that institution with £100, the interest to form a yearly gratuity for one of the students, tenable for three years.

THE LAST OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A portion on the estate of Mr. Glass, at Valentia Bay, Ormondsland, has been made by Mr. Varley and Captain Kell, the gentlemen deputed by the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover the two cables. The cable, which is the last of the three only about seven miles of the cable having been raised, and this consisting of a number of pieces of the cable was in a very bad state, and the men who above gentlemen attribute to the rocky character of the bottom. After making a great deal of progress the two officers were compelled to abandon the attempt.

CHEVALIER'S PATENT SELF-RECORDING TARGET.—We have received a letter from Mr. Alexander Chevalier begging to make known the result of Professor Wheatstone's Universal and Military Telegraph to the purpose of target-practice, which has been adopted and is now in operation by the 1st Middlesex and the South Middlesex Volunteers at Wolham-green. Lond. Lord Elcho and Colonel Dunne visited the scene of action on the occasion of the last meeting, and at Wolham-green and elsewhere; and his claim is substantiated by others who have had occasion to try it. The invention, he believes, has been fully tested and highly approved by General Hay, Sir F. Lane, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, Colonel Gray, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Hughes, and many others. Annexed is a brief account of some of the principal features of Chevalier's Self-recording Target:—"The object of the invention is to obtain an extremely simple and efficient instrument it is:—" The target to be fired at is divided into a central division, or bull-eye, and any convenient number of concentric parts. At one side of the target, or at any convenient distance, the signal-board is set up, the face of which is divided into the same number of concentric parts. Each of the divisions of the target is connected by the usual signal-board are connected by means of wires with electric connecting-wire, with a corresponding number of wires upon the signal-board, as usual. Each part of the target is in a state of insulation from the galvanic battery until struck by a shot, when immediately a "circuit," or electric connection, is made, and a current of electricity traverses the wire corresponding with that division or part, and it immediately causes a signal-needle, or pointer, upon the division or corresponding part, to deflect or vibrate to the extent of the blow. Thus, the necessity of markers or signal-men is entirely obviated, and the individual firing sees by merely glancing at the indicator, which part of the target he has hit, and this enables him at once to correct any defect in his aim; and the register of the hits will be most faithfully and accurately recorded." One of the gentlemen who has written to us on this subject says: "The invention of Lieutenant Chevalier has only to be seen by any one of the least discernment to enable him at once to appreciate its wonderful simplicity, and the instantaneous manner in which each shot striking the target is recorded."

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE closes this evening. The season has been prolonged by the run of "Oberon," which has been so unexpectedly great that Mr. Smith found it expedient to engage Mdlle. Albeni and to recall Mongini by express after he had taken his departure for Italy. Mdlle. Ismaelskaia has also been with us, and has succeeded in its Italian version than it ever was in its original form; and it is only doing justice to Mr. Smith to say that this result has been mainly owing to the engaging musical and archæological correctness with which the spectacle has been got up, and the exquisite performance of Weber's accompaniments. Mr. Smith is going to give English opera next season; and, if he give "Oberon" in its primitive form, as it came from the hands of its composer, with the dialogue, recitatives, and not rendered tedious by sing-song recitative; with the music cleared of the interpolations with which it has been loaded, and with the fine scenery, both intellectual and decoration as at present, we have no doubt that the opera will be even more successful than it has yet been. Mr. Smith has, we understand, it may add that, as Mr. Smith is to have Titiens and Sims Reeves, the two principal parts are well provided for.

The Royal ITALIAN OPERA, we gather from the advertisements, will close next Saturday.

Mr. G. W. MARTIN's concert of prize glees, part-songs, and other pieces of vocal music, which took place at Exeter Hall on Friday evening last week, was a highly interesting entertainment. It was given in consequence of the success of Mr. Martin's previous concert of the kind, and the hall was again crowded to excess, many persons being unable to gain admission. The sole vocalists were Mr. Sims Reeves and eight gentlemen selected from the choirs of the Chapels Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey; and the chorus was a thousand strong. The programme was of the most varied character, and included pieces composed by Mr. Martin. The new national part-song, "Defence, not Defiance," was sung for the first time, and vehemently encored. The other pieces by Mr. Martin were "Hurrah, Boys!" "The Volunteer Cheer! March," and the prize glee, "All hail, thou Queen of Love." The last-mentioned was encored, but the encore demand was declined and the next piece attempted, but the audience would insist upon "All hail" being sung over again. All the part-songs and glees were encored. The glees were sung in the most finished and wonderful power and effect, the gradations of light and shade being most delicately observed. Among the most effective pieces were Macfarren's "The Last Rose of Summer," which was rapturously encored; and the same marks of approbation were bestowed on Mr. Land's "Merry Dragon." A glee by Mr. Benedict, "Hail, Smiling Morn," was loudly cheered on quitting the orchestra. He is certainly entitled, from the number, the character, and the excellence of his productions, to be considered the first glee composer of the day.

A concert is to take place on Friday next at the NATIONAL SCHOOL-ROOMS, Bethnal-green, for the benefit of the Bethnal Green funds. It is got up by the Rev. J. D. Frost, the Incumbent of St. Paul's, Wilmer-dale, and the Rev. Mr. Bethell, the Incumbent of National Schools—a body of influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood who interest themselves strongly in the prosperity of the most valuable institutions of the district. As its benefit object the performance will be highly attractive, the programme exhibiting a combination of the most popular talent of the day, vocal and instrumental. Thereto it includes the names of Miss Parepa, Mdme. Louisa Vinning, Miss Palmer, Mr. Patey, M. Depret, Mr. Scotson Clarke, and Mr. and Mdme. R. S. Pratten; all of whom have kindly tendered their gratuitous services.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FOREIGN MUSICIANS, a very praiseworthy association, which has existed since the year 1822, gave a concert at the Royal Surrey Gardens on Monday last for the purpose of establishing a fund for the relief of the widows and children of deceased members. The programme contained the names of many of our most eminent vocal performers, including Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, the Misses Broughton, Miss Jeffreys, and the young lady whose highly successful debut, as noticed on Saturday last, took place at the Crystal Palace concerts. It is known that this lady is an Englishwoman, a member of a distinguished musical family, to whose name she would do honour, while it would certainly add to her own.

The last of MASTER ALLISON's series of three pianoforte performances took place on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms. These performances have had the effect of making the talents and attainments of the young pianist more favourably known to the musical world. He was assisted on the occasion by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. W. H. Holmes, and gives very promise of high distinction in his art.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—Miss Rosina Wright has surprised the audience of this house by the assumption of a dramatic character—that of the "Rough Diamond"—on the occasion of her benefit. The clamorous acquitted herself admirably. The character, standing with many others, though, perhaps, a little deficient in breadth. Messrs. Montagu Williams and F. C. Burnand have also given to their popular pieces, now called "The Volunteer Ball." The plot turns on the old trope of mistaken jealousy; nevertheless, the situations are novel, and the art of making the Joes and Bobs into humorous characters is striking. Mr. J. Clarke looks very absurd in his Highland costume as dressed for the ball supper, and Mr. Paul Bedford, as the cook, is admirably ballied by Mr. James Bland, as a big Major, with a big voice, and a most determined air of defiance.

PRINCESS'S.—The performance of Mr. Phelps having terminated, the manager experimented a decided novelty on Monday. The Zouave artists and founders of the theatre in Athenæum, Peterborough-row, access (say the bills) to see the performance of Mr. Phelps, and before the allied armies gained such renown," then made their appearance on those boards, in true military costume which they had acted in during the circumstances alluded to. These little dramas, which are, indeed, so slight in plot that it would be absurd to attempt any, are full of fun and humour. "Mistress and Maid" and "The Cordé Sensible." In the first there are a young Russian maiden, impersonated by the Zouave Corporal, and a Zouave Sergeant, impersonated by Mr. Phelps, whose sustainment of the female characteristics is equal to that of Mr. Woodin. The Zouave Frederick, with his drum, belittles the Sergeant, in the cook's character. The latter piece is blended with an incident at Inkerman—the actual breaking in on the ideal by a sudden attack of the Russians, in which the Zouaves, both military and civilian, are seen doing manly service in the field. We are obliged to Mr. Harris for enabling us to see the Zouaves in their own costume, and allow amused themselves while thus bravely engaged vindicating the balance of European power. Those who suppose that these Zouaves are mere actors in the field of Mars, and that their military duties are merely extravagance, will be disappointed. These Zouaves are real artists as well as soldiers, and are to be seen at their best.

ST. JAMES'S.—The well-known drama of "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," by M. Alexandre Dumas, has met with the greatest success under Mr. Compton's management. The character, both intellectual and moral, of the talents of Mdlle. Delphine Fix, who supported the lively part of *Louise Mercklein*, but the high order of her dramatic powers, it will of *Louise Mercklein*, but the high order of her dramatic powers, it will of course be believed, were admirably represented. We must mention with particular respect Mdme. Thomasse as *Charlotte de Mervan*, and M. Fix as *Jean*, in the difficult character of which he gave a touch of pathos that must M. Bout, as *Bobinsky*, he passed by with contempt. The audience manifested the most unequivocal delight in appreciating both the merits of the dialogue and of the performers.

DRURY LANE.—On Wednesday evening a performance took place for the benefit of the late Mr. Robert B. Brough's family, on which occasion many professional actors gave their gratuitous services. The burlesque of "The Enchanted Island" was also performed, but chiefly by amateurs. An opportunity was taken of producing Miss Fanny Stirling, who made her first appearance as *Miranda*, and justified to the full her mother's discipline. We have seldom seen a début so promising. In the course of the evening Mr. G. A. Sala pronounced an eloquent address written by himself; and Mrs. Brough delivered a new prologue to the burlesque, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks. The result of the united efforts thus made was, we understand, satisfactory.

ALHAMBRA.—The equestrian performances of this establishment is marked by more than extraordinary characteristics, and is under the direction of Mr. Van Hare, who displays a laudable ambition in his management. The performances begin with the Eastern Rifle Practice, by Aron Hassein, an Arab chief, in his Tour de Force—a graceful exhibition. Then Mdlle. Fanny Monette manages a steed with wonderful address and tact. Mdlle. Josephine appears as Diana, the Goddess of the Chase. All these are very elegant performances. We were also gratified by a variety of songs sung by Mr. Tom Matthews. The burlesque fight, in caricature of Sayers and the Benicia Boy, was cleverly and adroitly gone through by Mr. Cousins and Harry Crowther. The latter article was acted as Clown to M. Leigh in his bare-back trick act. But the great feat of the circus is that performed by the Brothers Smith, who execute a variety of strange, and, some terrible somersaults, and what are truly called in the bills gymnastic marvels. The Arabs of the Desert, also give variety to the entertainments with their well-known balancings, and the whole concludes with some comic vocal scenes, more or less beautiful in themselves, and furnishing an harmonious termination to the entertainment.

An extra performance will be given this (Saturday) evening by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul and Mr. Murray in all of the widow and children of the late R. B. Brough.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

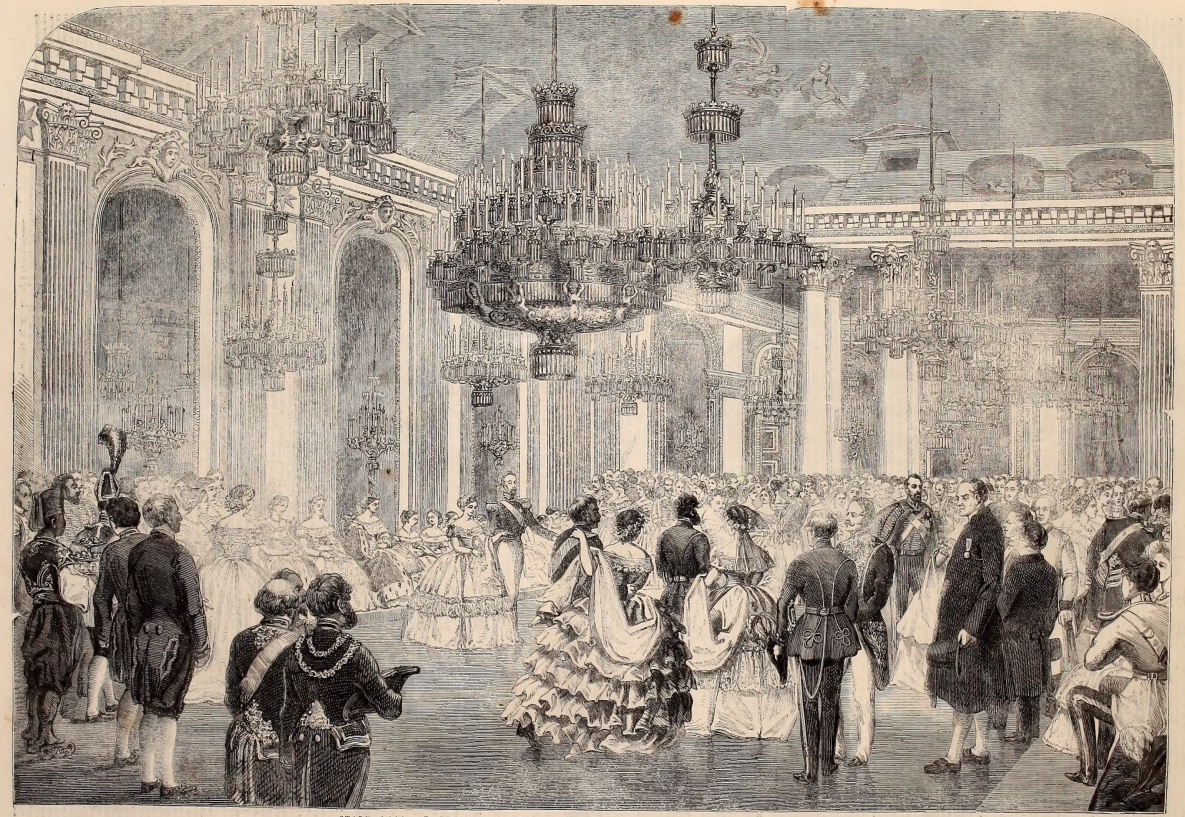
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 809 boys and 827 girls—in all 1,636 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1859-59 the average was 1,536.—In the week the number of deaths was 1,036, and the number of deaths in London was 976. For the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths was 1,017. Last week's number is, consequently, to be 1126. The result of the comparison is satisfactory; for the actual number of deaths in last week was 140 less than the estimated number.

Two German sugarbakers, named Schawsh and Ludwig, employed in a refinery in Whitechapel, London, came to blows last Saturday afternoon, and a struggle ensued in the course of which Ludwig received possession of a large broom handle. They then commenced a regular savage affray, and in the course of the fight one of the men, it is said, by blows received a severe blow on the base of the skull, and dropped suddenly to the ground. The men were separated by their fellow-workmen, and when the skull bone were pressing upon the brain. These were carefully removed, but no hopes are given of the recovery of the injured man.—*Morning Advertiser*.

PROPOSED CIRCULAR RAILWAY ROUND LONDON.—"ASSAM Rifle" writes:—"Having seen a plan of a proposed railway round London, forming a complete cordon round it, at an average distance of fifteen miles from its centre, and having carefully examined its statistical information, I," Such a railway, with its electric telegraph, would permit an overwhelming number of men and guns to be concentrated at any point desired in the extremely short space of time." 2." During peace such a railway would be available for pleasure excursions, for the conveyance of troops to reviews, and overcrowded streets would be relieved of much of their carriage traffic.

THE SEPTENNIAL CONGRESS.—The concluding meeting of the International Congress was held last Saturday, when the resolutions in reference to the reverting reports were brought up from the various sections. In the course of the proceedings the Congress were very thoroughly entertained by the papers addressed to him by Miss Nightingale. This lady suggested that, at the next Congress, the delegates should present statistical returns relative to the diminution of mortality and disease consequent upon the carrying-out of sanitary improvements in the several localities represented. Much information might be derived that would prove extremely useful to the cause of social reform. Dean Ramsay (Edinburgh) presided in the absence of Lord Shaftesbury (Wales). Dr. Delaney, and several other delegates, expressed their acknowledgments for the kind reception they had met with in London, and on the motion of thanks to Lord Brougham, the presidents of the sections, the authorities of King's College, and the Lord Mayor, the meeting broke up. The next Congress dissolved, and hoped to meet many of those present at the 80 Congress (Congress) in 1867. Copies of the papers read at the 1860 Congress would be laid at Berlin. The meeting separated with three cheers for the Queen, three for the Prince Consort, and three for the Prince of Wales, upon there was a declarer at the Crystal Palace, at which all the foreign and colonial delegates were present. Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, Dean Ramsay, and the convivial gathering was graced by the presence of the Countess Granville and a number of ladies.

THE AGAPEMONE CASE.—NOTTIDGE *v.* PRINCE.—This extraordinary case, which occupied five days in opening, was resumed before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Wednesday morning. The bill was instituted by Mr. Ralph Cook Nottidge, who died on July 31, 1859, and the defendants are Henry Prince, the founder of the Agapemone, and other unmarried and interests, among the Cook Nottidge was a trustee for the benefit the principal defendant, Henry Prince. The object of the bill was to the persons entitled under the testator's will, which were transferred by an act of 27th Vic. to the Court of Chancery, and also under the Court of Chancery, and also under the Court of Chancery, and also under



STATE BALL AT STOCKHOLM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THE chronicles of the fashions of 1860, owing to the exceptional summer season through which we are passing, are likely to prove as monotonous to our fair readers as to ourselves. Alas! where are the light, fairy-like toilets we were wont to reproduce for the months of July and August? Of a truth, we are afraid we shall not see them this year; for hitherto we have only the continuation of the spring costumes, slightly varied as to form, but with little alteration as to material, except by a few of the brave who defy the approach of lumbago and bronchitis, the stripes inflicted on many of the too daring. By the way, this allusion reminds us that striped dresses are much in vogue of late, no longer the old style of horizontal stripes, but almost universally perpendicular ones, which produce a pleasing effect on dresses with flounces, as they thus blend more gracefully with the ensemble of the robe. Bonnets are just now less pretentious in their decoration; fewer flowers are worn, and those somewhat negligently; there is, above all, a diminution in the amount of the gilt ornaments to which we have frequently alluded, and they seem likely to give way to another mode just come in fashion: we mean imitations of precious stones, which will afford a wider range for the display of taste, and have a somewhat less appearance of tinsel. We may, therefore, expect shortly to have to describe the imitations of some of the most celebrated diamonds, opals, rubies, pearls, &c., which, if well executed, will throw much light around the heads of the ladies, but will, we are afraid, add materially to the weight and to the cost of their chapeaux. We really think that Benedict and Co. ought to make a demonstration against these continuous efforts to assault their purses, and try to convince their better halves that imitated precious stones will only injure the naturally much superior effect produced by themselves, who are the real jewels of the creation.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—This is a silk dress trimmed with lace placed flat upon the stuff. The mantelet-pelisse is cut square in front, and is composed of two rows of Chantilly lace. The bonnet may either be of straw or crape, ornamented behind by a lace fanchon surmounted by a small bouquet of flowers. The tour-de-tête consists of tufts of small flowers interminged with black velvet bows.

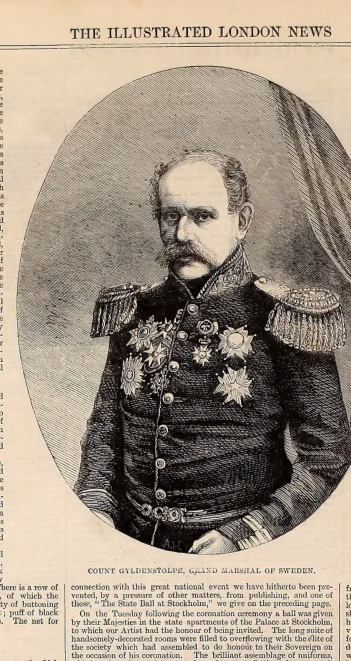
Fig. 2. *Visiting Dress.*—Robe of grenadine gauze, with seven narrow flounces, the upper one surmounted by a frilling corresponding with the trimming on the sleeves, which are wide, and furnished with three rows of frills, as well as the jockey. The dress is round-waisted, and attached with a Moldavian band and buckle. The bonnet is of rice-chip, trimmed with a wide blonde forming a flat bow, of which one end falls over the side and rests upon the curtain. The cap is made up of blonde, two small bouquets of roses, and foreign green grapes.

Fig. 3. *Seaside Costume.*—Plain silk robe, simple and without pretension as to façon. Casaque of black silk, with gimp pelerine, the latter relieved by three black velvet roses and buttons down the front: these throw out agreeably the narrow, plain white linen collar. There is a row of buttons down the front of the skirt of the casaque, of which the sleeves are ample, and open at the ends, with the facility of buttoning them if desired. Straw hat bordered with black velvet; puff of black velvet in the middle; bunch of white cocks' feathers. The net for the back hair is of black chenille.

STATE BALL AT STOCKHOLM.

THE King of Sweden was crowned as King of Norway on the 20th inst., at Drontheim, with great solemnity. Of the coronation ceremony at Stockholm, which took place a few weeks ago, we gave at the time several Engravings from sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Fitzcokes, also Portraits of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway, and of several members of the Royal family, from photographs taken by Mr. Hansen, of Stockholm, the Court photographer. One or two Illustrations in connection with this great national event we have hitherto been prevented, by a pressure of other matters, from publishing, and one of these, "The State Ball at Stockholm," we give on the preceding page.

On the Tuesday following the coronation ceremony a ball was given by their Majesties in the state apartments of the Palace at Stockholm, to which our Artist had the honour of being invited. The long suite of handsomely-decorated rooms were filled to overflowing with the élite of the society which had assembled to do honour to their Sovereign on the occasion of his coronation. The brilliant assemblage of uniforms, added to the galaxy of beauty, formed a coup d'œil rarely surpassed. We give an Engraving of the "Grand Salle des Fêtes," where dancing was carried on with great spirit in the presence of the Royal entertainers. The tall personage, with his hat in his hand and in his ordinary dress, is the deputy from Dalecarlia, each province of the empire being represented in this manner by a deputy, who, in addressing his Majesty, used "thee" and "thou" as a Quaker would do in England. Behind the Dalecarlian are the Norwegian and one or two other deputies. To the left of the picture will be seen a negro in Eastern costume, and a man in a very peculiar dress with a high plume of feathers in his hat, whose duty was to be in constant attendance on the Royal party with refreshments. The Queen and Princesses were seated, attended by their Ladies in Waiting, on a slightly-raised dais which skirted the side of the room. The King was dressed in hussar uniform, and Prince Oscar in naval uniform. Dancing continued till about one o'clock in the morning, when a supper terminated the festivities.



COUNT GYLDENSTOLPE, GRAND MARSHAL OF SWEDEN.

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.

OUR last Number contained an account of the miniature battle fought by volunteers on Saturday week at Camden Park, Kent. We give, however, a few additional particulars in connection with the two Engravings of the fight on pages 78 and 79. Lord Ranelagh was the prime mover of the affair, which came off very successfully. Near the Southborough station was the appointed scene of operations—a valley, one slope of which was fringed by Bickley Wood, and the other bounded by one of the little Kentish hills; a limekiln, a stream running through at the bottom of the valley, and a road cutting it obliquely at one end, completed a miniature field well with all the necessary strategical positions. Over the stream was constructed a temporary bridge, which, at the proper stage of the proceedings, blew up with a loud report, the explosion sending planks into the air in all directions, to the imminent danger, apparently, of the retreating South Middlesex Engineers. The troops were divided into two divisions—1st or Defending Division, under Lieut.-Col. Hicks; 2nd or Attacking Division, under Lieut.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh. The latter division was divided into two brigades—1st Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Lord Radstock; 2nd Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Thorold. Acting Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. H. Lindsay.

Camden Park is admirably adapted for a sham fight, so far, at least, as the spectators are concerned. In every direction it is broken up by swelling mounds and winding valleys, relieved on all sides by masses of dark luxuriant foliage. To the west lies another park, with similar features; while to the north-west the landscape opens out and discloses in the far distance the fairy Sydenham Palace on the horizon line. The sky, which during the afternoon had been leaden and threatening, relieved by fitful sunshine, now became clear and tranquil, and the soft July twilight stole over the scene, resting upon the thick woods and the emerald slopes, and filling the very air with that loveliness and calm which are invariably associated with the glories of declining day.

The action commenced at seven o'clock—much later than announced—owing, not to the tardiness of the corps, but to the extreme slowness of the railway. The effect, however, was perhaps the finer in the end, as it was dusk before the firing was over. The company of engineers of the City Brigade, under Captain M'Leod, conspicuous by their red uniform, appeared on the right of the defended position, and, advancing, lined the edge of the wood, through which the enemy was approaching. The Engineers opened fire on them, and it was returned from the wood. A light, dropping fire continued for a few moments, then the Engineers fell back in skirmishing order on the open field, loading and firing rapidly. They were followed up by the enemy's skirmishers, who were also soon on the clear ground. When they had nearly driven their opponents to the stream in the centre of the vale, the main body of the attack suddenly issued from the wood, formed in line, advanced, and fired a volley. The skirmishers of the defence crossed the stream rapidly, and the attacking line pressed forward, keeping up a quick fire. As the wood from which they had issued here makes a bend the ground was not wide enough for the whole line. In the centre it was four deep. This first appearance and advance of the attacking force was one of the best portions of the spectacle, particularly the dash out of the wood, which had concealed their forward movement by its leafy screen. On the other side, while the skirmishers were retreating, the main body of the defence had been forming on the level to the



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

right of the linchlins, their front defended by the little stream. Pressed still more sharply by the advance of the attacking line, the defence made a stand in the cover of the linchlins. The fight was hearty on both sides, volley following volley in quick succession; but the position soon became untenable. Part of the attacking line crossed the stream, and took its brave defenders on the right flank; whilst the centre, in superior numbers, nothing could be done but retire. The defence drew out of the cover and the chase-play all formed on the slope of the hill. The summit of which was crowned by a redoubt. They were followed up by the left wing of the attack, the right wing keeping in the valley, in a line parallel to the centre, thereby securing on its retiring fox, and keeping up a heavy fire on his front and flank. The defence again retired up the hill, and formed in square. The attack, which had hitherto been made in line, was now made in two columns; but in this form was repulsed by the hoop fire of the centre and rear faces of the columns stopped, turned, and descended the hill at the double, partially disordered. It looked so much like real running and real disappointment, but were themselves discomfited by the burst of laughter that told them the true state of the case. They then formed again, and marched off, and returned to the charge, this time successfully, for repulse is not always defeat. The defending line broke, and retired to their last position, the first field-day on which the several corps had been out for such practice together, the attention was very creditable to all; but no doubt if any regiments of the line, to soon after their first drill, would have acquitted themselves so well.

General Brown was followed by the Commander-in-Chief to act as inspecting officer on the part of the War Office, and has made, it is said, a very favourable report.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Goodwood Meeting, with only £835 of added money (a great portion of which is derived from deductions and entrance fees), did not open very auspiciously. On the 16th, the weather was bad, and the Stewards' Cup, were small and weak. After running a dead heat for the Levant Stakes with Mr. Merry's Dalston colt, Wallace (9st. extra) walked over. On the following Wednesday, the winner of the One Thousand, who does not enjoy anything beyond a mile, had no chance, and Mr. Merry's Dalston Stakes with Wallace, who gave him 11lb.; but the dashing, odd-lined Sweetmeat made up the disappointment to Scott's stable by beating thirty in a canter for the Rewards' Cup. On the Thursday, a remarkable broad-backed white strip was seen in the front at the Ham finish with his Voltigeur filly, Wednesday was the favourite, notwithstanding Stockwell's sport ever known at Goodwood since it became a four days' meeting. Buccaneer, with 3 to 1 on him, made short work of the rest. The Drawing-room Stakes was a little liked by his St. Leger backers; and Wallace, who showed himself in such form at Stamford last week, had to give way for the Goodwood colt, to which Satellite, the favourite, gave him 13lb. for his year. Lewes, which has produced the winners of so many of our best cups, is the annually attempt which has been made to crush it, opens the Brighton race-week, with a very nice programme, on Monday and Tuesday, and the Brighton Review take up the running for three days more. Downham Market meeting is held on Wednesday, and Wolverhampton on Thursday and Saturday.

Although the match between the two Elevens resulted in a draw it was a very hollow affair, and the United had 193 to get, and only Griffith, Lockyer, and Box got in, when the stumps were thrown at the end of the third day's play. Grundy was in good form in his bowling; and Mynn, generally a failure in this ground, and made 26 and 44, while Wisker accomplished 53. We have seldom seen Hewitt make more and 28 and 67 were very well. Fortune has gone completely against the United this year; and, although they had seven or seven-and-twenty runs given to them, quite overpowered from the first. The first eleven of England did not meet the fourteen at Lord's, owing to the bad weather, till Tuesday, and at the end of the first innings they had a lead of two. Parr did not play, but Hayward, whose wicket is gradually becoming unpreparable to bowlers, batted very carefully, and so did Carpenter. The fielding of the latter, as well as that of Mr. V. E. Walker and Willsher, was also very good; and Jackson was in form with his bowling. Only 60 runs to get in fourteen was not to the mark; but Hearne, Daft, and Tinley made good scores; and the Hon. and Reverend Mr. Haygarth, who nearly tried the patience of bowler after bowler. The match came to an unexpectedly summary conclusion on Wednesday, many thought through bowling of Willsher for the fourteen, who thus won the match by eight wickets. We give the result below. On Monday the M.C.C. and Ground play nine Hampstead players with two players of their own, and on the same day Surrey encounters the North of England at the Oval. On the following day Cambridge meets the Staffordshire at Stourbridge; the United play Mr. John Walker's Sixteen at Southgate; and the Gentlemen of Sussex play a return match with the Gentlemen of Kent at Brighton.

The water fixtures are as follows:—On Monday, Hammersmith, Swansea, and Thames Sailing Club Regattas; on Tuesday the Royal Yacht Squadron sail for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's cup; and Wednesday inaugurates August with the struggle for Dogett's coat and badge. On Thursday her Majesty's Plate will be sailed for by the Royal Squadron, and the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club hold their regatta at Oulton. On Friday, Ramsgate and Royal Southampton Yacht Club and the Royal York Regattas, and the Ilion and Westminster eight-oared race from Putney to Chiswick; and the Shepperton and Hailsham Regattas close the Saturday.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Cruiser, 1. Cragged, 2.
Levant Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Wallace, 2.
Gratwicke Stakes.—Weston, 1. Reptile, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Sweetmeat, 1. Maggiore, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lancrost f., 1. Bavard, 2.
Rous Stakes.—Cruiser, 1. Lucifer, 2.
Fifty Pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Playdius, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Miss Julia, 1. Fravola, 2.
Drawing-room Stakes.—Buccaneer, 1. Satellite, 2.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Comforter, 1. Hester, 2.
Goodwood Derby.—Voltigeur Light, 1. Ebony, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Satellite, 2.
Cowdray Stakes.—Panela, 1. Billy Banks, 2.

THURSDAY.

Stanes Stakes.—Rambler walked over.
Zetland Stakes.—Trovatore, 1. Footlite, 2.
Tomlin Stakes.—Vergilia second colt, 1. Knight of St. Patrick, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Tuscan, 1.
Molecomb Stakes.—Sweetmeat, 1. Parasite, 2.
Goodwood Cup.—Sweetmeat, 1. Gustave, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Wallace, 1. Satellite, 2. Sir Clarence, 2.
Findon Stakes.—Dundee, 1. Nemesis, 2.
Ham Stakes.—Voltigeur Light first Ham.

CRICKET.—The All England Eleven against the United All England Eleven : At Kennington Oval on Saturday (the third day) this match was again resumed, but owing to the rain it was not one o'clock before the game commenced. Time could not permit of the game being played out, and it was consequently left drawn, All England evidently having the best of it, as the Eleven scored with three :—England, first innings, 146 ; second innings, 221. United, first innings, 124 ; second innings, 193.

The First Eleven v. the Next Fourteen of England : This match was brought to a conclusion on the 16th inst., on Lord's, in favour of the larger number by eight wickets, the score being as follows:—Eleven, 1st innings, 139 ; 2nd innings, 97. Fourteen, 1st innings, 128 ; 2nd innings, 60 ; with loss of five wickets.

AQUATICS.—The Grand National Regatta : This great regatta was concluded on Saturday. The following are the results :—In Appointed Class (Thames), 1st, £8, and 4l. Won by Shark Rowing Club, with 2nd, Ariel, 3rd, Zephyr. In Open

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ALL accounts concur in stating that the preparations made in the cities and towns of Canada for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (who at this time is, doubtless, enjoying their loyal hospitality) are of great magnificence—on a scale, says our account, never before attempted in that or in any other colony. A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes from Quebec on the 9th inst. as follows:—"There will be much of novelty in all that the Royal party will witness, which cannot fail to interest and please, not only as respects the glorious and fine character of the natural attractions of the country, but in the peculiar style of the decorations adopted by Canadians, and in displays of a more holiday character in Europe. For instance, the lumberers in the Ottawa country intend to welcome the Prince in a characteristic manner. They propose to man a hundred canoes, each crew in uniform, and with banners flying at the sterns. The largest canoe will be for the Prince, and, thus escorted, they will convey him down the rapids of Lake Deschenes and back again. No doubt, the Indians of Caughnawaga, near Montreal, will, in their peculiar costume, and singing the songs they have been accustomed to chant when paddling on the Hudson's Bay canoes on the route between Lake Superior and Red River, form part of the water procession which is intended to be got up to meet the Royal visitor on his upward voyage to Montreal. And in this neighbourhood also there is a well-known tribe of Indians, descendants of the warlike Iroquois, who, decked out in all the finery they have at command, will form a picturesque feature in the procession which will meet his Royal Highness and attend his progress through the most remote streets of this city. Everywhere something novel, though the same in characteristic outline, will arrest the attention of the Prince; and, while we may fail to make a splendid appearance, we shall certainly make such a display as will befit the circumstances of the province."

The following correspondence between the President of the United States and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States has been published in the New York papers:—

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

Washington, June 4, 1860.

To her Majesty Queen Victoria.—I have learned from public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that whatever in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional Sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend,—I have been much gratified at the feeling which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. His intends to arrive from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will be also, at the same time, to thank the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly nation and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all Royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he does when he visits Ireland as the Count of Europe.

The Prince Albert wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever your good friend,

VICTORIA R.

The New York papers publish also a letter from Lord John Russell in reply to the Mayor of New York's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit that city. His Lordship's letter thus concludes:—"I am directed to request Mr. Dallas will communicate to his Excellency Fernando Wood the expression of the satisfaction felt by the Prince of Wales upon receiving the resolution of the municipality of New York, and of his hope that towards the latter end of September he may be enabled to pay a visit to the city they represent, and to the mercantile community have given him so welcome a reception in 1841 and their friendly regard." The *New York Herald* of the 14th decrees a leader on the subject of the Prince's visit, and says the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to that city is occupying more of the serious attention of the public than any similar event within its recollection.

The Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the preceding page is from a photograph recently taken by Mr. John Watkins, the artist and photographer, of Parliament-street. Mr. Watkins had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace on Friday and Saturday of the week just prior to his Royal Highness's departure for Canada. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor Caulfield, and Captain Eyre, sent to the Prince of Wales, also sat to Mr. Watkins. The Earl of St. Germans and Major Teesdale had previously given sittings to the same artist, so that a series of photographs has been completed by Mr. Watkins of the Prince of Wales and of the gentlemen who officially accompany his Royal Highness to Canada.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

THE following is a list of all pensions granted between the 29th day of June, 1859, and the 30th day of June, 1860, and charged upon the Civil List. The first was granted August 29, 1860, and all the rest January 16, 1860:—

Miss Catherine Mary Molloy, Mrs. Mary Ann Molloy, and Miss Molloy (in addition to the pension of £50 granted to them in 1853).—In consideration of the long and meritorious services of their late father in the Navy, and of their present distressed circumstances.

Miss Caroline Lavlor, Miss Louisa Lavlor, Miss Amelia Lavlor, Miss Adeline Lavlor, Miss Clarinda Lavlor, and Miss Jane Lavlor (sisters of the late Dr. Dionysius Lardner).—£120 in equal proportions.—In consideration of their late brother's labours in the cause of science, and of their scanty means.

Mrs. Helen Gillvery (daughter of Hopmer, the painter).—£100.—In consideration of the loss of her father's property as detailed in the memorial.

Dr. Robert Bickey.—£100.—In consideration of his exertions to aid and promote the establishment of his metallurgical operations in Australia.

Mr. Edward Atherstone.—£25.—(In addition to the pension of £75 granted to him in 1851.)—In consideration of his great services to literature and of his advanced age.

Miss Julia Pardoe.—£100.—In consideration of thirty years' toil in the field of literature, by which she has contributed both to cultivate the public taste and to support a family by her own exertions.

Mrs. Ellen Bennett.—£50.—In consideration of the services of her late husband, Certain Bennett, in the construction of the stars-lenses, and the improvement of British intrusts and of science, during twenty-five years, on the coast of Africa, where he died of fever at the early age of thirty-two.

Dr. Robert Bigsby.—£100.—In consideration of his great services and contributions to the literature of his profession.

The Rev. Henry Logan.—£100.—In consideration of his contributions to the instrumental literature of the country, and his pecuniary losses and depression in consequence of the loss of his eyesight.

Mrs. Lucy Ann Hastings.—In consideration of the labours of her late husband, Bishop of Antigua, and of her distressing position, left with a family of seven children entirely unprovided for.

Mrs. Catherine Linden (daughter of the late Henry Cort).—£50.—In consideration of the public services which have secured to the country from her late father's inventions in the manufacture of iron, and of the large fortune which he sacrificed in the public service.

Miss Caroline Cort (daughter of the late Henry Cort).—£50.—(The same observations apply as in the preceding pension to the name of Miss Caroline Cort.)

Mrs. Janet Taylor.—£50.—In consideration of her benevolent labours among the working classes, and of the loss of her property in connection with the bank which she is placed by the death of her husband.

Mrs. Susan Lee Hall.—In consideration of the great benefits conferred on naval science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Bentham.

Mrs. Charlotte Bowcock.—£50 (in addition to the pension of £50 granted to her in 1858).—In consideration of the long services of her late husband, and father-in-law, as British Consuls in the United States and South America respectively.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.—Sir R. Murchison, in stating the results of the inquiry into the subject of the supply of coal, observed that the fact that this country exported upwards of 60,000,000 tons of coal annually was enough to show those who were unacquainted with the vast carboniferous resources of the kingdom. It was, however, known that there were yet large unworked strata, and no probable period of exhaustion could be arrived at.

From a list of 1000 marriages in Paris taken from the registers of the 81st Civil, it appears that in 52 of them the bride was between fifteen and sixteen; in 166, from sixteen to seventeen; 219, from eighteen to nineteen; 259, twenty to twenty-one; 189, twenty-two to twenty-three; 69, twenty-four to twenty-five; 31, twenty-six to twenty-seven; 16, twenty-eight to twenty-nine; 18, thirty to thirty-one; 4, thirty-two to thirty-three; 3, thirty-four to thirty-five; 2, thirty-six to thirty-seven; and 1, from thirty-eight to thirty-nine years.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

GARIBALDI'S FLYING COLUMN.

GENERAL TURR's column, to which our Special Artist had attached himself, left Palermo, as previously stated, towards the close of last month, its supposed destination being Syracuse. The 21st and 22nd were spent at Misilmeri. On the following morning the troops were again in motion, reaching



SWORD OF HONOUR, PRESENTED TO MARSHAL M'MAHON.

Villafrati at half-past seven. Here the column halted till the 26th, the illness of General Turr, who, finally, had to be replaced by Colonel Bosco, thus place our Special Artist sends us an illustration—"Our Artist in Bivouac before the near Villafrati"—which is engraved on the first page of this Number.

An exploration of the interior of Sicily has its risks as well as its difficulties, and of these our Artist seems to have his share. Thus the Special Correspondent of the *Post* writes from Vallelunga, on the 8th inst., as follows:—"*Apropos* of brigands—two friends of mine, of whom one is the pictorial Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, left Girgenti four days ago, when returning from a little village, or rather from a group of farmhouses, the property of a certain Count Pasca, of Palermo, situated at a very short distance from Vallelunga. They were attacked by a party of six, but fortunately they were able to make their escape by the speed of the horses in their car.

The *Times* correspondent gives some further particulars of the flying column's progress. He writes from Caltanissetta on the 3rd inst., as follows:—

"The scarcity of villages in this centre part makes the march of a column in the middle of summer, without tents, and in a country almost devoid of trees except in the immediate neighbourhood of villages, a matter of serious difficulty. No movement is practicable except very early in the morning and late in the afternoon, for you must contrive to find shelter during the heat of the day, when, above all in the time of sirocco, is overpowering. The march from Vallelunga to S. Caterina across the first great spur is one of the most difficult—indeed, some Sicilian miles about twenty-three kilometres, three-fourths of which is a steep ascent. It was trying for a force composed in a great measure of troops not accustomed to marching, and only imperfectly provided with shoes. The day was one of the most oppressive and evening brought no change for the better. Yet it was necessary to continue the march. About six o'clock the column was in marching order; but the number of carts which had been promised never appeared, the general of a fatiguing, did not augur well for the march. That elasticity of step which had hitherto distinguished the Volunteer, did not belong, and even was under the influence of oppressive heat, without a breath of wind, and for the first time that air of languor was apparent which distinguishes the regular conscript soldier in march from the young volunteer full of spirit, and lightly accoutred. Vallelunga, as the name itself indicates, lies at the extremity of a long valley at the foot of the main chain of the Madonia, and is traversed by the first rivulets of one of the most considerable rivers of Sicily, the Platani, which enters the sea between Lisana and Girgenti.

"After a few miles in a valley, which is narrow as well as long, and is inclosed between high mountains, the river is traversed by a stone bridge. Although but three or four miles had been passed, there was a general rush towards the river to find water, which is rather difficult at this time of the year. Fortunately the assertion of the guides, that the river contained nothing but stagnant water, proved untrue; but had it been otherwise it would have been impossible to restrain our thirsty volunteers. After passing the bridge the first ascent begins, short, but rather difficult. By the time the top of it had been reached night had set in, still and calm, with a glorious moon above, but without a breath of air. It was almost impracticable, even to those who were on horseback. The columns of dust which the march of the troops raised on the ill-kept, parched road remained suspended long after the extensive line had passed; still the majority kept up their pluck, and many a footworn and weary youth limped after the column rather than be left behind. But the sight of the many carts with sick began, nevertheless, to exercise considerable attraction on the weary troop, and at each halt there were numbers of aspirants to rest from among the young volunteers. The old Coccistore and the Swiss company of riflemen marched away as if they were in the best condition. It often struck me that the country people have very indifferent ideas of distances which are the most familiar to them; thus, according to their statements, it was only a matter of miles to the top: elastic miles they were, to be sure, and we thought the assent never would have ended. Had it not been for this general longing to arrive at the Fundaco, or inn of Landro, where the Staff Corps were prepared, there would have been much to admire on the road, which winds up on the side of a gorge traversed by a torrent, passing now close to it, and now behind the rocks. After the long procession of cultivated mountain slopes, one would have felt considerable relief in seeing at last some trees; but, as I said before, no one was disposed to admire anything, and every one felt that ill humour coming over him which seizes you when you toil without seeing an end to your toil.

"We arrived at eleven p.m., and it was midnight before all were at rest. Revelli sounded again at three a.m., and although it was to be sure to get the column started. Many more applicants had presented themselves for carts than could be accommodated, and the result was that nine-tenths had to be left behind until carts could be sent up to fetch them. In the midst of the night the wounded National Guard of Piana Cosetina came to meet the column and present its respects. As this rather augmented the dust they were sent forward to announce our arrival.

"The day was just breaking when we reached the top of the pass, unenclosed; it has never been known to snow here even. The difficulty for some time was to fix the eye in any particular direction, so wonderful was the effect of this new atmosphere; but soon all eyes were directed towards the east, where the gigantic mass of Mount Etna appeared towering high above all its companions, with the ruggedness of its rugged sides sprinkled with bands of snow. We were more than 3000 feet above the sea; the middle ground rose the chain of the Madonie to the height of 5000 or 6000 feet; and yet far away in the background there was the giant of volcanoes."

The column was to remain for some time, a week probably, at Caltanisetti, which it reached at the conclusion of this march.

SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF MAGENTA BY THE INHABITANTS OF AUTUN.

SHORTLY after the battle of Magenta, the inhabitants of the town and district of Autun, in the department of the Seine et Loire, of which M'Mahon was the representative, in that great fight, is a native, determined upon raising a subscription for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the distinguished son of the new Marshal's conduct; and it was soon decided that the said testimonial should consist of a sword in commemoration of the Italian victory. In consequence of much unavoidable delay in its execution, and of some routine difficulties surrounding the presentation, which it was hoped would take place on the first Magenta anniversary (the 4th of June), the sword was only presented to the Duke on the 19th instant at the head-quarters of the army at Chilons, of which the distinguished Marshal has at present the command. A description from the municipality of Autun, accompanied by a fine design of this splendid work of art, M. Schoneverks, who had been sent with the offering to the Marshal's residence at the camp, where they were received with the utmost courtesy by the Marshal and his family.

This sword of honour is happily conceived and well executed. On the handle are two draped figures, representing France and Italy. At the feet of France, represented as a female of strength and security, Italy is seen crouching in a position indicating fear. The danger she dreads is symbolized by a serpent, which, issuing from a lower part of the hilt; the upper part is composed of a winged Victory placing a crown of laurels on the head of France, and a corresponding one on the escutcheon of the arms of the Marshal. In the middle of the guard the Imperial eagle, with its head artistically turned fiercely towards the serpent, opens its wings; and under the eagle is the word "Magenta," of fine brilliants. On the opposite side of the hilt are a figure symbolical of strength, the army of Autun, and the glorious deeds of 1859; of the victory to which the Duke owes his title. The guard, the cupuille, and the handle are, moreover, furnished with ornaments of refined taste, which, although possessing their share of grace and style, are not too striking to affect the prominence naturally desired for the allegorical personages. The figures are in frosted gold, upon a gold ground.

On the blade is an inscription recording the fact that the sword was presented to the Marshal by the city and district of Autun. The extremity of the sheath is also richly ornamented in the style of the Renaissance, with a group of figures of armour.

The idea of the artist, M. Schoneverks, to whom is due the credit of this happy design, is grand, appropriate, and is also associated with much grace the glory of the hero of Magenta with the glory of France, and has added by this work to his well-merited reputation as a sculptor remarkable for his taste and for the purity and elevation of his artistic execution, proved by the presence of many of his works in the Palace of Industry. The entire ornamentation was executed by M. Wesse, and the carving to M. Honoré, both gentlemen advantageously known in the world of art, and who have contributed their full share towards rendering the Marshal's sword of honour a model of grace and perfection.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the international congress of chemists, which was to have been held last spring, is fixed to meet at Carlsruhe on the 3rd of September. The object of the meeting is declared to be all eminent chemists, and especially to professors of chemistry in public schools and colleges.

SOCIETE ROYALE DES ANTIQUAIRES DU NORD.—From the last published list of the regal, noble, and learned societies of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, it appears that the British Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, it appears that the Hibbons Fellows (members foundators) of this society are now:—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Amherst, Mr. B. Botfield, Mr. John Brown (Fellow of the Geographical Society), the John Bowring, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Lord Dufferin, Lord Elphinstone, the Earl of Fife, Mr. Hodson Gurney, Dr. John Griffith, Lord Hyndford, Sir R. Monketon, the Duke of Northumberland, Lee (of Hartwell House), Sir R. Mackenzie, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir John R. Mr. Louis H. Petit, Sir Thomas Phillipps, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Thomas Phillipps

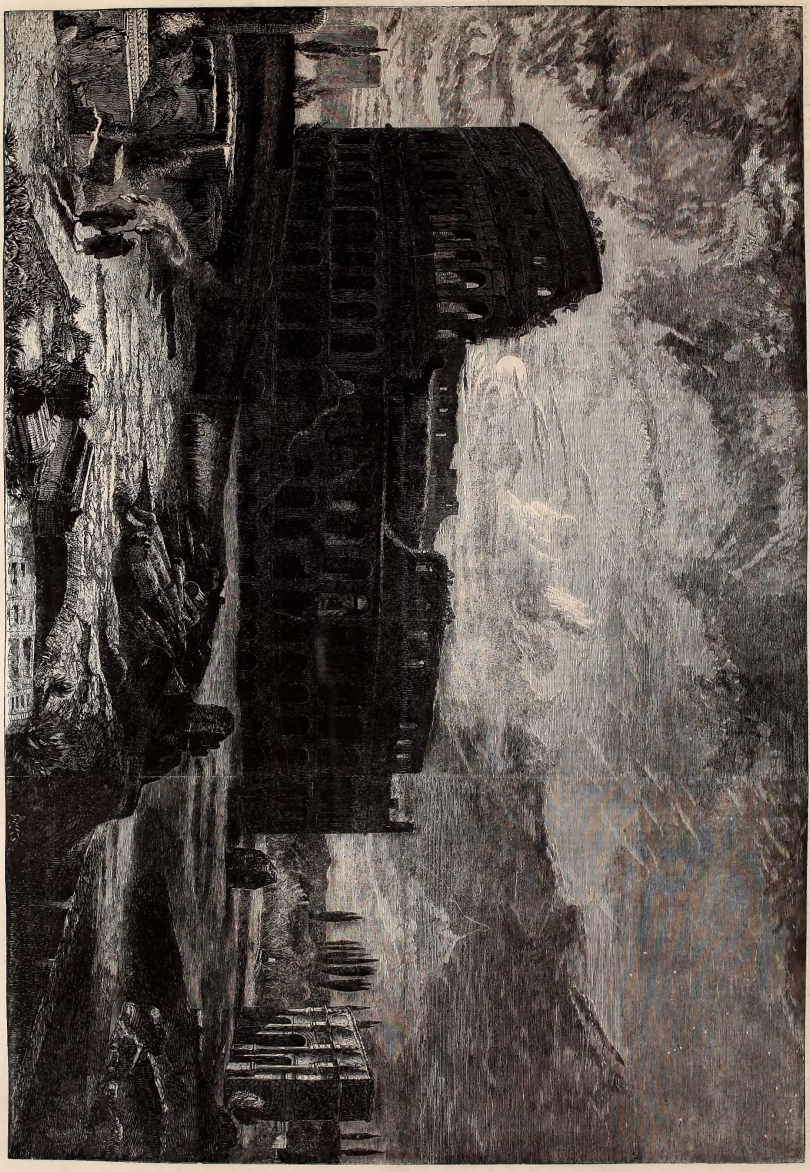
GOODWOOD.

See the course throng'd with saucer, the sports are begun.—C. BIDDIS.

Hills that adjoin the Duke of Richmond's park, and was more numerously attended. But it is not our intention to dwell upon the sport, which has been duly recorded in the newspapers, referring to it as a gathering of the million, to which the majority are attracted quite as much for the beauty of the scenery, the purity of the air, and the splendid *coup d'œil*, as for the racing. What can exceed the view from the top of the Grand Stand? The English Channel, with Selsea Bill, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, yachts to the naked eye; bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly-cultivated vales; the swelling promontory, and the lovely glen appear in quick succession to animate and give interest to the prospect; while the extensive forests and plantations which overspread it in every direction, the pasture land with which it is contracted, give to it a rural and a rich diversity of appearance. Nor will the antiquarian be unmindful of ancient and modern arts; the palace, the poor, fail to be interested as he traces the Roman encampment on the South Downs, pauses to look at the cross erected by Bishop Rede in 1270, views the Cathedral and the Isle of Wight, the richly-ornamented tombs, the exquisitely carved choir, the finely-executed pictures and portraits, the beautiful altar of Grinling workmanship, the marble monuments, and the sepulchral stones adorned with brass. Here the poet Collins, who wrote such exquisite odes in the language, Hayley, denounced by Byron, and Huskisson, the practical statesman, are buried. Flaxman's tablet to the unfortunate Chatterton, the boy poet, and a full-length marble statue of the ill-fated senator, will be looked at with that respect and veneration due to their talents. Independent of the beauties of nature which characterise this meeting, we might refer to the brilliant assembly that congregate in the Grand Stand and in the paddock (of which more anon), the family circle, according to the poet, "leads enchantment to the view") gives the scene the appearance of a highly-ornamented flower garden filled with parterres of pink, yellow, rose, white, orange, crimson, scarlet, blue, violet, sable-green, and azure. A bon mot that we have not enjoyed to the latter colour will rank as worthy of record. "Green has quite superseded nature," remarked one of a crème de la crème of society. "Yes," replied a lisping guardsman, "one might call it truly say—Anno Domini 1859, *Nemex est ton*; 1860, *nemexis ton*." With this bright thought we proceed to note the residence of the Duke of Richmond, which includes the three contiguous estates of Goodwood, Halnaker, and Westhampnett. The first was purchased about the year 1720 by Charles, son of Henry Duke of Portsmouth, by the "merry Monarch," upon whom the dignity of Duke was conferred. Halnaker and Westhampnett came into the family until 1765, when it was added by the third Duke of Richmond to the other entailed estates. Westhampnett, which comprises upwards of eighteen hundred acres, is also purchased by the same noble family. Halnaker House, which was built in the reign of Henry VIII., is now a perfect ruin, and is the only spot on this large and well-wooded tract of that castellated style peculiar to the age of the Tudors. In one of those beautiful yet ephemeral works of the day—the Almanac—we find "A Legend of Halnaker," which contains a very graphic account of the visit of the unfortunate Edward VI. to this place in 1551. The park contained a considerable timber, and a splendid avenue of Spanish chestnut-trees. The manor-house of Westhampnett, formerly the property of Sir Hendrie Apsley Bart., was purchased and converted into a union workhouse; and let those who cavil at the present poor-law system only visit this establishment, and they will find that every comfort and luxury which can be had by the aged, sickly, and bodily wants of their destitute brethren are dispensed with the most liberal hand. They will find happy and contented old soldiers cheerful, well fed, and cleanly attired; test their knowledge of the Bible and it will be found that many of those, poor in the eyes of the world, who have chosen the "one thing that is needful," are rich in treasures far above earthly value. Return we to Goodwood, which in the Domesday MSS. is thus described:—"The Church of Elisabeth, Goodwood Manor, with its appendages, and two houses, four gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of park land, ten of arable, five hundred of pasture, and three hundred of wood." The original mansion, a Gothic structure, of which no painting or print is in existence, was pulled down by an edifice erected under the direction of Sir William Chambers, and which now forms part of the present building. In 1800 the third Duke of Richmond, who was a great patron of the arts, and who had expended a large sum upon the improvement of the estate, commenced those additions and alterations which have produced the present noble domain. The house consists of a principal front, with a colonnade; a portrico of six Doric pillars supports another of an equal number of Ionic, and a third, pedimental stone, extending nearly one hundred and seventy feet, and terminated by two towers with hemispherical roofs; the wings, each presenting a front of a hundred and ten feet, are also terminated by similar towers. With the exception of the façade, which formed part of the building erected by Sir William Chambers, the whole of the interior



"MOUNTAIN GLOOM—THE PASS OF GLENCOE," BY A. P. NEWTON IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE EGOTISTS' ROOM," BY F. T. PETTELT, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION—SEE PAGE 96.

THE FARM.

THE rain, which set in again towards the middle of last week, has helped on the aftermath, but made both the hay and crop prospects once more exceedingly critical. We never remember such a sodden, wretched sort of summer; and the hay in many parts has no colour and still less fragrance. The farmers are working up their wheat stocks very close, and even a 57s. 7d. average fails to bring out average samples. In Silesia heavy rains have done much damage to the cut corn; at Riga the weather has been wet, but no damage reported as yet. Crops are promising in Odessa, which, like Poland, has a pretty nearly escaped the locust scourge. In Spain the harvest is satisfactory; and in Portugal a good average is anticipated, but much wanted.

The Highland Agricultural Society holds its meeting at Dumfries on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and the two first of those days will find the Yorkshire agriculturists in the showyard at Pontefract. The Yorkshire part of the Midland district is fixed for Wednesday next.

The Dublin Spring show, and cut such a poor figure at Canterbury, produced a splendid average of £84 12s. 10s. at Mr. Chaloner's sale. The highest-priced female was Miss Warlaby (by Baron Warlaby from Ophelia by Hamlet), who completed her eighth year that day, and was knocked down to Mr. Wallis for 250gs. Mr. Barnes, who is quite the Richard Booth of Ireland, out of respect to Ophelia, whom he still considers to have been the best cow, gave 200gs. for her nine weeks' granddaughter May Queen, by Dr. M'Hale; and as Sheet Anchor, by Harbinger, headed the bulls' bidders at 350gs. to Mr. Tyrie's nod, the sire of Miss Warlaby and her son and daughter was 280gs. Bonny Lass, by Ringwould, and her daughter Bon Ard, by Sir Samuel, averaged 285 guineas; and Lady Portia, May Dew, and Pearl, by Hopewell and Harbinger, from Hamlet cows, Julia, Lady Figot, May Maid, Forget-me-Not, and Juliana, all looked 60 guineas and upwards. Mr. Pawlett went in for May 90 guineas, and Rifaid Wreath 31 guineas; and Mr. Howard Vyse secured the Duke of Leinster from Mr. Barnes in conjunction with his "confederate." Mr. Robinson for May Maid; but we are glad to see Mr. Robinson had sufficient public-spirited and spirit to keep nearly all the other lots on their own side of the Channel. Mr. Stewart, of Southwick's sale, with all its Rose of Autumn and Fame old Cheery blood," comes off on Tuesday; the day before the Highland show at Dumfries, from which place, as well as Dalkeith, regular coaches will start; and on December 31st Mr. Stratford holds a still larger sale of Mr. Duddings of Panton's herd, which amounts to nearly 100 head. Its foundation was laid with Milton Children in 1829, and Rose, Booth, and Townley blood has been steadily infused into it ever since.

The Canterbury meeting preceding Southdown ewes has been confirmed at Chichester. Lord Walsingham separated the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Rasaman in Kent; but here it was all that the latter gentleman could do to get rid of the Duke, who was quite out of luck with his rams, as Mr. Rigden beat him for both prizes in both classes. The Chichester show will be held on the ground of Mr. H. Paine's, both let and sold well. At the former place a ram was sold for 28 gs., and one ewe let for a month at 15 gs.; and, at the latter, the ram lambs were in great request, and averaged about 40 gs. The sale of Mr. Gillett's Cotswold shearling rams—which have faces and legs as good as Mr. Druce's—attracted numerous customers, desire—was very successful, and several out of the sixty ranged from 50 gs. to 75 gs. One of Mr. Druce's averaged 62 gs., and the sixty-five ewes fifty-two at £16. 1os. The lettings and sales for next week include Mr. Lane's Cotswolds, on Monday; Mr. Fletcher's, of Shipton, on Wednesday; and Mr. Druce's 220 Cotswolds and Leicester shearlings. Mr. Garne's Oxford Downs are to be let by private contract, and may be seen every day this week in connection with the Chichester show. I have to record the death of the venerable Mr. Samuel Druce, one of the earliest and staunchest supporters of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, and one of the founders of the Oxfordshire Down flock, which had been in such a weakly state for some time past that he felt compelled to withdraw the counter the Royal Agricultural Society, whose his place was taken by his son; and a fall from a carriage, about a fortnight since, accelerated his death, which took place in his seventy-second year.

The winners of the head prize for the grass and clover mowing-machine at Salisbury, Burgess and Key (Patent Reaper Company, by, is a Barnard), form a very seasonable illustration, along with the machine in question, of the present number of the Farmer's Magazine. The partnership between them was formed in 1849, and in 1850 they brought out the American churn, called Anthony's patent, which won the head prize at the Exeter Show in 1850, at Hyde Park in 1851, and at four other Royal gatherings, to say nothing of local ones. It is said that upwards of 10,000 of them have been sold in England and the colonies. In 1851 this successful venture was followed up by a reaper, and M'Cormick's American was the one they determined upon bringing over. Every year from the date of the first trial of M'Cormick in Hyde Park before the firm succeeded in doing away with the enormous labour of raking off the grass and corn machine-reaped, reducing the attendance on it to a mere boy capable of driving a pair of horses. A reward of the Royal Society's first prize at the trial at Leigh Court, where it cut a swath of nearly 5 feet 6 inches, was confirmed at Salisbury in 1857, and it is now in full use in the Vale of Aylesbury. The average performance of it is about fifteen acres per day—a most important matter, now that the weather is so shaking and uncertain. The combination implement for grass and clover is also of Transatlantic production, and it has been very much improved since last year, when it carried off the special prize at Chelmsford. It is a mixture of Bentalls and Crosskill and Victorines, besides the Canterbury and Norwich prizes. At the latter place the competition evidenced a very trying year of black and white," or, in other words, sanfoin and rye-grass, and the work of the winning mower was very efficient. The works at Brentwood are now entirely devoted to the purposes of reapers and mowers, and Parkes's steel digging-forks are also a very important specialty of the firm.

Apropos of the Canterbury meeting, we may also mention that the gate price, which was was last year by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, has been awarded to Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. John Booth, of Killerby, was second, and highly commended for a pole, whose merits have been already adjusted by means of a mower and manufactured by Mr. Busby, of Bedale. The Kentish men, or men of Kent (we forget the logical distinction between the terms), are very sore about the failure of their ploughs, and have now made a comforting discovery, to the effect that the plough-tackle, and not the inefficiency of the implement, was to blame for "a failure more apparent than real." This is the old story of the diner-out who always puts his wife's morning mistakes down to "it must have been that salmon." However, they have sent a friendly challenge to Mr. Hornsby to try his plough on a piece of stiff land in Mid Kent against the old Kentish plough as improved. We are glad to find that the flat has shew receipts (£2730) were not worse than they have been at preceding meetings, and with its £6187, and Warwick, with its £5461, were bumpers; but Canterbury does not fall so far short of Chelmsford's £2988, and it is splendid in comparison with Lewes's £1184.

The South Kensington Museum was visited last week by 10,666 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 4,759; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 809; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1178; one students' evening (Wednesday), 164.

Last Saturday morning notices were posted at the southern media drainage works in the Newcross-road, Deptford, which operations have been suspended for six weeks, requiring the men formerly engaged to resume work at six o'clock this morning, when the work will be pushed forward as quickly as possible.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FOUR-AND-TWENTY GAME.—The committee of the Manchester Chess Society have determined to give a prize for the best problem submitted to them, under the following conditions viz.:—1. Each competitor may submit six problems. 2. No problem shall consist of less than three, or more than five moves. 3. Every problem submitted shall be placed in the hands of the committee before the 31st day of August next. 4. The problem shall be original, and which has not been previously published, or which is not the original composition of the author. 5. The problem which shall be adjudged by the committee to be the best in conformity with the above conditions, and which is followed by any special condition as to the mode in which mate is to be effected." 6. The local committee will publish in the report of the proceedings such of the problems submitted as they may consider worthy of publication; and no competitor shall publish any problem until after the publication of the annual report.

T. G. (Ramsgate).—Received.

C. C. (Ramsgate).—Communications shall be attended to shortly in "The Editor." 2. The Chess Player's Chronicle is not so much so as it was. We have had no news.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 836, by C. C., Lionel, Toby, B. B. S., G. W. M. P., Rahael, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Omega, Rook, Mac, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, and Last, Dick, F. C., Dartford, Jun., Carlisle, Sol, Edie, Jack, and L. W. Byrne, Leeds.

[FOR, B. S., Malton, Derwent, C. Schlichter, Eulis, W. W. G., S. Y. E., Hamlet, Rob Roy, U. M. E., G. V., Paddy, J. Jervis, Jun., Hereward, W. F., G. A. B., Case, Old Boy, H. N. C., Stamps, Schoolgirl, Hatfield, T. F. S., Surrey, F. G., Major W., Subscriber, Mac, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, and Last, Dick, F. C., Dartford, Jun., B. W., R. B., Alpha, Gamma, Delta, J. T. T., Trinity College, Dublin, Rahael, Chevalier, Cecily, A Chess Novice, W. H. Bailey, John Bull, a Bedlamite, a Member of the Stratford Institute are correct. All others are wrong.

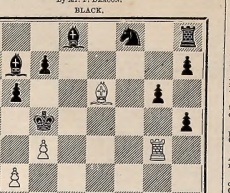
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 836.

WHITE.	BLACK.	
1. Kt to Q B 8th	1. Any move	
2. Q to K B 4th	K takes Kt	2. Q takes Q P. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 838.

By Mr. F. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Games in the match lately played between Mr. KOLISCH and Mr. MAUD, an amateur of the London Chess Club.

GAME VI.

King's Gambit.—(Remove White's Q Kt's pawn the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. K R to Q 4th	Q Kt takes Q B P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	26. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th	27. P to Q 6th	K R to Q Kt 7th
4. P takes P	P takes P	28. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 4th
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	29. P to Q 7th	R to Q sq
6. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	Each player has exercised the obvious move in his power, by Kt to K 4th (ch), &c.)	
7. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. R to Q R 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd	31. B takes R	Kt takes R
9. Castles	Castles	32. B to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	33. B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
11. Q to K sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd	34. B to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 5th	35. B to K 3rd	P to K 5th
13. Q to K R 4th	B takes Kt	36. B to K R 8th	B takes Q P
14. K Kt takes B	P to K 6th	37. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
15. Q takes Q	Q R takes Q	38. B to K R 7th	R to Q Kt 2nd
16. Q B takes P	R to K sq	39. B to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
17. R takes B	Kt to Q 2nd	40. B to Q B 3rd	K to K 2nd
18. B to Q B 3rd	K R to K 7th	41. B to Q 2nd	R to Q Kt 3rd
19. B to Q 3rd	R to Q 7th	42. K to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th
20. B to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	43. K to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 7th
21. P to Q B 3rd	R to Q Kt 7th	44. K to Q 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
22. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P	45. K to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 8th (ch),
23. P takes P	K R takes Q Kt P	46. K to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
24. Q R takes Q B P	Q Kt to K 4th	And wins.	

GAME VII.

(Remove White's Q Kt pawn the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 6th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt takes K P	P to Q B 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B takes B	B takes B
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. It takes Q B P	Kt to Q 4th
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K P	(Had Black at once 17 played P to Q B 4th, the game would have probably been of the same character as the one given.)	
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	17.	P to Q 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	18. K to Q B 2nd	P takes P
8. P to K 5th	B to K 2nd	19. P takes P (ch)	K to K sq (best)
9. P to Q 5th	P takes P	20. B takes Kt	B to K 3rd
10. P to K 6th	P to K B 3rd	(double ch)	
11. P to Q 6th	P takes B	21. Q to Q B 3rd, and wins.	
12. D takes B	P takes B		
13. Q to K 5th	Q to K 2nd	20. R to Q B 8th (ch)	
14. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q Kt 3rd	(The only move.)	
15. K R to Q sq	P to Q 4th		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1120.—By W. T. PIERCE.

White: K at Kt 8th, Q at K 3rd, R at K B 8th and K B 5th and R 4th, Kt at K R 2nd, P at K B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 3rd, Bs at K B 7th and Q R 5th, Bs at K R 8th and K B 2nd, Kts at K R 5th and K 7th; P s at K R 6th, K 3rd, and Q B 4th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1160.—By the same Author.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q 3rd and Q R 6th; P s at K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q 4th, and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q 3rd; P s at K 2nd, K B 6th, and K 5th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1161.

White: K at Q B 8th, Q at K R 6th, P s at Q Kt 7th.

Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Q at K R 8th.

The above is a positional example by Messrs. Kling and Horwitz, the Beaumont and Fletcher of chess problem composition, who gave it with the accompanying remark, "Remarkable for the lure, Black is to draw the game," and subsequently published a solution of singular ingenuity and elegance. Our acute correspondent, Captain Jenkins, has, however, detected that, against the best play on White's side, Black cannot positively avert the mate. The stipulations, therefore, now are—*White to play and win the game.*

The *Toulonnais* says that on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Toulon their Majesties will be entertained with an international regatta, and that an immense number of strangers, attracted by the arsenal—the accumulation of half a century—will be burnt up to find quality to the scene.

By direction of the War Department a new magazine is to be erected, and certain improvements are to be carried out forthwith, at Tilbury Fort, under the superintendence of the Royal Engineer Department at Chatham. A new storehouse for munitions of war is also to be erected at North Woolwich, opposite the Royal Arsenal.

The French Academy has decreed the Halphen prize for the most remarkable work in a literary and historical point of view, and at the same time the most worthy in a moral sense, to M. Emile Bonnechose, for his "History of England." This is the first time the prize has been bestowed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Palmerston has presented £50 as his donation to the National Rifle Association.

The annual July election at Winchester College took place during last week, and was brought to a close on Thursday.

The Colonial Church and School Society have established an English chaplaincy for the marines at Malta.

The question of a glass covering for the Royal Exchange, to protect the merchants from the weather, is still receiving attention.

Mr. St. Vincent Beltz has returned from Scilloa to Pola, and is succeeded as Consul at Scilloa by Mr. Dupuis, now Vice-Consul at Naples.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 1,243,800lbs., an increase of 124,800lbs., compared with the previous statement.

A rumour is prevalent in the United States that the Mormons contemplate emigrating from Utah to one of the East India Islands.

The English service in Constantinople is to be performed in the first week of September by the Bishop of Winchester, for the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles will confirm in Germany this year, for the Bishop of London—Rudesheim, in August.

The French Academy, at its last sitting, fixed as the subject of the prize of eloquence for the year 1861 the Intimate of Sirac.

Mr. Divett, after a long representation of the Liberal party in Exeter, has signified his intention of retiring at the next election.

Charles Duncombe Pennington, Esq., her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Poti, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul in Algeria.

The Queen has approved of Don Narciso Perez-Petinto as Vice-Consul at Acapulco for Mayeil for Queen of Spain.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, has forwarded a liberal donation to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, under the command of Captain Allen Young, sailed from Cowes Roads yesterday week on her surveying voyage at first Greenland, then round Iceland.

One of the new class of gun-boats for her Majesty's service was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Lampert, at Workington, last week. It was the first vessel ever built at Workington.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that at the last examinations of candidates for direct commissions at Chelsea, out of 461 candidates only about 60 were found to be competents of the examination.

The ceremony of enthroning the Archbishop of York took place in the manner of former days yesterday week. The Mayor and the Corporation subsequently presented a congratulatory address to the Archbishop.

It is stated that the communication between Stratford-on-Avon and Birmingham by the Great Western Railway will be opened early next month.

Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, some of which contain severe remarks on the slave institutions of the United States, have been burnt in the Virginia Courthouse.

Yesterday week Thomas M'Donald, George Armitage, and John Watson, privates in the West York Rifles, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for drilling on Sunday.

The steam-ship *Leinster*, the first of four new packets to run between Holyhead and Kingstown, ran a trial-trip to the Nore and back last Saturday, and the results of the trial were completely satisfactory.

Three privates of the West York Rifles, named Thomas Barrat, Theodus Roberts, and Thomas Hall, were sentenced to seven days' trial at Glasgow for guarding a volunteer with whom they had been fraternising.

Chateaubriand's sister, the Countess de Marigny, whose 100th birthday was noticed some weeks ago in a leading journal, died at Dinan, died at that place on the 17th inst.

Lady Franklin has announced the invitation of the North Atlantic Steam-ship Company to go to America in the next trip of the *Adriatic*. Her Ladyship will be the guest of Mr. H. Grinnell while in America.

In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1861, just published, the Duchess of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena are no longer down in the list of independent States. They are merged in Sardinia.

The second eclipse of the moon for this year will take place on the morning of Wednesday next, the 1st day of August. This eclipse, the fourth this year, will be visible in Great Britain and Europe.

General Marathez, the President of Nicaragua, has been compelled by ill-health to resign his office, succeeded by General Martinez, Vice-President of the Republic, and chief of the Conservative party.

By an Imperial decree of the 14th of July the Royal Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles-Lettres, at Chambéry, in Savoy, is authorised to assume the designation of "Imperial."

The Belgian Anti-Revolutionary League—which is much encouraged by the Government, and open to foreigners as well as Belgians—commences at Brussels on the 4th of September.

The price of admission to the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, on Saturdays, during the months of August, September, and October, will be reduced to sixpence each person, the same as on Mondays.

The Rev. Jacob S. Hardin was executed for wife-poisoning at Belvidere, New Jersey, United States, on the 6th of July. He admitted having given her arsenic on three occasions, but denied the fourth time.

Mdme. Lola Montes, according to the *New York Tribune*, lay at the point of death on the 3rd inst.—having been deprived of speech and motion by a paralytic stroke.

The bronze statue of General Jackman, the work of M. Elias Robert, the sculptor of the statue of the Duke d'Enghien, has just been cast. It is destined for the town of Bourges.

A Parliamentary paper published on Monday shows that within a circle of twenty miles radius, the General Post Office brings the cutters, free of the compulsion of advertising, 1,204,800 letters annually.

On Tuesday morning the remains of Lord Elphinstone were deposited in the Catacombs near Godstone, Surrey, in the presence of a numerous circle of admiring friends.

The eleven screw steam consigned ships which have been assembling at Portland during the last few days set their barbour under canvas yesterday week for a cruising voyage.

The chainmakers' strike for wages in the Newcastle district has virtually commenced, having been out a few days; six of the principal firms having acceded to the demands of the workmen.

The principal tradesmen of the West-end have, as we are informed, come to the determination to charge their customers an hour o'clock in the afternoon for Saturdays, commencing the 1st of Sept. next.

The Emperor and Empress have finished their investigations into the party riots in Ireland. All the prisoners who were identified as having taken part in the riots were committed for trial, but being released for those who had made use of firearms.

Mr. John William Caldicott, M.A., Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed has been selected as the successor of Mr. Hudson in the head-mastership of the Bristol Grammar School.

The French and Belgian Governments have concluded a convention providing for the admission of French wines and spirits at reduced duties into Belgium. A similar treaty is under consideration between the other final charges.

At the Nottingham Assizes, yesterday week, John Fenton, blacksmith, was charged with the murder of Charles Spencer, at Walkeringham, on the 6th of March. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

A communication from Munich says—"The pontifical loan has not with ten indifferent success in Bavaria, as is admitted even by the clerical journals. The subscription amounts to only one million, and most of it has been taken by the clergy."

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Gross charges (says the *Athenæum*) artificially to take place in the administration of the various branches of the most valuable and extensive collection of the kind in the world.

Some children were gathering blackberries in Somerset by a near Huddersfield, on Thursday week, when, being alarmed at the approach of a gamekeeper, they ran away, and one of them, about twelve years old, fell over a precipice into a quarry, and was killed.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THOSE intermirable paper duties! Those dreadful paper duties! Rags and bones have long been twin articles of merchandise in the shops of of marine-store dealers; but now the two seem to have become one, and every rag in the housekeeper's wastebag is turned into a bone of contention. Never was there a more anomalous, inconsistent, contradictory, paradoxical controversy than the "paper war" of 1860. A literary Chancellor of the Exchequer wants to give the people cheap paper. A literary Leader of the Opposition wants a tax of cheap paper. A journal which itself declared that it would be a gainer of forty thousand a year by the repeal of the tax is now one of the fiercest opponents of any remission of taxation, and opens its columns to paper-makers who vehemently protest against any exemption from the baneful presence of the exciseman. Was there ever such a galumatias of conflicting interests? Happy are the newspapers whose popularity remains unaffected by the repeal or by the reverse of the impost. We suppose that the duty will come off some day; meanwhile we are of Lord Fahlland's opinion, and counsel "Peace, peace, peace! There are so many things to wrangle about besides paper! Let us close the ragbag for a time, with a subdued certainty that the advocates of cheap paper will ultimately have the best of it.

By-the-way, what is this modern delusion so passionately insisted upon that paper can't be made from any material but rags? We have a tolerable memory, and can call to mind a period not so very long since when an enthusiastic papyrologist was permitted to enumerate in the columns of the very journal which now puts its faith to rags and to rags alone, no less than fifty-seven different substances admirably available for the manufacture in question. To be sure, there is some little danger of the Egyptian mummies about which we read so much lately in the raw-material field. It is well to bear in mind the rebuke administered to a German savant who boasted that he could make paper "out of anything" by an anonymous correspondent who sent him per goods waggon, a dead donkey, with a polite request to make paper out of *that*.

It is never our wish to interfere in literary squabbles, or to give currency to "Scandal about Society," as we were the first to censure in this column a very disgraceful reprint by a contemporary of some vile gossip traducing the editor and proprietor of the *Cornhill Magazine* which had appeared in an American newspaper; but we must say that we should call attention to the letter of the disagreeable topic by Mr. Thackeray in the current number of the *Cornhill*. In a poignant "Roundabout Paper," which, by the usual circumlocutory process, seemed to "screw itself into existence," the editor administers a quiet but still condign castigation to the imprudent scribe who, on the principle of the ostrich hiding his head in the sand and so thinking nobody could see his tail, imagined that he had concealed his title-deeds to a thousand miles away no one in England would ever read a syllable of it. Thus also reasoned M. Edmond About when he translated an Italian novel and published it as an original work—"Tolla." Then, to the consternation of the unskilful pirate, arose the French reviewer who discovered the plagiarism, and halted in his *repos* to exclaim, "Ahs! Monsieur About, vous avies compté sans les bibliotaires." The indiscreet correspondent of the *Cornhill* has reckoned without *his* host—the host of those envious and malicious, who were but too glad to "pass the scandal on," and to give it additional publicity.

The hasty fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, and was most brilliantly successful. The stalls were presided over by some of the most distinguished and popular performers in the histrionic profession, among whom Mrs. Stirling, Miss Swanborough, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon appeared to be for the nonce the most successful in a commercial point of view. The "takings" of the lady stallkeepers were exceedingly large; and, on the other hand, the gentlemen of the profession who went in for the management of "Cheap Johns" and "Aunt Sallies" saw their industry and energy rewarded by very bountiful returns. Mr. Paul Bedford was a marvellous "Cheap John," and Mr. J. Took won golden opinions from all sorts of people by his improvisation of a horrific German melodrama in connection with a peepshow. A literary as well as a dramatic and artistic interest was lent to the proceedings by Mr. Benjamin Webster's recitation of an eloquent address written expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Bell.

The veteran dramatist's name has set out once more in the list of his friends and admirers—whose name must be legion—to view an elaborate drawing which he has just completed, entitled "The Worship of Bacchus." We record this to take leave to say that we have seen a cut of the drawing this week; but many days will not elapse ere we shall be enabled to present, the latest of the productions of the artistic Nestor, in detail.

No confidence need be violated in referring to the report long circulated, but which has now assumed an aspect of certainty, that the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* has changed hands, and that the learned and sound old Tory has laid down that onerous post in favour of an erudite gentleman from the north, a Mr. MacPherson, which will be doubtless highly considered ornaments to Scottish literary society has thus been transplanted from his native heath—we perceive that the void (necessarily) created will be filled, so far as the "Modern Athens" is concerned, by an eminent Edinburgh publisher who has been bold enough to go back to his native land. Mr. James Hannay, already well known as a novelist, and regarded by many as a successful to Edinburgh, there to reside permanently and to edit one of the best-known Tory papers published in that city. England is decidedly the loser by the migration of one of her most accomplished adopted children: but we trust that Mr. Hannay's secession from the south is not considered as a "Lo, the poor Indian!" affair. For we look on the metropolis of literature and art; but in actuality there is but one metropolis of Anglo-Saxon letters, and that is London. "Trot chemin même à Rome," says the old proverb; and the goal of every literary man should be Fleet-street.

How many of our readers are not of the Upper Ten Thousand permitted to peruse a genuine Royal letter! Who does not remember the curiosity that was excited in 1848 when the *Revue Rétrospective* published portions of the correspondence between the Royal families of France and England—a correspondence which had been discovered in the portfolio of Louis-Philippe's secretary on the flight of that unfortunate King from the Tuileries. Through a more legitimate channel the entire public have been lately enabled to see the kindly and generous letter addressed by her Majesty the Queen in answer to Mr. Buchanan's note inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. "My good friend," begins the good Queen of England, and in "ever your good friend" she concludes her cordial communication to the American President. In amusing contradistinction to the simple but affectionate style of the mistress of earth's mightiest empire comes the official letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, in which the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs resorts as "the undersigned" to all the *gravia* and verbiage and periphrases consecrated by so many ages of *gravitas* and pedantry.

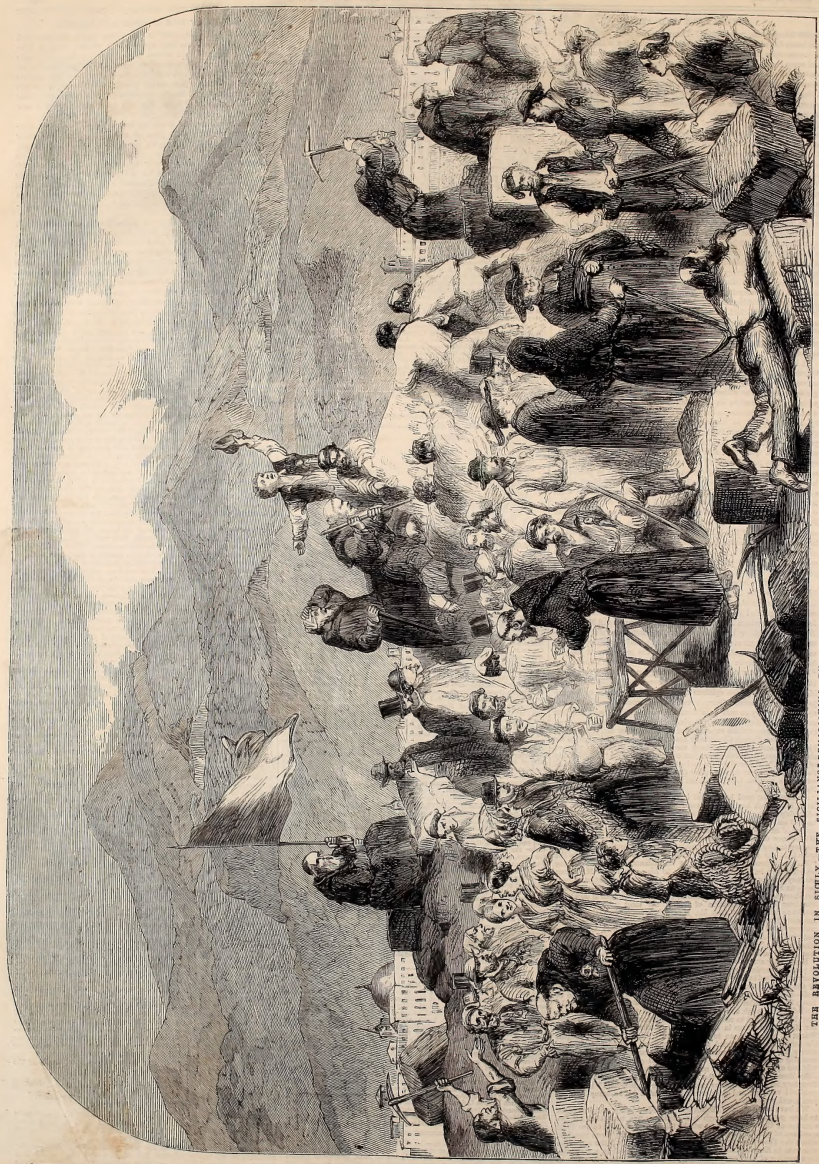
We have had a "Slang Dictionary" published lately, which appears to have gone already through two editions. We trust that on the occasion of the next issue care will be taken to insert the choice little specimen of political *argot* exemplified in the "laying down pipe" to which the *Times* has given the stamp of notoriety in a letter about the good Queen of England, and in "ever your good friend" she concludes her cordial communication to the American President. In amusing contradistinction to the simple but affectionate style of the mistress of earth's mightiest empire comes the official letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, in which the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs resorts as "the undersigned" to all the *gravia* and verbiage and periphrases consecrated by so many ages of *gravitas* and pedantry.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, G.C.B.

THE Right Hon. Sir John Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H., and P.C., thirteenth Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Haddington, in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Elphinstone, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, late Governor of Bombay, died on the 19th inst., at his temporary residence, 26, Wood-street, Cheapside, King-street, St. James's: he left Bombay in the middle of August, as it was hoped in improved health, and reached London on the 12th ult., after a fatiguing voyage, which he long outlasted fatally. Lord Elphinstone was the only son of the twelfth Lord Elphinstone, by his second wife, Clementina, eldest daughter of Cornelius Elliott, Esq., of Woodcot, Oxfordshire, and widow of Sir John Gibson Lockhart, and was born on the 23rd of June, 1807, and had not reached his seventh year when he succeeded, on the demise of his father, the 21st of May, 1814, to the family honours and Hereditary Jurisdiction. Some years afterwards he entered the British Army as a Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the 3rd Light Dragoons, in which regiment he became a Captain in consequence of his few years later he relinquished the military profession, and took up his residence in Scotland, where he married, in 1830, Lady Dalrymple Hamilton, with whom he returned to England, and after a short residence in London, in which he was a Lord in Waiting, but for a short time only, he went to Canada. After three years' residence there he came to India in 1841, and was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Dumbarton, by patent dated 13th December, 1843, and was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division, in 1847. He was made Governor of Bombay in 1853, and was invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India in 1861. During his government of Bombay he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Bath, civil division, in 1857, was made Commander-in-Chief in the Bombay Presidency in 1858, and was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in 1859. He was also Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, and Colonel-Commandant of Royal Bombay Engineers. He was twice married, first to Lady Dalrymple Hamilton, who died in 1847, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G.C.B., who survives him. He had issue by his first wife, but all his children died young. His eldest brother, Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, P.C., now Lord Sandys, who was born in 1798, succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in 1814. The youngest daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., of South Carolina, descended from Joseph Blake, brother and first admiral of Robert Blake, the General at Sea, and sister to the Admiral's daughters. His eldest daughter, the Hon. Mary Georgiana Caroline, is the wife of Sir Samuel Dacres Gaselee, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and who received the thanks of Parliament for his services. George John Elphinstone, the second son, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1862. He was with the Army in Sicily in 1812, and in the following year joined the Army in the Peninsula, where he was very active and most gallantly employed. He was engaged on the eastern coast of Spain with Lord Lynedoch, at the battle of Castalla, and in the defence of Tarragona and the siege of Tarragona. He, in 1815, served as commanding engineer of the Anglo-Sicilian Army under Prince Maurice Lobkowitz, and was present at Mauheuge, Landrecy, Maricnburg, Philippeville, and Rocroy, and continued with the Army of Occupation until 1818. For services rendered in Canada he was created a Knight of Guelph, and was the son of General John Harding, B.A., who was second in command to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was made a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Harding, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE SICILIANS DEMOLISHING THE FORT OF CASTELLAMARE, AT PALERMO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1043.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE LAST RAG OF PROTECTION.

PERHAPS the most singular circumstance of the singular Session of 1860 is the fact that on the 6th of August the two parties of which the House of Commons is nominally composed should be banded in their respective ranks for a keen encounter of their wits and their votes. Still more remarkable is it that the gathering cries on either side should be the old watchwords of Free-trade and Protection. The last dirty rag of Protection is the question of the import duty on foreign paper, and on that the Conservatives and the Liberals are to try conclusions once more. It has been known for some time that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is prepared to act on that article of the commercial treaty with France by which it was contracted that the customs duty imposed on manufactured paper coming into this country should be so regulated as to be on an equality with the amount of the excise duty levied on that article when manufactured in England. If the representative branch of the Legislature had been permitted to exercise their pure and privileged functions, unobstructed by the unconstitutional interference of the House of Lords, the excise duty on paper in this country would have ceased on the 1st of August. In fulfilment of the compact which has been entered into with France a corresponding remission of the entire customs duty would have taken place. As it is—as the House of Lords has been so good as to tax the people, and to break the rounded uniformity of the financial arrangements of the year, by an act which has resulted in the retention of the excise duty of three halfpence per pound on manufactured paper — the course of the Government, although changed in its detail, remains the same in its principle, and that is an assimilation of the excise and customs duties on this article. This it is which Mr. Gladstone proposes to do; and it is on this point that a direct, a formal, and probably a fierce party contest is about to ensue, at a period of the year and of the Session when, in the ordinary routine of things, the business of the House of Commons should be the passing of the Appropriation Bill through its stages, the affair terminating with that last faint cheer from the few lingering unattached members, and the Parliamentary officials of the Government, which bespeaks a grateful sense of release, of rest, and of proximate pure air. Encouraged, nay stimulated, by an organisation originating with a few monopolising capitalists, and backed by the venal and interested support of a newspaper which has *per fas aut nefas* reached to the worst eminence of journalism, the Opposition has determined to try conclusions with the Government in general and Mr. Gladstone in particular on this question.

Advantage has been taken of a timid and shortsighted reaction which has set in, and that in quarters where it ought least to have been expected, against the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, both in reference to its direct operation on the trade and commerce of the country and also in reference to the treaty with France, to make a run on that Minister personally. Many of those who were the loudest, in the half-witted enthusiasm of their cheers, when Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was rushing like a Congreve rocket through the House of Commons, now go whining and moping about with staring but lacklustre eyes, looking for patent and full-grown results from a financial policy which is yet only in process of germination. We use that term advisedly, because, although the arrangements connected



THE TOWN OF BEYROUT AND MOUNT LEBANON.—FROM A DRAWING BY J. LEWIS FARLEY.—SEE PAGE 99.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed to M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador at our Court, a letter on his policy towards this country. His Majesty's letter, we believe, we give in full elsewhere, includes, it will be seen, the most friendly regard towards England.

The Empress has left Plombières at Eaux Bonnes, in the Pyrenees, and is occupied in taking baths, and in long promenades in the neighbourhood.

Some brilliant reviews of the artillery and infantry of the Imperial Guard took place last week at Satory and the Bois de Boulogne, in the presence of the Emperor.

By a decree on Sunday's *Moniteur* the scale of the état-major of the Army is raised permanently to what it consisted of during the Crimean and Italian wars—viz., to 589 officers of all ranks, from Colonel to Lieutenant.

The *Moniteur* announces that the differences between France and the Republic of Peru have been amicably arranged.

The events of the Lebanon, and the military preparations which are taking place in consequence, absorb all public attention at Marseilles and Toulon.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Nothing could well be more confused than were the accounts from Sicily last week. Garibaldi had started from Palermo by water—so much was certain; but whether his force was two, or three, or four thousand strong, and what was his destination, were matters of conjecture. Then there was the statement that the Neapolitan army had left Sicily by the end of the month. This we hope will be found premature, at least so far as the accomplishment of the Royal order was concerned. We have at length definite intelligence of the doings of Garibaldi, assuming the chief interest of the drama now being enacted in Sicily necessarily centres. He has been engaged in enterprises requiring much patience, in which a stray bullet or bayonet-thrust might at any moment have extinguished the man whose life it is scarcely too much to say the hopes of Italy for the present rest. The town of Milazzo (a small town situated on the seacoast, seven leagues from Messina, and opposite to the islands of Lipari), commencing at the bridge of Faro, and ending with the fortress of Milazzo, on the 20th Garibaldi stormed the town, and took it at the point of the bayonet. Some of the accounts describe the fighting as tremendous; until 1223 Neapolitans were killed, besides a great number wounded, including Garibaldi himself, who was severely cut in the foot.

The following is the official bulletin of the Sicilian Government :—

July 21.

Yesterday, at six a.m., the battle commenced at Milazzo, and was not over until eight in the evening. The struggle was terrible, and continued long the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obstinacy, but were completely overthrown, and put to flight after a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and with hundreds of wounded, is a sad and terrible spectacle, presenting a series of "Long live Italy!" "Long live Garibaldi!" Our young men vied in enthusiasm with the veterans, and displayed the greatest valour in the combat, and the first to charge with the bayonet, to storm Milazzo, and to take the fort, were the young students of Pavia, Genoa, and Turin. The Bourbonists close with the bayonet. Our loss has not been excessive. The regiment Calatafimi has suffered the most, having had among it many killed, also suffered very little, but the loss of the continental soldiers has been considerable. Among the wounded commanders of the Bourbonists are the enemy, who in flying was driven into the redoubts, and from them into the sea of the Marina, where he was drowned. Medici has also been severely cut off. This morning, the 21st, Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to go to Naples on account of ill health. The Dictator said, "you shall have dismissal, if you please." Fabrizi and Interdonato have marched in front of the Neapolitan troops at Messina. The Dictator is in a position withdrew immediately to Messina. The Dictator, in a cavalry engagement, has taken from the enemy the horse of the general of the staff. Major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him; after which the Neapolitan cavalry were driven back in confusion. Garibaldi pursued the enemy with obstinacy. Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emmanuel!

We extract from a letter of Alexandre Dumas, the eye-witness of the event, a fine description of Garibaldi himself. He had directed a movement to take the Neapolitans in flank, when he found it was a matter of necessity to be "first in the front rank of danger":—

"Misori and Captain Stanella then advanced into the road with about fifty men, and Garibaldi, placing himself at their head, shouted, 'Avanti, Bersagli.' The Neapolitans with grape, discharged six fire at a distance of twenty paces. The effect was terrible. Only five or six men remained standing. Misori had his head carried away, and the stirrup shot away. His horse, being wounded, became unmanageable, and he was obliged to dismount. Then, with his sword in his hand, he charged. A trumpeter were killed at his side. Misori fell under his horse, which was mortally wounded by a bomb. Stanella alone remained standing amidst the heaps of slain below, and, with a return stroke laid open his cheek. Three or four sabres were raised against him, but, while he parried the blows of one, he pierced the breast, right through the chest, of another, and the horse of a third with three shots of his revolver, Stanella brings another to the ground, and a dozen Neapolitans who fled at the sight of Mario (his wife) were pursued by a fourth barrel of his revolver. Whilst this struggle of giants is proceeding, Garibaldi once more rallies his scattered troops, allowing for some exaggeration on the part of the great romancer, there is enough to prove that the combat must have been of the most desperate character. Garibaldi entered Milazzo in triumph, but not consolidating their liberties without going through the *baptême du feu*.

When the town was taken, Garibaldi ordered thirty-nine of the inhabitants, among whom were several gendarmes, to be shot, for having fired on the people with water only during the revolt.

Garibaldi has entered Messina. A military convention has been concluded between Garibaldi and General Clary upon the following terms:—"The Neapolitan troops in possession of the forts of Santa Syracuse, Agosta, and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all the forts of the province of Messina will be allowed to depart from the town. The Garibaldian colours to take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag. The navigation of the Strait of Messina to be free."

The *Patrie* of Monday says:—"In consequence of the convention concluded between Generals Clary and Garibaldi, there will be a cessation of hostilities during 24 hours. King Francis and each preserve the positions they now occupy."

Garibaldi, before leaving Palermo, published a decree ordering that all the acts of the Government should be performed in the name of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. The Dictator delegated his powers to M. Sirtori, as Minister, and who will conduct the Government during his absence.

The Sardinian agent, M. Depretis, arrived on the 21st ult. at Palermo, and was received at once to the camp.

Garibaldi has received an accession of two fine steamers from England, and the gift of his birth, and a considerable sum of money. Kossuth's staff had arrived.

The Liverpool committees will not enter upon their duties until the 6th instant.

A medal has been struck at Palermo in honour of Garibaldi. It is on a large scale, and the remarkable feature to be General is perfect. It commemorates the landing at Marsala on the 21st of May, the capture of Palermo on the 27th, and gives the names of the chiefs who followed the General in his expedition—La Masa, Carini, Siocco, Carioli, Nino Bixio, Crispi, and Anfossi. It also bears the name of the General himself, and the year of his birth.

A lady from Paris has left for Sicily, taking with her a present to Garibaldi from a French armourer. The gift is a coat of mail, dagger-proof and bullet-proof. Its workmanship is perfect, and it is valued at upwards of 6000*l*. It may be worn under a uniform like a shirt, for it is extremely flexible, light, and portable.

NAPLES.

An insurrection has broken out at Avellino, a town twenty-five miles to the east of Naples. The foreign troops fired on the inhabitants and plundered several houses. At Gaeta the soldiers shouted "Down with the Constitution!" "Long live Maria Theresa!" The next day the Commander, Pianelli, promised to disband the foreign troops.

Transported, last week, to the Neapolitan gaols, and he was distributed in cells themselves, but sixteen persons belonging to the Court have been exiled. Numerous refugees have returned to Naples, among whom are General Ulloa and Signor Davala.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Marquis de Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who is to be succeeded by Commander Consiglieri.

THE INTERVIEW AT TOEPLITZ.

The meeting at Toeplitz, as Prussia's official organ paper, to have issued in a complete understanding between Austria and Prussia for the combined protection of the interests and maintenance of the integrity of the German Confederation.

The official *Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article in which the following passage occurs:—"The frank and cordial friendship of the two Princes and their principal advisers, and the mutual exchange of their views, have brought the relative positions of the two States into a clearer light. A mutual understanding on the most important questions of European policy has been found to exist. It there-fore appears to us to arrive at the conditions of a sincere union. In this union Germany will find fresh guarantees for her security, and may hope that in future the importance of her interests will be better in the balance of power in Europe. Europe will by the Toeplitz meeting obtain fresh guarantees for the maintenance of public peace and for the respect of the public rights."

SWITZERLAND.

The Session of the Swiss Federal Assembly has closed, and the long and irritating discussions on the Savoy affair have had no other result than to confirm purely and simply the powers previously conferred on the Federal Council.

SYRIA.

THE MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

Advices have been received from Damascus to the 12th of July, confirming the statement of the massacre of the Christians in the unfortunate city of Asiatic Turkey. Damascus is one of all Moslems a holy town, as from it depute and to it arrives every year the Mecca pilgrimage caravan, to which it is the rendezvous. Its population is 150,000, of which 120,000 are Moslems, 15,000 Christians, and the remainder Jews. Before the end of last January the Christians, and others commenced, and more particularly since it became every day more and more evident that the Powers of Europe were resolved to punish the Druses, the more disreputable Moslems of Damascus began to partially to show their hostility to Christians. . . . The enemy, . . . became exceedingly threatening, daily more frightened, the other hourly more insolent, until at last, on the morning of the 9th instant, the Christian quarter was fired from various churches, a mob of Moslem bads were busy in the streets making excuses in order to enter houses, and pillage, before leaving, the accursed spot. . . . At two o'clock p.m. on Monday came three hundred of the lowest Moslems of Damascus, and invaded the Christian quarter, crying out, "Slay the dogs of Christians!" and immediately the work of plunder, burning, and slaughter commenced. Ahmed Pasha had received several contradictory orders of the place—a Field Marshal in the sultan's army—and as soon as he heard of the first outbreak he sent a strong body of cavalry and several hundred regular troops and several field-pieces, not a man now can did he move. The Russian Consul, Mr. Tchiha, with his wife, fled to the roof of their house. Christians who did not take refuge with the famous Algerine chief, Abd-el-Kader (who has settled in Damascus with his tribe), were murdered in the streets. . . . But, although the affair might have been stopped with the greatest ease before dusk on Monday, the Christians were left unmolested to be murdered. Late in the evening about 300 soldiers were sent to put a stop to the outrages, but the mob, instead of dispersing, took to arms, and the Moslems and the Christians tried to escape from the flames they were thrust back on the burning houses by the soldiers and the Moslem populace. . . . . When the last despatches left Damascus, at two p.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst., the fires were still burning in the Christian quarter, and unchecked, not merely so, but worse than ever, for the miscreant fanatics of the place had been yet more excited by the arrival of Moslems, who had made present-rations, who were only too happy for the chance of pillage. The whole Christian quarter had been destroyed, and the Moslem population had taken refuge in the House of Abd-el-Kader, who had defended them against all comers. Upwards of 3000 Christians had been put to the sword by the Turks, and several hundred in the English Consulate, which as yet—being situated in the Moslem quarter—had escaped the flames. Upwards of 5000 Jews and Christians; it was calculated, had been murdered, all in cold blood; and the estimated loss of property, money, and goods, 1,000,000 sterling.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Conference of the Ambassadors of the five great Powers on the affairs of Syria assembled at the Foreign Office in London at the Conference held on Monday, agreed upon drawing up a convention, containing six articles, and adopting the modifications desired by the Porte. An official note was addressed to the Turkish Government by the great Powers the Conference will reasonable in order to sign the convention.

Lord John Russell has authorised Lord Cowley to sign the convention for regulating the intervention in Syria, on condition that the four sequences of the Porte shall have been previously complied with; and it is asserted that Lord Cowley has also been instructed to make the reserve that the British Government cannot bind itself to sign present mission, and thus render the dispatch of foreign troops unnecessary, the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856 shall confine themselves to supporting the influence of the Porte for the complete pacification of Syria, by maintaining in the Syrian waters such naval forces as will suffice for the safe residence of the Christian Consuls.

The *Moniteur* publishes a correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 18th ult., which states that Fuad Pasha, the Minister for Syria, sent the following message to the Marquis de Lavalette:—"Tell the Ambassador that, at the risk of my life, I shall wash out the stain upon the Ottoman name, and the culprits alone will also do their duty."

Great excitement prevails at St. Petersburg in consequence of the accounts from *Syria*. A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, says:—"A fleet is ready at Constatoh to make speedy sail for Syria, if circumstances require. The *Grand Admiral*, of 60 guns, newly made in America for the Russian Government, the *Gromoboi*, and the *Olaf*, of 90 guns, have the above fleet will be strengthened by three or four other Russian vessels now cruising in the Mediterranean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament is still sitting. A liberal marriage law has been passed, which provides for valid marriages being contracted among the large Mohammedan population at the Cape. The Census Bill was rejected in the Upper House on the ground of expense. A proposal of peace has been made between Pretorius and Moshesh. A new magistrate is to be appointed on the borders between Winburg and Basutuland, who, with four men (two appointed by the Free State and two by Moshesh), is to form a court to adjudicate on all cases of cattle-stealing. Moshesh further engages to raise and maintain a police force of 300 men to assist the territories for the suppression and prevention of thieving. The measles had spread very widely throughout Capetown, especially about the higher portion.

Letters from Rome state that General Goyon will leave for France on the 5th inst.

A fire in the ninth ward of the city of New York has consumed thirty houses and twenty stables. The loss was estimated at over 100,000 dollars. Two firemen were injured.

The Emperor of Russia has prescribed a magnificent diamond ring to Mr. J. Ederheim, of the firm of J. Ederheim and Co., of St. Petersburg, agents of Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich, as a token of approval of his exercise for the promotion of agriculture in Russia by the introduction of English agricultural machinery.

A large volume will be published, under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, of the records of the different astronomers of the *Hornsbuys* expedition.

A curious literary novelty is the production of a Bible which is bedecked after the fashion of the Post Office Directory—that is, on the fore edge—so that the desired spot can be opened at once.

A United States' paper gives a long account of a two-years' hunt of a Florida murderer, M'Closkil, who had fled to Texas. The constable, who had been on his trail during the greater part of that period, at last succeeded in arresting the criminal, who, subsequently trying to escape, was shot accidentally brought to bay with a pistol-shot, and finally secured with a secure wound.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

SYRIA.—Constantinople, May 26 (via Trieste).—A great pinic has prevailed among the native owing to the approach of the Druses. Allied troops having been landed to keep the city, confidence is partially restored. The troops landed are chiefly French, and are employed only in consequence of the movements of the rebels.

HONG-KONG, June 2.—The steam-transport *Assistance* has been totally lost. All on board were saved.

SICILY.—Marsellles, Aug. 2.—News from Messina states that Garibaldi is preparing to send the Sicilian transport troops to the main land. The preparations have been witnessed by travellers.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

We are enabled to publish the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Ambassador of France at our Court, to which Lord John Russell referred on Tuesday night in the House of Commons :—

"SIR, COURT, July 25, 1860.

"My dear Persigny,—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated thanks to the inattentive excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston, will materially assist in his entirely well. Dand Russell knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well! you can tell him that I am ready to keep the engagements I made at the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and for that to put my own house in order, to pay debts, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to be annexed to France, and I consented reluctantly. But it will be objected—'You wish for peace, and you increase considerably the military power of France.' *Mon cher ami, deux ne font ni trois ni quatre.* My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the increase of our effective has not nearly equal that of sailing-ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 men under arms, and, deducting from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6000 at Rome, 8000 in China, 20,000 guards and the 100,000 men who annually pass into the reserve—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army has been to create in the centre of France a military school of instruction, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organise the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for if of the last two foreigners have only seen the bright side, I myself have, close at hand, witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither the one or even the other of which people could shiem any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions I gave him were conformable with, and the best proof, effort to maintain the status quo; the interest of France is that Turkey should live at peace.

"Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Assuredly people give me credit for too much common sense. If I imaginarily proposed an expedition it was because my feelings were, and the people of France are, the same as in Italy, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What object could I have than that of humanity and that of the sending troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my power? Could I demand from my people, as Augusta, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said to Lord Cowley, and say openly to you, that I disapprove. I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organisation, developing the luxuriance of her resources, nevertheless have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition, and which will satisfy it.

"It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca, and Northern Italy is my free creation. Nevertheless, I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Italy, I wish, by the annexations, to see placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies, and follow my instincts.

"Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not thieves who desire to cheat each other.

"To sum up in my innermost thought, I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that a war should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish that I were free to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in my case, not to make it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense; and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we are not supporting not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to the flag and the pillage of the merchandise which were under our protection.

"I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

"Believe in my sincere friendship,

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An engine put off the line on the London and Blackwall Railway, near the Haydon-square junction, on Tuesday morning, causing the whole of the line to be blocked. Many of the carriages were crushed, but the passengers escaped without injury.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 917 boys and 868 girls, in all 1785 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1594.—The deaths in the week were 1128, showing a rise in number of 10 over the previous week—i.e., 975. The deaths have not reached a thousand in any of the four weeks of July that have passed. The average number of deaths has been about 800 for the weeks corresponding with last week of the ten years 1850-59, and this, with the increase of population, is equivalent to 1000. The actual number returned is, therefore, less than the estimated amount by 251.

OUR ARMY IN CALCUTTA.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in connection with a committee formed for the purpose, have co-operated in the good work of churchmen and as lovers of art, to aid them in their task of completing the interior of the cathedral commenced by Wren. It appears among two objects—the adornment of the church for Divine worship throughout its entire area, and the enriching of the library with a collection consisting of massive work, chiefly in bronze, and marble. We see by an advertisement in our columns that, to carry out this testimonial, the sum of £3000 is required. We are happy to state that the committee have succeeded in obtaining nearly enough for half of the sum they require—the £1,000 still required being a moderate sum when the great objects to be attained, and the importance of which it is borne in mind, that the appeal is made to the wealthiest community in the world.

MURDER OF FOUR PERSONS AT WALWORTH.—On Tuesday morning a man named William Corder, a journeyman carpenter, was brought before the magistrate at Lambeth, charged with having murdered his father, mother, and two brothers, at Walworth. The prisoner, who is a young man

LITERATURE.

TRAVELS IN THE REGIONS OF THE UPPER AND LOWER AMOOR: AND THE RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS ON THE CONFINES OF INDIA AND CHINA. By Thomas William Atkinson, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. Hurst and Blackett.

The title of this book is so suggestive that it would be calculated to attract attention even if it did not bear with it the authority of a gentleman who, by a former work, "Oriental and Western Siberia," has established a claim to be reckoned high amongst those author-travellers who write with a purpose, and are enabled to fulfil all the requirements of the duty and character which they undertake. In his former work Mr. Atkinson's object was to introduce to the English reader scenes in a remote part of the globe of which no other descriptions were available. In the present volume the higher object of the author has also been attained—that, we think, with complete success—to attempt to produce the information of a more elevated character, intended to satisfy the wishes of the merchant, tradesman, ethnologist, and other scientific scholars, who naturally expect to find in an account of a new country materials likely to enable the circle of their legislative study, or to increase the truths on which it is founded. Possessing these qualifications, and with due consciousness, and a sense of the importance and comprehensiveness of the object which he undertook, he felt that there were also other demands to satisfy, and to them he has paid the same proper discrimination. With an eye to the expansion of our commerce, he has laid before the English public, with infinite pains and singular sagacity, a field in which he satisfactorily shows to be of almost incalculable extent, where enterprise, skill, and industry are sure to find a profitable investment.

It is probable that very great, if not the greatest, interest connected with the work will be derived from the information which it gives with regard to the position of Russia as bearing on our Indian empire and her existing relations with China. Referring to intelligence which has reached England from time to time in the last two or three years of Russian acquisitions in Central Asia, stretching far out towards the Himalayas, and in 1857 of that vast tract of country, the valley of the Amoor, said to have been ceded by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Russia, Mr. Atkinson speaks in a modified tone of the apprehensions which have been felt with regard to the policy which has been pursued by our statesmen on the frontier of British India. He declares himself to be far from an alarmist, and, with the opportunities he has enjoyed of knowing the state and feeling of Russian society, he urges that he ought to be the last person to suggest the apprehension of evil from the accumulation of the elements of a predominating influence in the hands of the Russian Government. He will be is of opinion that the English statesman is perhaps justified in not shutting his eyes to the fact that Russian territory is now very nearly approached the possessions of Great Britain in India, and thinking that it may not be unreasonably expected that a Government which advances in the East at such a rate of progress may desire, sooner or later, to expand its territorial limits to the southward. To many persons in this country, he admits, the contingency may seem inevitable of a further stride across the Himalayas to Calcutta. Our author, however, somewhat more than insinuates that the statements which frequently appeared in the public prints, some of them having an apparent air of truth from the details set forth, have been written without a proper knowledge of the country, and have had no foundation in fact. He urges that even if such intentions as have been attributed to Russia were entertained by her, of which he says there is no proof, ample employment for many years to come will be found for the present enlightened ruler of that colossal empire, in the development of the resources of Russia on the vast steppes of Central Asia, in the region of the Amoor, and in the island of Karaga or Sagchalien, with its connections by steam and extensive coalfields; and in the establishment throughout those tracts of that civil and military system which will bring it into perfect harmony with Russia on the Dwina, Don, Oural, and the Volga.

However this may be, one thing is certain, that Mr. Atkinson, having passed several years exploring this remote portion of the globe, and having been the only European who has been permitted to enter the new Russian territory—as no modern geographer has published any minute description of these regions, as no recent traveller has penetrated its alleged interminable steppes and cyclopean mountain chains—in short, as it has been regarded as a terra incognita quite as much by the scientific as by less learned readers of the public are under every possible obligation to him for this detail of his wanderings in those enormous tracts of mountain, valley, and plain which Russia has added to her empire, and colonised with a warlike race. It is stated that this additional Russian territory extends over more than two thirds of her Southern Siberian frontier, which is about 6500 miles in length, commencing in the Caspian at 44 deg. lat. N., and 51 deg. long. E., and ending in 53 deg. lat. N., and 140 deg. long. E. Its most northern point is in 42 deg. lat. N., and 80 deg. long. E. The importance of such an increase of power to a State previously one of the most considerable of the Europeans. Russia must be understood to possess the sources of material prosperity which exist within these new provinces. This information the present work is intended to convey. The mineral wealth of incalculable amount, and agricultural produce in prodigious abundance, form but two items in the catalogue given of the adventures among the mountain Kirghis, the Manjours, Manyargs, Tcongouz, Tchoutchis, Toodzi, and Gelyaks, and the hunting and pastoral tribes. Mr. Atkinson's explorations commenced from the Siberian frontier and extended to the Lower Amoor. How full in details, and how agreeably lightened by anecdotes, by adventures and descriptions of scenery it is, we must leave the book itself to tell. When to this must be added the numerous pictorial illustrations, coloured and plain, the numerous landscape series taken from Mr. Atkinson's own drawings, and some characteristic portraits copied from a work recently published by the Russian Government, it is obvious that the interest and the value of the book cannot be overrated. The appendix is a manual of the natural history of those regions, and contains accounts of the mammalia, birds, trees, shrubs, and flowers of the valley of the Amoor; those of the Altai, Kirghis steppe, Kara-Tau, Ala-Tau, and Tarbagatai; of the mammalia and birds of the Trans-Baikal and Siberia; and of the trees, shrubs, and flowers found in Siberia and Mongolia.

Glancing at some of the salient points of the book, we find that the seizure of the Amoor by Russia was effected in this wise:—The Governor-General of Oriental Siberia determined to explore the Amoor, and in 1854 a great expedition was organised by him for that object. It was on such a scale that the Chinese could neither check his progress nor prevent him taking possession of the north bank of the river. In less than six weeks the whole of this vast region, including the country between the Amoor and the Russian frontier to the north of the Yablonoi, had changed masters; it had now fallen into strong hands, and before the end of the year the entire Chinese army could not have dislodged the small body of Cossacks placed in position. General Mouravieff had acted on all the points which his keen and practical experience told him were necessary for the security of the new acquisition. Russia has now got possession of the great watercourse, and the only one through which access from the sea to the vast plains and mountain districts of Central Asia can be obtained; the Lena, the Yenisey, and the Ob being sealed in the Arctic Ocean.

Russia has exercised great prudence in her conquests among the Asiatic tribes; she has always respected their religion and superstition, and no priests have accompanied her Cossacks. She has thus avoided the difficulties which other Powers have fallen into, when the soldier and the missionary have marched together. From our knowledge of Russia we believe it is impossible to make converts among them. These people we believe it is impossible to make converts among them. They are not like the Africans, who are but little more advanced in civilisation than the animals of their plains. The Asiatics are descended from a race of conquerors, and their traditions confirm the record of sages. Robbers they are; but neither pilferers nor pickpockets. Great hospitality, and a wild spirit of chivalry, still exist among them.

By this acquisition Russia has obtained a territory more valuable than all the supposed cotton districts of Africa, watered by hundreds of streams flowing into the great artery that passes through its entire length. The climate is good, and well suited for Europeans; its animals belong to both the cold and warm regions, while its luxuriant herbages and magnificent flora prove that the temperature is neither severe in winter nor excessively hot in summer. It is possible that some of these great plains may be suited for the culture of the cotton plant; if so, the production of this valuable product will, ere long, be found at the Russian ports in the Sea of Japan and in the Gulf of Tartary. Of the means of holding and the capability of the defence of the country we are told that after passing the settlement of Vait all the branches of the river are united in one stream near two miles in width, and varying from 100 to 200 feet in depth. This broad tide rolls on to Nicholaiskfa, the great defence of the Amoor. These works have been designed and constructed under the superintendence of engineer officers, and their armament would speedily stop any ships that attempted to enter, while the fleet would remain safely moored higher up the stream. The long winter here is a great detriment, and the place can never become a first-rate commercial port, as the ships will always be obliged to leave early. Frost approaches at the end of October or the first few days in November, and seals up the river, which for six months is one vast sheet of ice, and during a greater part of the seventh it is impossible for vessels to move from their moorings on account of the floating masses. So that five months in the only period during the year when this part of the Amoor can be used for commercial purposes. Bad as it is for ships to be frozen in at Greenland, it would be much worse at Nicholaiskfa; and this will prevent vessels of heavy tonnage, and check the development of the various resources of the country.

The Manjours are merchants from Elan-Khala, or Etcha-Khoton, on the Songuaria, carry on a considerable trade with the inhabitants of the Amoor. They descend the Songuaria in large boats, and enter the Chinese province, where they purchase horses, charging an enormous price. The goods they supply are coarsely-printed calicoes, Chinese silk materials, tea, and millet; also bracelets, earrings, tobacco, and brandy; for which they receive in exchange valuable furs, isinglass, and the dried spinal bones of the sturgeon—the latter are highly prized in Chinese cookery. The Mangoons from the Lower Amoor enter into this trade; they collect the furs from the hunters in every part of the region, and the other simple products from the people quite down to the Sea of Okhotsk. With these they ascend the river, bartering as they proceed, till they reach the Songuaria, and then ascend to Etcha-Khoton, exchange their commodities, and return with a Chinese cargo to their winter stations, where they remain till the following spring. So they pass their time, one voyage in the year realising enough for all their wants.



SCULPTURE : "CHASTITY," BY J. DURHAM, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Many Tatar merchants in Semipalatinsk are engaged in trade with the Chinese towns of Tchoubachack and Kuldja; also with Bokhara, Khokan, and Tashkend, between which and Semipalatinsk caravans are frequently passing. They take out printed Russian goods, copper, iron, and hardware, returning with tea, silks, and dried fruits, which are forwarded to the fair at Irbit and are then dispersed—the greater portion being sent into Siberia, the rest into Europe. The dwellings of the merchants engaged in this trade are commodious and clean, and the rooms contain a great deal of valuable property—in some rich carpets from Persia and Bokhara are hanging on the walls as well as spread on the floors,—in others they are piled up in bales. In another room are magnificent silks, shawls, and kalats (or dressing-gowns), beautifully embroidered and richly coloured silks. Ornamented and large vases in porcelain from China, tea services, plates, dishes, and similar works of art are also found in many houses; diamonds, emeralds, and a few other precious stones form parts of their stock in trade.

Numerous nomad tribes wander over the steppes on the banks of the northern branch of the Amoor; some are nestling at the edge of a dark forest, and look gay with their gardens around them. Others are placed amongst the rocks on the verge of the extensive tracts of pasture land that extend far into the interior.

> If industrious colonists are sent here they will find it better and easier to raise their crops than in the far west in America, where it takes years to clear even a small space; peasants are easily formed to their hands, where thousands of cattle would find food. Like the inhabitants of the waste plains of Asia, these people are attracted by gay colours; their fondness for them carries them into extravagance beyond that of the Kirghis, who seem to clothe their persons in "bright array," whereas the inhabitants of the Amoor paint all their household goods and portions of their dwellings with the most vivid tints, and, like the Chinese, possess an excellent knowledge of the harmony of colours.

As regards its scenery and fertility we learn that opposite to one of the large islands are the high volcanic cliffs of Sam-dou; they jut far into the river and stand out of the water like gigantic castles, quite in keeping with the vast flood at their feet. Several miles beyond this is another volcanic mass, Mo-dai-se, a picturesque group of rocks rising to a great height with deep recesses at intervals, which give the appearance of towers; the tops of some are split into turrets and pinnacles, that, when viewed at a distance, assume the character of an enormous Gothic structure. In some of the recesses clumps of elm and pine trees are growing, while in other parts birch and ash have taken root on the terraces, and their graceful foliage is seen waving in the breeze. This part of the Amoor, for a space of from forty to fifty miles, is not surpassed by any river scenery. Its great breadth, the numerous islands that seem floating on its surface, and the high cliffs that rise out of its bed, produce a series of grand and constantly-changing scenes. Shortly after passing Jong-ma the land on the right bank of the Amoor becomes better adapted for agriculture; meadow stretches along the shore, and broad tracts of pasture are seen in the distance. The change is made immediately obvious by the number of villages that are scattered about, and almost invariably beautiful situations have been chosen. Nature has been exceedingly bountiful in this region, and has bestowed on the people some of her most valuable gifts. Magnificent forests contain timber suited for every purpose, oak for shipbuilding, with elm, birch, and pine, for domestic purposes. She has stocked these vast forests with animals—many suited for the food of man, while others produce furs of great value, for which he can always find a market; and all multiply around him without giving him a moment's care. She has provided rich pastures for domestic animals, and the luxuriant vegetation which springs up everywhere shows that man need only scatter the seed into the earth to secure an abundant harvest, while the Amoor and its affluents afford an inexhaustible supply of various kinds of fish.

Of the region of the Upper Amoor we are told that it may be said, and with truth, that the country has charms for every class; the agriculturist and the grazier would look upon it with delight in anticipation of the crops and herds of fat cattle it would produce; the horticulturist would view its sloping hills, and think of the clusters hanging on his vines and the orange fruit which would crone in a country where the grape is indigenous; and the florist would be charmed with the variety and beauty of the flora; of the miner would scan the mountains and think of the mineral wealth they contain; and the sportsman could delight in the favourite pursuit in almost every kind of feathered and large game, from a woodcock to a tiger; while the lover of nature would gaze on the great stream and its accompanying scenes with admiration.

Among the *quasi* luxuries which Mr. Atkinson met with in "brick tea." As this is a beverage not generally known in the ladies of England, it may be useful to tell them how it is concocted. Brick tea is a solid mass about eleven inches long, six inches wide, and one inch and a half thick, and is made from the last gatherings and the refuse of the tea crop. Instead of being packed in chests, it is sold being pressed into a mould, when with bullocks' blood, and pressed into a mould, when the mass becomes more solid than a brick. When it is wanted it is taken out and chopped with hatchets; these are brushed between two stones, rubbed in the hands, and then thrown into the cauldron, a bowl of "sonjutka" (millet) is added, with a little salt, and a handful of millet meal; these ingredients are boiled for half an hour, and then served up hot. The landing at Vladivostok is about an hour, and then served up hot. The cauldron with a spoon, and thrown to the four winds as an offering to the gods. The beverage is neither bad nor particularly good, but is said being drunk.

We have lingered long over this book, beguiled by the interest which it excites, and, in absolute want of space to say more about it, whereas it is as nearly as possible all new, it is in every respect good.

"CHASTITY." BY J. DURHAM.

Mr. Durham is one of the hardworking enthusiastic band of sculptors who persevere in their art without encouragement. His contribution to which their art is subject in the cell assigned to it in the Royal Academy exhibition; and he has this year produced a little work, charming in intention, and of most elaborate and finished execution, which, despite the unfavourable position in which it was placed in the exhibition-rooms in Trafalgar-square, will be, on a first view, calculated to attract the attention of our subjects for engraving. Many a casual visitor to the Academy will, perhaps, have passed by the diminutive marble unnoticed, perched up as it is, at the back to the light on one side of the window, without noticing it; many who saw it and recognised its merit will have deemed it out of place in the very spot from which a decent view of it could be obtained. To see it—in the room, to judge of its merits—it must be taken down—a condition essential to the right enjoyment of a work of sculpture —was, from the very condition of its location, utterly out of the question. Under these circumstances, we think it not improbable that many will obtain a better idea of the peculiar character and merit of Mr. Durham's work from our Engraving than from the marble itself.

"Chastity" is here represented in a figure which, judging from the profile presented in the Engraving, has something Glottesque in the simple elegance of its outline and motive grace of its stately action, as it advances unabashed through a world of perils. The beautiful hands

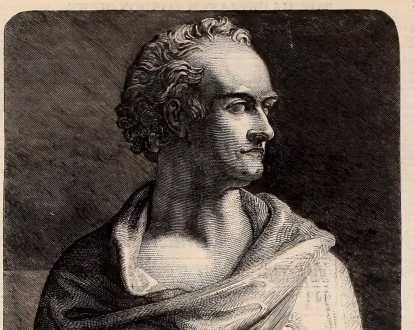
loosely joined before her, sustain a branch of lily—emblem of purity. The head, which is of classic form, is simply encircled with a fillet, with a bright star set in front. The drapery falls around in loose and easy folds, so displayed as just to show the onward motion without revealing the development of the outline of the figure.

We remark with pleasure that this beautiful production has been selected by the prize committee of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts for the award of their prize medal in sculpture.

BUST OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THE sterling qualities of the late Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, were highly esteemed by her Majesty, whose regard for the gallant veteran almost ripened into friendship. He was in attendance on her Majesty, as we all know, at the moment when he was seized with the sudden attack of indisposition which terminated fatally. Desirous to procure a memorial of this honest and high-minded public servant, the Queen could not have given the commission to better hands than those of Mr. Foley, who has produced a bust remarkable alike for the truth of the likeness and the simple dignity of the character displayed in it. This fine work of sculptured portraiture was in the Royal Academy Exhibition just closed, and is intended to be placed in the corridor at Windsor Castle.



BUST OF THE LATE VISCOUNT HARDINGE, BY J. H. FOLEY, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

MR. BARKER'S PICTURE OF "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW."

THIS interesting historical picture still continues to attract throngs of curious admirers at the Gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, by whom the merit of the spirited delineation of that grand event, the meeting of Generals Havelock and Campbell beneath the walls of the rebel and now captured city, and the admirable arrangement of the picturesque site, are universally acknowledged. What attaches a peculiar and enduring value to this performance are the admirably truthful portraits of the heroes who took part in that memorable day, and which have all been prepared from materials obtained from actual sittings by Mr. Lundgren—amongst them those of Sir Colin Campbell (now Lord Clyde), General Outram, General Mansfield, Sir Hope Grant, Brigadier Russell, and the officers of their respective staffs, and, as a hideous set-off, one of that double traitor, Maun Sing. As an instance of the pains bestowed by the artist upon these important details, it may be mentioned that some exceptions having been taken by some of the family of General Havelock to some points in his portrait, as it originally appeared, it has since been repainted from materials supplied by them, and is now acknowledged by them to be perfectly accurate in feature and expression. We select an episode from this picture as a specimen of its varied contents and the artistic skill manifested in their treatment. It is that of a party of wounded on the extreme left of the picture, amongst whom is a brave soldier of the 93rd Regiment and a disabled camel, and behind them is a party of native soldiers quarrelling over their "loot" or plunder. Everybody who has seen anything of the Indian soldiery will recognise the truth of the last-mentioned incident.

BEYROUT.

BEYROUT, Beirout, or Bairut—the Berytus of the ancients—is a fortified seaport and commercial town of Syria, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is situated fifty-seven miles N.N.W. from Damascus, of which city it is the port; and three miles south of Cape Beyrout. Its population has been variously estimated; one account fixing it at 12,000, whilst "Murray's Handbook to Syria" states it to be 45,000, of which one-third, it says, are Moslems, and the remainder Christians, Jews, and strangers. Its walls are three miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. The harbour, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it ships may anchor in from six to eleven fathoms. Beyrout was bombarded and taken by the English in 1840, the main object of the attack—the driving out of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha—having been soon accomplished.

During the late dreadful doings in Syria the greatest panic prevailed, as stated in this Journal, among the Maronite population at Beyrout, many of whom went to Alexandria, whilst nearly the whole of the Frank inhabitants took refuge on board the English, French, and Russian men-of-war in the roads. Beyrout, is just now doubly interesting as being a place of refuge for the persecuted Maronites, and as being also the point of debarkation for the French forces sent thither to protect the Maronites, if not to punish the Druses. We give, therefore, on the first page an Engraving of Beyrout and Mount Lebanon, from a drawing by Mr. J. Lewis Farley.

For the following particulars we are indebted to "Murray's Handbook of Syria and Palestine":—

"The situation of Beyrout is exceedingly beautiful, especially as viewed from the sea. The promontory on which it stands is triangular, the apex projecting some three miles into the Mediterranean, and the base running along the foot of Lebanon. The south-western side is wholly composed of loose drifting sand, and has all the aspect of a desert. The north-western side is totally different. The shore line is formed of a range of irregular, deeply-indented rocks and cliffs, worn into a thousand fantastic forms by the waves. Here deep, gloomy caverns, into which the waters roll with a roar as of distant thunder; there jagged and isolated rocks and bold precipices, around which the white surf plays like a thing of life, sending up showers of spray that sparkle like diamonds in the bright sunlight. Behind these rocks the ground rises gradually for a mile or more, when it attains the height of about two hundred feet. In the middle of the shore-line stands the city—first a dense nucleus of buildings surrounded by an old tottering wall; then a broad zebula of picturesque villas, embowered in rich foliage, running up to the very summit of the heights, and extending far to the right and left. Beyond these are the mulberry groves covering the whole acclivities, and variegated here and there by a few graceful palms and dark cypresses.

"The old town stands on the very beach, and often during a northerly gale gets more of the sea-water than is agreeable. The little port, now in a great measure filled up, lies between a projecting cliff and a ruinous insulated tower, called Burj Fauzar, which bears, like the rest of the fortifications, many a mark of British bullets. The walls of the town were never strong, and are of no use at the present day, except as impediments to commerce, for which beneficent object the Turks seem inclined to keep them up. The streets are narrow, gloomy, dirty, and badly paved; and so steep and tortuous withal that almost every bale and package landed at the custom-house has to be carried off on the backs of men! The houses are substantially built of stone; and a few of the villas in the suburbs possess some little pretensions to architectural effect, though it must be admitted the Beyroutines do not excel in this branch of the arts. The view commanded by the higher houses is truly magnificent, embracing the Bay of St. George, the indented coast, retiring, promontory on promontory, till lost in the distance; and the noble ridge of Lebanon, with its wild glens, and dark pine-forests, and clustering villages, and castle-like convents, and snow-capped peaks, on which the clouds sleep.

"The antiquities in and around Beyrout are few and of little interest. A number of columns of grey granite, forming the foundations of the little



GROUP FROM MR. BARKER'S PICTURE, "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW."

quay; three others, apparently *in situ*, within the south-eastern gate, and several on the open space without it; some foundations, pieces of tesselated pavement, and excavations in the rock, probably the remains of baths, half a mile along the shore to the westward; a group of sarcophagi about the middle of the south-western shore of the promontory; and the ruins of an aqueduct at the base of the mountains on the east, which once brought a supply of pure water from the Nahr Beyrout to the city—such is about a complete list of the antiquities. Almost every year shows that there are many others, far more important, buried beneath the soil and rubbish. Old tombs are frequently laid open by excavation, containing sarcophagi of pottery."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 5.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Atlantic Telegraph opened, 1858.
TUESDAY, 7.—Atlantic Telegraph commenced, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Transfiguration of our Lord.
THURSDAY, 9.—British Portraits' Gallery commenced, 1857.
FRIDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. Dr. Hoadley died, 1757.
SATURDAY, 11.—Limited Liability Bill passed, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
9 10	9 48	10 25	11 0	11 36	0 12	0 47
9 34	10 5	10 45	11 20	11 56	0 32	1 7

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Concise Practical Treatise on Artificial Fly-fishing for Trout. By Thomas Tod Stoddart. Illustrated.
A Guide to the Isle of Wight. By the Rev. E. Venables. Sandford.
A History of Education for the English Race. By Mr. Thomas Wright. Longman.
A Short and Easy Account of Plants as they Grow Every Wild in the County of Devon. By T. F. Ravenhair. Exeter: Roworth and Harrison.
A Treatise on Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir B. Burke. Longmans and Co.
A Selection of Sacred Poetry for Private and Congregational Use. By J. M. Hughes. Hughes and Butler.
Love and Duty. A Story of English Home Life. By Mrs. A. H. Kinne. New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Lovingwood Controversy. Lectures on Second Edition. Bell and Daldy.
French Revolutions, and Lessons on the Way to Find Them. By C. Holding. Hamilton and Co.
Garibaldi: an Autobiography. Translated by A. Dumas. Translated by W. Robson. Routledge and Co.
Health Resorts of Britain, and How to Visit Them. By Dr. Granville. Longmans. Ward and Lock.
Illustrated Life of Garibaldi. Ward and Lock.
Illustrated London Almanack. Parts I. and II. XVI. By the Rev J. Wood. Routledge and Co.
Lady Morgan's Memoirs. Vol. II. Second Edition. By W. J. Fitzpatrick. Short.
Leaves of Heather. By Walter Whitman. Triibner.
Life in the Sea; or, the Nature and Habits of Marine Animals. By Mrs. Hibberd. Groombridge and Wright.
Memorials of Thomas Hood. Collected, Arranged, and Edited by his Daughter. Vol. II. Second Edition. Moxon and Co.
Sermons. By Dr. Hook.
Mr. Briggs and his Doings. Finking. Twelve Coloured Plates, Printed from Original Leech's Original Drawings in Punch. Bradbury and Evans.
Ruth Ridley, and Other Stories. By the Author of Heretics-day. By J. B. Dunbar. Saunders and Otley.
Railway Handbook to Bray, Kingstown, and the Coast to Dalkey. Bray Tower in the Centre of Wicklow. By G. R. Farrell. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Rifles and Volunteer Corps. By Lieut.-Col. Ward and Lord.
Rough Tips for Smooth Chins. By the late Captain Shaving Certificate. Blackwood.
Science-Gossip for 1860. Part VIII. Edited by Cal. Sir J. B. Alexander. Longmans.
Snowdale; or, Life on the Lonesome and Other Stories. By Mrs. Ellis. Ward and Lock.
Slavery Doomed. By F. M. Edge. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Story Notes on Fishing and Natural History. By Thomas Tod Stoddart. Illustrated.
The Recruiting Queen. By Angela Gerard. Newby.
The Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. With Extensive Improvements and Additions. Conducted by Thomas Spencer Vol. IX. A. Black, Edinburgh.
The Fifth Court, from Queensberry to Palmerston. By Mr. Grant. Vol. II. Routledge.
The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters. By the Rev. Dr. Hetherington. Blackwood.
The Glaciers of the Alps. By J. Tyndall. With Illustrations. Murray.
The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury of Sports, Pastimes, Hobbies, and Recreations. Edited by Samuel Orchart Beeton. With Coloured Illustrations. Outdoor Sports and Pastimes. Part I. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.
The Lady's Domain. By Pollicthorn. Churchill.
The Old Road. A Novel. By Mrs. J. C. Jeaffreson. Chapman and Hall.
Waverley Novels. Vols. 19 and 21. Illustrated Edition. Nimmo.
Wild Sports of the World. By Charles St. John. Edinburgh.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 30, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Coyney Stevens, Mr. Howe, Mr. Gordon, and Mrs. Wilkins. With HIS EXCELLENCY / Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. Concluding with A HUSBAND TO ORDER.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and Tuesday, THE HARVEST HOME and OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. Mrs. Julia Daly, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, and Mr. WEBSTER. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING HENRY THE FOURTH. Mr. Webster. Concluding with a Novelty.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Monday, August 6, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, the GREAT ALBERTS, AND THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE. Unparalleled success, continued and unprecedented applause. To be succeeded by Scenes in the Circus. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, August 11.—Monday and Tuesday, open at Nine. Annual great popular Fête of the Gold Fish Company. Grand Fountains, Illuminations, and Display of Fireworks. Wednesday, Athletic Sports and Pastimes. On Wednesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission each day, One Shilling. Concerts every afternoon and evening. Saturday, Open at Ten. THE THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT (Admission, Half-a-Crown) by Members, Old Subscribers, and Friends of the Crystal Palace Company, open at Ten. Full Orchestral Band. Tickets at the Palace.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—BENEFIT DAY.—The Fête of the Season.—Mr. T. B. SIMPSON, in acknowledging with gratitude the support awarded to him on the Benefit Occasions, and the Public, has to announce that the ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 8, on which occasion the GENERAL ENTERTAINMENTS, by Artists of the highest celebrity, will be given for the first time, without any extra charge. The bold arrangements will include the new Dining Rooms, Conservatories, Grand Stage, and Platform, which will be erected on the Lake. Dancing on Three Platforms. Admission will be open daily after Wednesday, the 8th, at Twelve o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Carriage entrance, King's-road.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with easy terms of purchase, is unequalled for tone, touch, and entire workmanship.—Cottage Pianofortes for Foreign Climes in the price. Twenty-five years' test has proved the truth of this illustrated description.—TOLKIEN, 27, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOS.—Public attention is called to a large assortment of the best Pianofortes in England. Rosewood and Walnut-tree Cottages and Pianinos (Uprights), with all the latest improvements, and from ten to 50 guineas. May be purchased, on easy terms, at 27, King William-street, London-bridge. "Pianofortes for all Climates."—Illustrated prospectus gratis.

TOLKIEN'S INDIAN PIANOFORTE.—This Piano, with its resisting power, concave bracings, and perpendicular bells, is found, after seven years in the East Indies and Africa (1860), to be the only Pianoforte that has withstood the effects of resisting the heats and damps of those climates. Height Four feet. In elegant designs, and from 25 to 50 guineas. Illustrated prospectus gratis.—27, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S GRAND MUSICAL and SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled WHAT WE SEE, AND HOW WE SEE IT, at the UNITED STATES, Illustrating Astronomy and Magic Lantern, with Dissolving Views, at Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission to Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Stalls, 5s. Children half-price.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Notes and Queries. Arms Painted, Emrolled, and Quartered Search, 3s. 6d.; or stamps. Pedigrees of Families, 5s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office for authority in England, which for many years has furnished Arms, Crests, &c., with that correct information throughout the Kingdom, is at 323, High Holborn, opposite Chancery-lane.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others are such that bachelors are represented as spinsters, and spinsters as bachelors; arms are given to persons who have no right to them; and Crests are made from Badges, or the Lozenge-in Heraldic Office, who now execute Engraving.—H. SALT, Herald.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE Notes and Queries. Plain Sketches Arms, &c., in Heraldic Colours, 5s. Arms Painted on Vellum, Emrolled, and Quartered, 10s. 6d. Arms Painted on Silk, in Proper Colours, 10s. 6d. Arms Engraved on Seal, &c., for Ink, 5s. Arms Engraved on Seal, Ring, &c.; or Steel Die, 8s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest engraved on Stone, 21s. Arms and Crest, Hall-marked, Gold Pencil-case, 21s. Heraldic Dictionary; 400 engravings, 3s. 6d. post-free. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman.—50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name Printed Inside, 10s. Visiting Cards.—A Copper-plate Engraved in any Style, with Name and 50 Cards Printed, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen.—The best and most permanent Marking Ink is sold by Mr. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—VISITORS to the SEA-SIDE, &c.—Are exposed to by sun and dust; will find the application of MRS. M. G. WOOD'S Lotion a most agreeable preparation for the skin, both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It stops all heat and irritability of the skin, effectually removes freckles, tan, and discolorations, leaving the skin soft, clear, and delicacy of complexion. Price 6s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 29, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists.

CALCEOLARIA, CINERARIA, PRIMULA.—Calceolaria saved from rot, ex ex. fine flowering, in 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. packets. Cineraria, fine mixed, in 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. packets. Primula, fine mixed, in 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. packets. BUTLER and MCCULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent-garden-market, W.C.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Lady, assisted by a resident Parisienne and superior masters, receives five PUPILS (the daughters of gentlemen exclusively), who have the comforts and indulgences of home, with pleasant companionship and a good education.—Address L. L. L., Messrs. Sutter and Sons, Oxford.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street, adjoins Swallow-street), removed from Piccadilly. Open Nine Till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No entrance. Improvement guaranteed in Right or Twelve Hour Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which gentlemen are not admitted. Mrs. Smart will receive Ladies. For prospectuses, &c., apply at the Institution.

H. J. and D. NICOLL'S Establishments for Gentlemanly and Moderate-priced Clothing
Respectfully solicit a Call and Inspection.
THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, and in private life, as well as for Volunteer Corps.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; 22, 23, Cornhill, E.C.; and 10, 12, 14, 16, Argyll-street, London.

CLOTHING for YOUTH.—The KNICKERBOCKER, the "Highland Dress, Ladies' Travelling Mantles, Riding Habits, and Paletots for Boys and Youths, with every article of general outfit.—H. J. and D. NICOLL have for the remainder of the season at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street. In the autumn this branch will be removed to the rear of the old establishment.

VISITORS to the SEASIDE and TOURISTS will find much ease and comfort in the Neutral-coloured Coats Cool, fastened by one or more buttons, with Trousers and Vests of a corresponding colour, at H. J. and D. NICOLL'S Establishments, 114 to 120, Regent-street and Cornhill. They recommend also a Black Velvet Coat, and, for Gentlemen visiting a Lake District, a Shooting Jacket of Cloth, Velvet, or Tweed, with Knickerbocker Trousers, a garment in vogue with heads, and cut somewhat as a Riding-coat, and is getting into general use.

H. J. and D. NICOLL are prepared, at short notice, to purchase Court Suits and Servants' Liveries, by applying to them in REGENT-STREET, CORNHILL.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED? Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO., 31 and 34, St. Paul's-churchyard. The largest Stock of Juvenile Clothing in London. Prospectuses forwarded for 2s. 6d. and Co's Time of Juvenile Fashions.
The Knickerbocker Suit, complete from 12s.
THE LADIES' Travelling Cloak, from 21s.
D. Nicholson and Co., 31 and 34, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 32, Ludgate-hill.—Messrs. NICOLE, NIELSEN, and GERARD beg to call attention to their choice Barrel and Secret Boxes, at 21 per Ax. Small-tunes, two tunes, 1st. 6d. to 10s.; three tunes, 15s. to 30s.; four tunes, 40s. to 60s.; six tunes, 70s. to 100s. Catalogues forwarded to WALES and WORLD.

CALLAGHAN'S FIELD-GLASSES possess great power, yet can be portable as to be worn round the neck like a double opera-glass case, and contain the same number of lenses. To be had of the Rocket-Office, 5, Pall-mall, at the principal Railway Stations; or will be sent, carriage-free, on remittance to WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, 5, Pall-mall, London. Also, a large assortment of Double-stereoscopes.

OPERA GLASSES, of extraordinary power, adapted for long or short distances; Telescopes for tourists, sportsmen, and astronomical purposes; Chronometers, Watches, and Chronometer-Watches, for Pocket and Ship's use; Barometers and velvet-the sight; Theodolites, Levels, Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c. Illustrated Catalogue, containing Treatise on Selection by LETTOM and BENDON (successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 89, High Holborn.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and the Admiralty, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange. To commence with 25, Cockspur-street.

SUPERB GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, at £5 5s.; elegant Marble Timepieces, £2 2s.; Dent's Pocket Chronometers, 20 Guineas, at WALES and MCCULLOCH'S Clock Depôt, 56, Cheapside, next door to Bow Church.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, Chronometer Maker to the Queen, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross. Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen.—33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their Establishment, which is the largest and most completely devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Gold Chains. SARL and SONS, Manufacturers, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Also at the remains of every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. In the magnificent Showroom, at the back of the Establishment, may be seen the largest and most varied Stock that has ever been collected in one room. Sheffield Plate and Sheffield Plate in Fancy Forms. Showroom for the display of Dressing and Dining Room Clocks of the most reputable designs. Books containing Drawings and Prices sent on application.
SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, and 14, Regent-street, have for sale a splendid SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern. To all per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Strong Electro-plate, full size, Fiddle Pattern, 18s. per dozen.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fiddle Pattern.	0	18	0	Queen's Pattern.	0	28	0
12 Table Forks	1	4	0	12 Table Forks	1	16	0
12 Dessert Forks	0	18	0	12 Dessert Forks	1	8	0
12 Table Forks	0	11	0	12 Table Forks	0	15	0
12 Dessert Forks	0	9	0	12 Dessert Forks	0	12	0
2 Gravy Spoons	0	3	0	2 Gravy Spoons	0	4	0
4 Salt Spoons	0	1	0	4 Salt Spoons	0	2	0
6 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	1	0	6 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	2	0
6 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	1	0	6 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	2	6
1 Fish Slice	0	2	0	1 Fish Slice	0	3	0
12 Teaspoons	0	5	6	12 Tea Spoons	0	7	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	6
A Pamphlet, with 350 Pictorial Illustrations, is published as a guide to the stock of silver, plated goods, and cutlery, and may be had gratis and post-free on application. Also a price-list of silver spoons and forks, fiddle pattern, and every article required in a family, gratis and post-free to any part of the British dominions.

OLD OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, in rich velvet, comprising a handsome sideboard, with plate-glass back, and bevelled plate-glass top, mounted and fitted with bitty plate-glass back, nobbs set of telescope dining tables, dinner-waggon, &c. The above is in the possession of Messrs. JACKSON and GRAHAM, and is now selling at less than the original cost. May be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Mount-street, Belgravia.—N.B. Also a large Stock of Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Curtains, and Furniture.

DIANOFORTE, the property of a Lady leaving England, a brilliant, full, and sweet-toned Cottage, in elegant walnut case, 61 octaves, metallic plate, trichord throughout, and warranted for seven years. Price 35 guineas. Also a Pianoforte, a few months since.—May be seen at Brompton House, 97 and 99, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE, containing over 500 designs of Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Baby-linen, Perambulators, Portable Cots, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing-tables, Wardrobes, Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Tables, Carpets, Curtains, Papier-mâché, &c. Sent free by post on application to HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, Rathbone-place, London.—N.B. A very elegant and complete WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in rich Utrecht velvet, consisting of a handsome couch, two easy chairs, and six chairs, mahogany 38 guineas: and two handsome and complete bedroom suites, in fine mahogany and polished pine, with wardrobes and marble-top washstands, 9 guineas. The whole of the above are finished bargains.

FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, fine walnut, of the most elegant design, in the style of Louis Quatorze, with rich silk damask, a most handsome suite for the drawing-room, nearly new, but the original cost exceeding 100 guineas, may be had for 45 guineas. Also a handsome Chiffonier, with plate-glass back, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 5 guineas. Also a set of mahogany dining-room chairs, in hair cloth, 4 guineas. Also a handsome sideboard, noble telescope-table, &c., 40 guineas. The above is a most desirable lot, and may be seen at 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, or sent by post, upon receipt of two postage stamps. It contains a list of his Illustrated Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves and Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron, and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—A Single STAY carriage-free on receipt of a post-office order.
The Elastic Bodice ..... 10s. 6d.
The Self-adjusting Stay ..... 12s. 6d.
A Book with Illustrations and Prices sent on receipt of a postage stamp, from which a selection can be made.
Corsets, Riding and Shirt Making.
Corsets, Riding and Shirt Spring Skirts at very low prices.
HARLAND and HOUGHTON, 86, Regent-street, W.; 1, Blenheim-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY with FRANCE.—The Manufacturers of SHEFFIELD, WOLVERHAMPTON, and STAFFORDSHIRE, and the Merchants of the City of BIRMINGHAM, have the honour to announce that their GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 45, Oxford-street, Manufactures, and

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and BURNT-CHINA STATUARY and ORNAMENTS.—Manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology and Conchology, can be had, at 5l., 10l., 20l., 30l., to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S Ingenious and Wonderful Invention for SAVING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by day or night, without APPARATUS. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2s.—W. LINDORFF, Inventor, 7, Bennett's Hill, Camberwell.

THE LAST COPIES of the TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART, South Kensington Museum, by BEDFORD and ROBINSON, will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOTHEBY and BLEKETT, Auctioneers of Literary Property, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

THE LAST COPIES of the ART TREASURES of THE UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, by WARING and BEDFORD. "A gossip at Art for a Long Vacation," will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, and HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain a series of Engravings illustrating the historical event of the Heir to the Throne of the British Empire visiting the New World; Views of the Cities of Quebec and New York; the Victoria Bridge, Montreal; Portrait of Washington, &c.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
PRINTED IN COLOURS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 25th inst., will consist of a DOUBLE NUMBER, containing a profusion of Illustrations in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada. With this Number will be published a Coloured Picture of the Falls of Niagara (Four Pages). Several Fine-Art and other Engravings will also be given.

Orders should be sent immediately to Booksellers and News-agents.

OFFICE, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

HIS Imperial Majesty of France has been pleased to write to his Ambassador here a "private" letter for communication to our Foreign Secretary and to England generally. The Emperor expresses himself as most earnestly desirous to remove the unpleasant state of feeling which he confesses exists between us and Europe in reference to the designs of France. "Lord Palmerston," his Majesty touchingly says, "knows me, and what I say he will believe." Our ally assures us solemnly that he has great conquests to make, but that they are in France only; that his armaments are not directed against us; and that he will really after abandoning his original claims to them, and only because they grate extension of the power of Piedmont made it necessary for France to have a better frontier; and that his wishes the policy of England and France to be identical. The letter reads very pleasantly; but in spite of Mr. Hadfield it will produce no alteration in Lord Palmerston's plans for fortification. Indeed, it is due to our ally that we should make ourselves as strong as we can, in order to be worthy to be associated with such a power as France in her mission for the peaceful enfranchisement of Europe. And we shall be the better able to aid her in all her generous efforts if we feel that we have nothing upon our minds, no misgivings as to our own position. Such a letter as that of Napoleon, which must be truly gratifying to every confiding person, makes it doubly incumbent upon us to show ourselves worthy of the glorious alliance to which he invites, and so let us go on with our fortifications. In the meantime Lord John Russell has given his assent to the proposal for a convention on the Eastern crisis, upon which the Emperor says that he enters unwillingly, but that he is impelled thereto by natural indignation at the atrocities which have been committed in Syria. He here drops an expression which may as well be noted, coming from one who, like "Apollo's oracle, never speaks in vain." The Emperor says that his intervention may bring on complications of the Eastern question. If it should be found hereafter that the French in Jerusalem are like the French in Rome, "both to depart," we must not say that we had not due warning.

There was more foundation for the statement that Garibaldi had been wounded than is generally the case in reference to the Neapolitan telegram. He had been personally engaged at Melazzo, and had been in actual single combat with a cavalry officer, whom Garibaldi cut down. About the same time a gun opened upon his party, and a shell burst in the midst of the hero's escape was most providential. The Neapolitans, being in great force, made a strong stand at Messina, but were driven in with much slaughter; and it is since stated that a sort of armistice has been concluded between the Dictator and the King's General. It cannot be supposed that the former will long tolerate the presence of the Neapolitans in a corner of Sicily, and we presume it is expected that negotiations for the entire evacuation of the island will be carried out. All the desistance which the liberality of Englishmen can afford to Garibaldi should be sent to him at this time, when it is most valuable, inasmuch as he wants the heavier materials of war, which can be obtained only by means of hard money. All the generous enthusiasm of all Italy will not cast Armstrong guns or fill thirteen-inch shells; and these are the arms which he now wants.

Lord Palmerston's fortification plan, and the encouragement afforded to the volunteer movement, have set the "regular" military authorities on their mettle, and they have issued a manifesto which is in every way creditable to them, whether their views can be adopted or not. They insist upon it that we are not doing enough, and that there ought to be considerable additions to the regular Army, whose garrison work they do not believe that the volunteers can be taught to do. After the spectacles which were afforded in the Park and at Wimbledon we will be diffident to persuade the country that there is anything in the soldier's duty which the intelligent volunteer cannot and will not learn; and, however natural may be the professional desire for "more soldiers," we are disposed to believe that the numbers will not be supported, perhaps, in any attempt to do much more than is announced as in contemplation. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, however, states that a certain increase in the regular forces is in progress, and, should strong necessity seem likely to arise, there need be no limit to our military enlistment.

Parliament, being now well into August, is meditating on how it is to be prorogued; but Lord Palmerston sits as steadily as Theseus, and declares that he will sit till Christmas rather than rise until the Indian Army Bill and some other measures of importance shall have been got through. The show at the end of the Session will not be the brilliant one, but the list of dead measures will testify to the fact that the Government "intended" a great deal; and it used to be said of Mr. Pitt that many of the pensions he gave were "for services intended to be done to the country." Rumours of Ministerial changes are premature, but it is quite on the cards that certain leading men may be relieved of their up their business with intention to retire at an early opportunity.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and other members of the Royal family, left Windsor Castle on Saturday, in excellent health and spirits. Her Majesty has determined to perform the journey from London to Edinburgh during the night, following the example set by the Prince Consort in his first adoption this innovation on the ordinary mode of travelling.

The usual dinner took file to the senators and members of the Royal yachts; the detachment of infantry stationed at East Cowes, the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate, and the "coast-guard and Trinity House men of the district, took place on Friday o'nsight. Several large tents were erected on the lawn, beneath which the dinner was laid out for about 500 persons. At three o'clock the whole of the party invited marched in procession to the Horse-shoe Lawn, preceded by the band of the Royal Marines and the 1st battalion of the 18th Regiment. The Queen and Prince, with the Royal family and the visitors staying at Osborne, followed, and the general gentleness in writing, having cast the procession pass, went to the raised seat in front of the colonnade, where the usual loyal toasts were commenced. At half-past four dancing and rustic games took place. A tent was erected on the lawn for the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, and half-past seven o'clock the bands played "God Save the Queen," her Majesty and the Royal and the Osborne guests, and the "coast-guard and Trinity House men of the district, took place on Friday o'nsight. Several large tents were erected on the lawn, beneath which the dinner was laid out for about 500 persons. At three o'clock the whole of the party invited marched in procession to the Horse-shoe Lawn, preceded by the band of the Royal Marines and the 1st battalion of the 18th Regiment. The Queen and Prince, with the Royal family and the visitors staying at Osborne, followed, and the general gentleness in writing, having cast the procession pass, went to the raised seat in front of the colonnade, where the usual loyal toasts were commenced. At half-past four dancing and rustic games took place. A tent was erected on the lawn for the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, at



THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO NORTH AMERICA.—THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

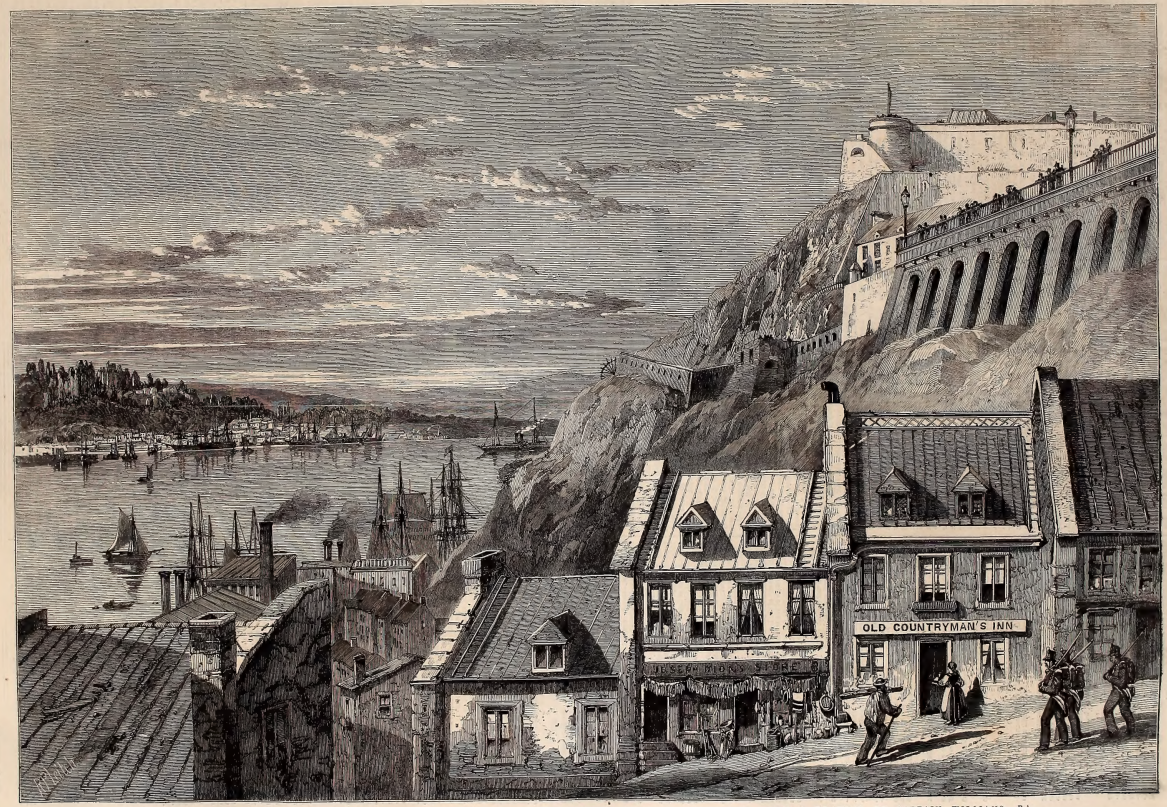
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LETTERS from Canada describe the eager preparations making all through the country for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from Montreal, July 12:—

"I have penetrated thus far in my search for the first landing-place of the Prince of Wales, crossing in my tour at all points artists and correspondents innumerable from the American newspapers, all busy, in eager haste to strike upon the first tracks of English Royalty. Writing next day from Quebec he adds:—"I have at last, through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Rose, got the clue through the labyrinth of visits and progresses which his Royal Highness will make during his stay in these provinces. It has not been long decided on, and, allowing for the difference of a day sooner or later in his arrival at Newfoundland, it will be observed accurately throughout. The squadron, with his Royal Highness and suite, is expected at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the 23rd. Here, while the vessels coal, the Prince pays a short visit to St. John's. On the following day the squadron sails for the Bay of Fiction, about forty miles north of Halifax, where the Prince disembarks and proceeds by rail and carriage across the country to Halifax. Already a great gathering of Mayors and civic dignitaries is assembling there to meet him with becoming state and ceremonial. After a stay of nearly two days at Halifax he proceeds by land to Fredericktcn, and thence to St. John, New Brunswick, stopping at each place a whole day at least. He again embarks on board the *Hero*, and visits Charlotte Town, the capital of Prince Edward Island, where he remains the greater part of two days (see Illustration). From Prince Edward Island he proceeds with the fleet to Gaspe Bay, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Lyons, the Minister to Washington, and the chief members of the Canadian Government proceed by sea to receive him. Thence he comes by the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Saguenay River, up which he will steam for the best part of a day, to see the wild and sombre magnificence of its rocky shores. From the Saguenay he comes straight to Quebec, where he is expected to arrive about the 12th of August (see Illustration). He will, it is believed, remain at Quebec at least two days, during which time there will be a ball and levée. His Royal Highness will also visit the falls of Montmorenci, and the still more beautiful and extraordinary rocks called the Natural Steps, above that cataract. If there is time he will visit the falls of St. Anne, which, always excepting Niagara, are considered the finest and most



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—TRIAL OF THE SUPPOSED BRIGAND CHIEF, SANTOMELI, BY A COUNCIL OF WAR, AT VILLAFRATI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 113.



THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.—THE CITADEL OF QUEBEC, FROM PRESCOTT GATE.—FROM A DRAWING BY CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R.A.

beautiful in America. He will leave Quebec on the evening of the 18th or 19th, and so, through the care of the Colonial Government, the best of the St. Lawrence has during the last few years been much the best of the St. Lawrence. In the *Arrow* or the *Fairbairn*, as he may decspend, he will be able to proceed in the *Arrow* or *Fairbairn* as he anchors for the night almost thirty miles below that city, whereas a fleet of river steamers, with visitors, has been arranged to go out and meet him. At Montreal he remains some days, one day being devoted to opening the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, another to opening the Victoria Bridge. On other days there will be levées, banquets, and balls. From Montreal he proceeds through the Province of Canada, and two days are set apart for riding out privately (if possible), and leaving the fine scenery round Montreal. Fifteen miles of the leaves have already been provided for the Prince and his suite for this purpose. Two days are also devoted to a visit to Ottawa, to show their guests of the chief Indian tribes in their canoes, to show their guests of the strength and skill of the Canadian Indian boatmen, and obeisance. From Kingston he visits London for a day, and also Brantford, and so on to Hamilton, where he rests for a few days, and himself makes an Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada. While here he will make excursion up the Lake of the Thousand Isles. His next visit will be to the Bay of Quinte, where he joins the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto, and, after a short visit to Niagara, he is expected, for four days or more. While here he makes an excursion to Lake Simcoe, and to Collingwood, on the shore of Lake Huron. From there he leaves to Sarnia, near Lake Huron, where there will be a large muster of the chief Indian tribes in their canoes, to show their powers of strength and skill and their loyalty and obeisance. From Port Sarnia he visits London for a day, and also Brantford, and so on to Hamilton, where he rests for a few days, and himself makes an Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada. While here he will make excursion up the Lake of the Thousand Isles. His next visit will be to the Bay of Quinte, where he joins the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto, and, after a short visit to Niagara, and there he will remain probably for a week. This tour will occupy altogether to the end of October. The beginning of October will enter into his arrangements after that are not yet unknown, though it is now supposed to be certain that he will visit both the Canadas and the New York. The route to the former city is most likely to be from the neighborhood of Niagara to Saratoga by rail, and thence by the horses' road to Albany, and thence by Whitehall to the Lakes George and Champlain, and back from Whitehall to Albany and Washington. From Washington he will proceed on Baron Renfrew, and from Boston, where it is anticipated he will remain for a few days. The port of his departure has not yet been fixed. The date is not known. He will be honoured by his Royal Highness's presence during his brief stay in that dependency of the British Crown. Charlotte Town, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is situated on the northern shore of the south coast, with a good harbour. Its population is about 4000; and its principal structures are the government, episcopal, and other churches, several chapels, the barracks, and a fort. It has an irrofoundry and a manufactory of coarse woollens. George Dundas, Esq., is the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Quebec will also be visited by his Royal Highness, and we give an Engraving of that city. Assembled in Quebec is the flower of the entire military force of Canada, as well as detail, it must at all times possess a peculiar interest. On its forts, and casemates, and bastions, possess a peculiar interest. On its forts, and casemates, and bastions, some of the sons of Great Britain and Ireland, America and France, have fallen, and around its citadel stands one of the most daring exploits from a British point of view, as well as from a military point of view. Quebec has not inappropriately been called the "Gibraltar of America." Like the name of the hero of the Plains of Abraham, Montgomery must ever remain connected. The citadel stands on what is called Cape Diamond, three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and commands the harbour and river. It is by far the strongest citadel is of the most picturesque and grand character. There will be seen the mighty St. Lawrence, winding its course for many hundred miles, whilst the background of the panoramic scene is filled up by extensive plains, running backwards to lofty mountains. In the foreground, extensive plains, running backwards to lofty mountains. In the foreground, with Point Levi opposite and the Island of Orleans in the distance, whilst the junction of the River St. Charles and the Great River form that noble expanse of water, which in numerous parts is of the ocean riding at anchor during the summer season. A walk around the ramparts of Quebec will occupy the stranger for an hour, the constant change of scene at every turn he takes. The city itself bears all the resemblance of a strongly fortified and ancient city, and, in that respect, is unlike any from the newly sprung-up towns of America. The streets are generally narrow, and in some parts very steep, in walking from the Lower to Upper Town. The Lower Town or the Port Town is where all the shipping business of the port is carried on, chiefly lumber—in export—and every description of goods—in import. At Quebec the portion of the immense lumber district of the Ottawa finds a market; vessels coming to Quebec in ballast and cargo return with it. Quebec is the chief mart of the timber trade. The population of Quebec is largely infused with French Canadians, and in passing along its streets scarcely anything but the French tongue is heard. Founded upon a rock, and in its highest parts overlooking a great extent of country—between 300 and 400 miles from the ocean—in the midst of a great continent, and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen in its fine capacious bay, and showing all the bustle of a crowded seaport town, Quebec presents one of the most rare of the known almost mountainous declivities—situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe, exhibiting in its environs the beauty of a European capital, yet in winter assuming the cold of Siberia, governed by a people of different language and habits from the mass of the population, dressed in military uniform, in the midst of civilians without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious—such are the prominent features which strike a stranger in the city of Quebec.

THE GREAT EASTERN "AT NEW YORK.—The total number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* on the occasion of the 4th of July has not been 45,749. The ship has been thirteen days on exhibition; of these six were Sundays, on which no admission fee was charged, and the receipts were 8575. During the seven days of the realised price at half a dollar the visitors have been 37,174, and the receipts, at that rate, 18,587 dols., or £3,718, 8s6d; and on the 17th, 4694. The total receipts on the thirteen days have amounted to £7,436, 16s. It is stated that the Mayor of the city of New York and Philadelphia have passed a resolution inviting the directors to send the ship to the latter city on her departure from this country. It is understood that she would be closed to the public on the 26th of July, and that she will take her place in the line of Ocean Steamers on the return to England. Previous to her final departure she will make an excursion to Cape May with a limited number of passengers, at 50 dollars per passage. It is expected that a large number of persons will take passage by her to Europe.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—All the accounts which have been received from China concur in representing everything as going on as well as possible as regards the health of the troops. The whole of the force is represented to be, with the exception of the siege-train, and there was at hand a small siege-train, sufficient to operate with until the arrival. The troops are in excellent health, good health, excellent spirits, and, from the Generals downwards, full of confidence in success. The expedition was always looked upon in China as the state of our affairs there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the French being ready in time. Indeed, the accounts of the political inferiority of the state of our allies are not calculated to sustain their boasted superiority in organisation. They had not been for the presence of the commissariat, and very few carriage animals for stores, &c. We understand that no offer made by Sir Hope Grant of a number of ponies was at first accepted by General Montauban, but afterwards rejected on the score of their expense, which was no more than that at which they had been supplied to the British Army. Let us hope it will not in our allies expecting us to supply there deficiencies which it is their pride to say they experience generally to a much less extent than ourselves.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE *MONITEUR* from 1789 to 1799, containing invaluable materials for the history of the French Revolution, is being republished in Paris. There are not 300 persons in France," says the publisher, "who possess a set of the original *Moniteur*, while there are more than 20,000 who have unlawfully, but vainly, desired to possess one."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A REVIEW of the recent proceedings in the House of Commons is but a sorry task. We have been accustomed to shudder at scenes of violence in the American Congress, and we have been able hitherto to say, with soothing of the pride of the Phariseo, at our own representative assembly is a body of gentlemen. It is very much to be doubted if we can say so any longer. There have been exhibitions of temper, disorder, bad feeling, and disregard of all the decent conventionalities which constitute a conduct of public business in this country, which would not have been tolerated at any debating society at any Magpie and Stump or any Three Pigeons in the kingdom. The ex, Secretary and ex-Under-Secretary for India, the Attorney-General, Secretary and ex-Under-Secretary for India, the Attorney-General, Sir Cornewall Lewis—but it is of no use dallying with language or mincing phrases to express that, to give an idea of which one must borrow from the spirit, the tone, and the vocabulary of the actors in the disgraceful scenes which have taken place in the House of Commons these were it not that indignation is the paramount feeling. There is one test by which the character of the deportment of members of such may be tried by those who are conversant with Parliamentary habits and customs—the Speaker has been obliged to interfere in a manner and with a decision which has been seldom witnessed and which, coming from the public himself, is of more importance nowadays than ever, carries with it a significancy and an importance which cannot be unheeded. The present Speaker, with many qualifications for his office, is certainly wanting in that force of demeanour, that "aplomb," so to speak, which is calculated to exercise a silent influence and to impress with a dignified authority which renders a recourse to the action of his unnecessary. His voice is not full, nor his gesticulation commanding, nor his look awe-inspiring, and his manner gives an idea of timidity which very probably does not, in fact, belong to him. But, in short, his position requires that he should be more than he is surrounded by such an atmosphere of what, to coin a word, we may call Great-Jove-on-his-throne-ness, as to warn by his look the offender that he is not to be by a nod. Unfortunately novel, state of things when the Speaker of the House of Commons has to depend for his authority and dignity on the support that his indirect authority has been inadequate to quell coarse and perhaps the most disregard of the rules of that assembly, and to ask for the aid of the House to restore order and decorum, but to shield himself from personal offence and insult. And be it understood that all this has arisen not from the violence of an important member newly transplanted from the noisy regions of a babbling vestry nor of an untutored representative of a remote colonial western or eastern shore where men may become rich enough to represent a constituency without having acquired with their local acquisitions the habits of a gentleman, but from having been toned down to the usages or manners of good breeding; nor of a wild young Irish Member, but from members of the most renowned British deputy from the Isle of Mull; but by the deliberate, cold passion and rancour of at least one gentleman by birth and education entitled to be called a gentleman, who has sat in Parliament for twenty-five years, has held office more or less high, and holds at present a post which, if it does not, ought to, confer on him a certain quasi-judicial character. Such a gentleman is not to be easily roused, much can systematically so conduct himself as to educe more than one direct rebuke from the Speaker, supported by the House, and who yet can acquiesce in the censure of the House, and, on occasions, when the House was in Committee, to make a personal attack on him for having done that which he was very near doing himself. Gentlemen will remember that, in a debate, less than commensurate with the extent and scope of the duty of the official who presides over the proceedings of that body which is the source for their existence, during the last assembly of gentlemen in the world.

The whole question of the practical existence of insubordination ought it to be omitted that support and countenance have been given indirectly by cheer and gesture (and how fraught is the latter with significancy) to the conduct of those gestures are only those who watch, then closely can tell) from another ex-Secretary who is remarkable for a kind of wild and fitful eccentricity—a gentleman who, though full of doubtful jokes and trite quotations, produced as if they had been that moment thought of, and who sometimes is to be found drawn in a measure of the boatswain and the trooper. This gentleman is quite as willing to wound as the other offender, whom we have endeavoured to describe, but he is more open in his strike, because, as an office may not be so hopeless as to the other, who could not by possibility be included in the category of gentlemen. Such a state of things cannot be formed, and who certainly as he lives will not be a member of the next Parliament. But little can be done with this and parties, and the House, as a body, is not to be made out of the system of obstruction which has been adopted by half a dozen members. The House has, indeed, in the case of Mr. Gregory, passed a measure which the majority of the House has accepted from the first. There seems to be only one remedy for the evil in the case of Mr. Gregory, and that is, that he declared to be the duty of the Secretary to the Treasury and those other Government officials who compose the "working staff" of the House to strike, because of the gross contempt so conducting himself as to be beyond the control of the ordinary rules of the House, and to be guilty of a breach of privilege of these tumultuous occasions (for it ought to be understood that the scenes that have been alluded to have been going on night after night), and that was a proposition which, if carried, would have come to pass on the ex-Under-Secretary to be told whether he was speaking to the original proposition or not. But the proposition was lost. We think the honourable gentleman ought to know better than I can do what question he is addressing himself."

Although it is not easy to keep to that topic, inasmuch as it comprises almost the whole of the Parliamentary features of the past six or seven days, we must, nevertheless, endeavour to do so. One of the most serious characteristics of the period over which this sketchy chronicle extends is may be said that further symptoms of the "Palmerston" of the Minister were not more than one night—on Friday, that evening when the Parliamentary banquet is composed of all the sorts and cede and grades of the House, and when the Ministerialists, the members many and sundry—Mr. Disraeli forced an occasion to make a desk-blows and speech. And how, be it remembered, the occasion on which the present Minister had assumed office, and in somewhat verbose and tautological fashion spun out that theme into the dimensions of a speech of an hour and a half's length. It was on this address, which was really very far from apropos to the question before the House, namely, a vote of thanks to Lord Elgin, that late night, the Speaker, roused at last into activity, complained of the abuse of the privilege of bringing forward all sorts of subjects on the motion for an adjournment of the House, which, on the present occasion, was more gross than ever, for the prescribed business of the night was not reached until after one o'clock in the morning, and that the House members tribe with this in itself useful institution, take one subject which was brought forward by a gentleman who is notorious—A gentleman who is noted for a kind of flinty, gritty fluency, and for a habit of passing strictures on every measure and every man in the House, as a tone, which is by no means to be caustic, but which is only insolent, had given notice that he would call the attention of the House to the power in the Government to deal with foreigners of suspicious character in this country. It was conjectured that he intended an onslaught on those disturbers of the public peace, Mazzini-ghosts; but, to and behold! it turned out that he was only pregnant with a huge pistol-grenade—a letter of the Emperor Napoleon's position of this country in the first place, and in the second of the probability that there was an organised plan among the detainees in Portland Square to cut the wires of the telegraphs and break up the permanent way of the railroads at the moment that their compatriots had landed on our shores. Well, if there be any adherents of the present dynasty of France in the charming district of London in question, here is a brilliant idea suggested to them by a member of the British Parliament. It is this frightful tendency to talk about anything and everything in Parliament—to make the House of Commons the arbitrator and the court of appeal in every petty question, and in every personal and local affair that can be gossiped over in a club or a coffee-house, that has given rise to a peg whereon to hang a speech—which has brought the Legislature into a condition this year which would be ludicrous if it were not detrimental and dangerous. Positively, there is now among the notices of motions before the House of Commons one for leave to bring in a bill "to provide for the destruction of certain weeds in India." Ye Powers! cannot Irish weeds be destroyed without an Act of Parliament?

The fact is, our Parliament is struggling with the weight of overlegislation, and it is in vain for sensible, quiet members like Mr. Ewart to bring forward motions to regulate and shorten the proceedings and curtail the loquacity which has degenerated into garrulity of the House. What a practical comment on such a motion was an Immediate "count out," probably the last of the Session!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ROMAN STATES.—The MARQUIS OF NORMANBY moved for copies or extracts from the Minutes of the Council of Ministers of the 1st March, 1859, 1856, and 1857, referring to the condition and administration of the Roman States, stating his object to be to expose the information already produced as to his own conduct and that of Mr. Lyons in their communications with His Papal Government.—The motion was seconded by Lord WODEHOUSE, and agreed to.

CIVIL LISTS.—LORD ST. LEONARDS called attention to the state of the law as regards adverse possession against the Crown and the Duchy of Cornwall, and moved a Select Committee to inquire into the matter.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his willingness to concur in any alteration of the law which would conduce to the public welfare.

The Court of Africa Act Amendment Bill, the Crown Debts and Judgments Bill, the Indian Stock Dividends, Stock and Improvement Bill, the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill, the Police and Town Improvement (Scotland) Bill, and the County Coroners Bill, severally passed through Committee.

The Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill; the Highways (South Wales) Bill; the Manchester Improvement Bill; the Felony Punishment Amendment Bill, the Postage (Army and Navy) Bill, the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, and the Highway Rates Continuance Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SYRIA.—In answer to Mr. R. OSBORNE, Mr. RUSSELL said that a proposition was made sometime ago that a commission should be sent to Syria, some of the members of which should be selected by the Porte. Lord Dufferin had been instructed to proceed to Syria to form part of that commission on the part of Great Britain. There would be about six on the part of the Sultan and Marlin at Beyrout.—In answer to Sir J. Fergusson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the idea of sending a commission to Syria was one that was not determined on. reference would be held that duty which would decide the exact course to be taken.—In answer to Sir C. Napier and Sir Dr Lacy Evans, Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Dufferin had been to Syria, and was acquainted with the people and the country. There was no intention of sending British troops to Syria.

THE GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.—In answer to Mr. H. Seymour, Lord J. RUSSELL said that there were no intentions at present for appointing a fit and a fixed salary to watch the graves of the British at Sebastopol, and he believed there would be no occasion for any measure by the Government for which had expressed itself in a very satisfactory manner on the subject.

THE CIVIL LISTS.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for a select committee into committee on the European Forces (India) Bill was about to be resumed, when Mr. GENERAL PEEL rose to move the appointment of a Select Committee for the attempting to put a question to Lord Palmerston after the order of the day had been put, moved an amendment for the appointment of a Select, for the purpose of calling attention to the state of the business of the House, proceeding against Mr. Gregory, and the state of the business of the House of the fortifications, and asked that some day should be positively fixed for that consideration.—Lord PALMERSTON said there were no intentions of any change of the right hon. gentleman's proceedings.—Lord PALMERSTON said that he was most anxious that the question of fortifications should be brought forward. subject of the Indian Army was first in order, and he asked Mr. Hadfield to withdraw his motion, as all of the system of obstruction which had been used to delay the latter subject.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

MR. H. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD moved that the European Forces (India) Bill, the point being Mr. Milne's instruction to the Committee that all military powers of the Government should be reserved to the Governor-General, which he supported.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE also supported the motion.

Sir C. WOOD urged that there was not a word in the proposed bill which altered any power which the Crown now had under the Government of India, authorities in India with regard to military appointments, and the instruction" to the whole question.

Mr. RICH, though opposed to the measure, yet thought the proposed amendment was one which would limit rather than extend the power of the Crown.

Sir B. COLEBROOKE joined in this appeal, and urged a direct course against the motion.

The motion was then negatived.

Sir J. FERGUSSON moved that in the opinion of the House it is inexpedient to proceed further with legislation respecting European troops in India, until the House has had an opportunity of considering the state of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. He urged that the Indian Army was a large and powerful body of the local Indian army in all its bearings, arguing strongly against the proposition of the bill.

Mr. T. BAINES seconded the motion.

A division was then taken, and the motion was rejected by 88 to 59.

Sir J. EDMUNSTONE moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of moving a vote of censure on Lord Palmerston.

Sir B. COLEBROOKE hoped that the opposition to the bill would be earnestly continued at the present time.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY also took the opportunity of delivering a lengthy speech against the measure, and condemning the local forces in India.

Lord PALMERSTON said he spoke to the question before the House, that of the adjournment, and declared that the characteristic obstructive course taken by the opponents of the measure as unconstitutional, the proceeding being that of a minority of the House, and not to be tolerated by the House. Every day the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, c. cvi., secs. 55, 66, and 68, respectively, allowed the Government to propose the bill for the reorganisation of the Indian Army, anything in this Act contained notwithstanding.

Mr. T. BAINES moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, which motion the pensions secured to the military forces in India; but he was willing to accept the addition because it would be the intention of keeping faith with the offices of the Indian Army.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE was in favour of and agreed to.

It having been proposed to take the report this day and the third reading on Thursday,

Mr. HORSMAN objected, and took occasion to complain of the conduct of the Government in the matter of Parliamentary discussions by the time of putting the question.

Sir G. GREY complained of the hon. member impugning the conduct of the Speaker in his absence.

Mr. HORSMAN explained in his accusation against the Speaker.

Mr. B. OSBORNE urged that there should be a definite time fixed for the discussion on the Indian Bill.

The House then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The East India Stock Transfer, &c., Bill passed through Committee.

On the motion for the House going into Committee on the Bill, Mr. GRIFFITH moved a clause the effect of which was to deprive the Commissioners of the power of making any order for the execution of the scheme proposed. On a division the clause was rejected by 292 to 68.—Mr. ANSTEY moved a clause to prevent the Commissioners of Church property situate in the metropolis or any other city or town in the north of Scotland from being disposed of, but the Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The following bills passed through Committee:—Militia, Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards), Hereditable Securities, &c. (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Maynooth College, Bank of Ireland (No. 2), Weights and Measures (Ireland), Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland), Local Government Act (1858) Amendment, Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act (1853) Amendment, Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioners, &c., Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, Railways Act (Ireland) (1851) Amendment, Game Certificates, &c., Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment.

The Militia Ballot Bill was read a second time.

The Lunacy Regulation Amendment, the Herring Fisheries (Scotland), the Tithes to Land (Scotland), the Party Emblems, and the New Zealand Bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE TAXPAYER DUTIES.—At the sitting of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, in reference to the resolution on the import duty on paper, that he should propose to substitute—the authorising a reduction of duty that he should propose to be levied in this country, in conformity with the equivalent to the cattle from France, or other making the same duty payable on all foreign cattle.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The Savings Banks and Privately Societies Investment Bill was referred to a Committee, having been reduced to the 4th and 11th clauses.

RETIREMENT-ROOMS.—The Bill for the sale to the Committee of the Retirement-rooms at the Royal and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill, and clauses up to the 8th were passed.

EAST INDIA QUESTIONS WITH THE FRENCH.—At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the French Ambassador had not, as he supposed, been a private letter of the Emperor, containing expressions communicated to him a desire to see this country; but he was not aware of the most friendly feeling in laying it on the table.

LETTER TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—On the motion for receiving the report of this bill, Mr. Hadfield moved its rejection, Colonel FRENCH intimated, on the part of the opponents of the measure, that they would not take any discussion on all of the opponents of the measure—Mr. HADFIELD asked whether, after the letter of the Emperor of the French, the Government would not withdraw the Bill.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Emperor Pekin was then received, and it was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

VOLUNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY (IRELAND).—Mr. BERESFORD having withdrawn a motion of his relative to the Volunteer Field Artillery (Ireland) Bill, Lord PALMERSTON said it was his intention to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the discipline and organisation of volunteer corps, which now may be by law for the Government of Great Britain, urging that the distinction in this respect which existed between Ireland and the rest of the empire was unreasonable and that it existed no longer.—Mr. CARDWELL objected to a bill to assimilate the law in the two countries, as it might be an intention of the Government to use any powers which it was not intended to do; not from any distrust of the loyalty and good intentions of the Irish volunteers. Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the latest danger which would arise from placing arms in the hands of Irishmen.—Mr. MACGUIRE said there could not be an Irish member in the House who could be satisfied with the statement of Archbishop of Dublin, which had been read by Mr. Cardwell, as the danger against which England was to be defended, was not Ireland equally open to that danger? The policy of the Government was a policy which they did not care about Ireland; and she was left defenceless. After the declaration of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cardwell, he (Mr. Maguire) felt that the French were to lead in Ireland. He could not trust them as foes—Lord PALMERSTON said that the Irish members would be sorry that he not held out much encouragement to the Government to alter the policy they had stated. The Government considered that there existed between an antagonism between classes in Ireland which would render it dangerous to place arms in the hands of the population; and much as he should not be able to meet the French as foes. He denied that Ireland was in a defenceless state, for there was an Irish regular force of nearly 30,000 men, and the Irish militia. Mr. Pollard-Urquhart and Colonel Dunne having spoken, Mr. HADFIELD urged that Ireland should be left to defend herself. Under respect for the Government which the rest of the empire.—Lord ASHLEY also spoke in favour of the proposal, and, amid cries for a division, he assured the House that he should divide, and stated that the system tended to reconcile sectarian differences. He hoped, however, he would not be driven to a division, as he should not do so if the motion was rejected by 86 to 30.

RIVERS AND THE NILE.—Mr. W. EWART, in reference to the business of the House, moved a series of resolutions.—Sir G. C. LEWIS thought it would be advisable if the House refrained from time to time to receive the report of the during the business of the House, and that such a Committee might be usefully appointed every session.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS, AND CERTIFICATED CONVEYANCERS BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and progress was reported, the various clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

VOTES FOR DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATES BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. ATTY. GEN. moved that it be postponed in deference to the opinion of several members and the feeling of the House, with a view it, and the bill was lost.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. BRADY moved, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee that day three months; and after a discussion, in which Mr. Ayrton opposed and Mr. Locke and Mr. W. Ewart supported the motion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the clause, 36; against it, 110—51.—Mr. HUBBARD moved as clause to the effect that no amount should be raised by the Board of Works in any parish except for the amount of expenses actually incurred in that parish.—On a division the clause was rejected by 114 to 54.—The other amendments and proposed clauses were postponed until the report.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—viz., Mines Regulation and Inspection, Mines (Drainage), Police Superannuation (Dockyards), Heritable Securities, &c. (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Bankruptcy (Ireland), Bank of Ireland (Stock), Inclosed Measures (Ireland), Sheriffs' Courthouses (Scotland), Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act (1853) Amendment, Municipal Boundaries (Ireland), Dundalk Bay, Tramways, Smithfield Market, Stream of Improvement, Drainage (Ireland), Duke and Town Improvement (Scotland) Act Amendment, and County Coroners Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NOTICES AND DEFENSIVE WORKS.

The House resolved itself into Committee, when the adjourned debate on Lord Palmerston's resolution for a grant of £2,000,000 for fortifications and Lord Palmerston's resolution by a policy of expending money on fortifications.

Mr. LINDSAY, who condemned the policy of expending money on fortifications. Mr. LINDSAY, who condemned the policy of expending money on fortifications. Mr. LINDSAY, who condemned the policy of expending money on fortifications.



LAST SCENE OF "THE ENCHANTED ISLE" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE BENEFIT FOR THE LATE MR. R. B. BROUGH'S FAMILY.

We this week present an Illustration commemorative of the performance given on Wednesday week at Drury Lane for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Robert B. Brough. We have already congratulated the promoters of that laudable undertaking on the apparent success which attended their efforts on that occasion, as testified by the numerous audience and other demonstrations of the evening. Among the latter not the least was the manner in which the principal artists of the different theatres came forward to assist in the performance. The Haymarket, the Adelphi, the Princess', and the Strand Theatres poured in their contingents, and the members of the Savage Club gave their valuable aid to the cause. The scene which we have selected for illustration presents many of the members of these as constituting the close of the burlesque. Among them are Mr. Francis as *Baccalappo*, Mr. Hollingshed as *Sonnitfaccio*, Mr. Talfourd as *Caliban*, Mr. Buckingham as *Prospero*, Mr. Cruikshank as *Alonzo*, Mr. Angell as *Gonsalvo*, Mrs. Mellon as *Ferdinand*, and Miss Stirling as *Miranda*. The fairies were draughted from the Princess' rifle corps, and the lords, sailors, &c., were composed of the gentlemen of the Savage Club. We believe that their impersonations will be readily recognised, and we hope that their efforts and their effigies will tend still more to augment the account opened at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s in favour of the deceased author's family.



MASSACRE OF A MISSION PARTY OF THE "ALAN GARDINER" BY THE NATIVES AT WOOLYA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO,—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 113.



SWEETSAUCE, THE WINNER OF THE STEWARDS' AND THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

SWEETSAUCE, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THIS chestnut, which so unexpectedly burst on to the Turf world as the winner of the Goodwood Cup when they did not believe him capable, in racing parlance, of "getting above a mile," is the property of Lord Annesley, and trained by Mr. John Scott at Whitewall, near Malton. He made his maiden appearance in the Gimcrack Stakes at York, as third to Thormanby, and ran Vanquisher to a head for second money. At Doncaster he was twice over second—once to King of Diamonds for the Champagne Stakes, and again to High Treason for the Two-year-old Stakes, thus just missing the principal Two-year-old Stakes of the meeting. He then received forfeit in a match with Narcissus at Newmarket, and had the honour of being reckoned one of "Scott's lot" of fourteen for the winter, without, however, attracting any backers. At Northampton he came out for the Whittlebury Stakes, but was beaten a head after a slashing race with Fravola, who gave him 4lb. At the Newmarket Craven he won his maiden race—a sweepstakes of £450, over the Rowley Mile, against Palefac, Richmond, and three others; but the prestige of his stable companion, the Wizard, was so great after the Two Thousand that he received no Derby support, and was scratched. At Goodwood, on Tuesday week, he asserted the honour of England very decisively, with 20 to 1 against him, in the Stewards' Cup, when thirty-seven horses—one of the very "largest fields" on record—went to the post. America was second, with Maggiore; and France third, with Zouave.

In the Goodwood Cup, on the following Thursday, he had two French opponents in the three-year-old Gustave, to whom he gave 14lb., and the five-year-old Zouave, who gave him a stone; and it is rather remarkable that they should have run second and third. Starke, the American horse, was fourth; and Optimist, Horror (the winner of the Ascot Vase), Butterfly (the winner of the Oaks), and Highwayman were not placed. The betting was 8 to 1 against him at starting, and he positively seemed, as the spectators observed, "to win in a walk." After this race he was made first favourite at 7 to 2 for the Chesterfield Cup next day, and it was just on the cards that he might have performed the unparalleled feat of sweeping all the three cups of the meeting; but, independently of the steadying weight, 7st. 9lb. on a three-year-old, he was left some lengths in the rear at starting, and could only run into the sixth or seventh place among the twenty-six. As little as 8 to 1 has been taken about him for the St. Leger, in which Stampede, Umpire, Horror, Wallace, Sir William, Northern Light, The Wizard, Battlebone, Avalanche, Thormanby, Buccaneer, St. Albans, and Sabreur are also engaged. He is also in the Triennial Stakes at Newmarket, First October, the Scarborough Stakes at Doncaster, the Eglinton Stakes at York, and the Great Northern St. Leger at Stockton. He is by Sweetmeat from Irish Queen, and has rather a peculiar formation about his loins, which is gradually disappearing as he gets age upon him. Aldcroft has ridden him in four of his races, and Charlton and J. Snowden in the other three. His winnings, inclusive of the two cups, amount to about £2000.

THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

THE Stewards' Cup, by Messrs. London and Ryder, is of charming design and workmanship. The general form of the vase resembles the proportions of some antique models and the sculptural decorations are appropriately chosen from classic mythological fable. The group on the cover represents Bellerophon, mounted on Pegasus, the winged horse of the Muses, conquering the Chimæra. The action of the hero is animated, and the three diverse heads of the monster are set on the neck with great skill and apparent probability. Four delicately-executed medallions in low relief round the sides of the cup illustrate other poetical incidents relating to Pegasus. The shaft is decorated with the head of Medusa, winged monsters, and boys. The more strictly artistic portion of the design is of a superior character, while it would be difficult to praise too highly the elaborate invention and delicate execution of the silversmith's work. Mr. T. W. Reeve was the designer and modeller of this cup.



STEWARDS CUP. GOODWOOD CUP. CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

The Goodwood Cup, by R. and S. Garrard and Co., is a finely-chased model of a thoroughbred horse, eighteen inches in height to the withers, independent of the ground and pedestal on which it is mounted. This work is the last executed by the late Edmund Cotterill, who for many years stood unrivalled as a modeller of the horse, and in it he has combined all the qualities necessary to ensure strength and speed in a racehorse. In addition to the usual anatomical knowledge of the horse acquired by most artists, a thorough practical knowledge was requisite to ensure the success with which the subject has been treated.

The Chesterfield Cup, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, is in silver, of a composite style of ornament, and illustrates in an efficient and pleasing manner the Canterbury Pilgrimage. It may therefore be called the Chaucer Cup, as every part of the ornament of it illustrates the works of that celebrated author. On the cover the author is seated, surrounded by winged gemii of Poetry; the basal reliefs on the sides depict the procession from the Tabarde in Southwark, and the arrival of the Pilgrims at Canterbury, whilst the Hoste is surrounded by the listeners to his narrative. The stem of the cup bears the portraits of those Sovereigns who were contemporary with the poet; and at the foot are seated four of the chief interlocutors in the tales—the Knight, the Squire, the Yeoman, and the Monk. The handles of the vase are formed by figures of Spring, the poem opening at that time. The immense quantity of work upon the cup is its chief characteristic, the groupings are meritorious, the figures graceful, and the costume correct; the whole work reflecting great credit upon the artist, Mr. Thomas Brown, whose works we have before mentioned in connection with that of the eminent firm of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

CIGARS IN FRANCE.—An imperial decree of the 14th ult. fixes the selling price of cigars, whether made in Havannese Manufactures or France. The prices vary from 1c. to 20c. each. The same decree authorises the administration to sell to consumers, in whole boxes or packets, every description of tobacco or snuff made in the Imperial manufactories. The small Havannah cigars called "dames" will continue to be sold at the old price of 10c. till the stock in hand is exhausted.

THE FARM.

GREAT shows have come on during the last few days in an almost bewildering array. At Horncastle, Mr. Dudding of Panton's shorthorns were in high force as prize-takers. Mr. Eastwood's cow Rosette held her own in the cow class at the Royal Irish Society's Show, and got the Purefoil Challenge Cup; and Statesman (late the property of Mr. Wetherall and the winner at "The Yorkshire" last year) was a head prize-taker, along with Clydesdale and Soubadar. The two latter held the places they won in Dublin Spring; but Sir Colin, who was second to Dr. M'Hale on that occasion, had quite trained off. Lord Waterford was in good luck with Fury Fox before; and Captain Bell's second herd learnt "the winning trick" pretty early, as he not only took the head prize for yearling heifers with his Richmond, but gained the Purefoil Challenge Cup also by the bargain for the three best breeding horned beasts in the yard. Mr. Longfield beat Mr. Thunder (who showed a Canterbury prize sheep off his own pen) at the Leicester; and Mr. Beale Browne and Mr. O. W. Hamilton ruled the roast respectively at Cotswolds and Shropshire. Mr. Buckley Sidgwick in his "Ye Canterbury Pilgrims of 1860," a case of "orthodox rose with nose wins," as the two placed second, and her sister Ashland, the white was put before the roan. The Athelstanford herd also got the first prize in the cow class with Jael; and Mr. Backwood's Queen of Athelstane, Jael of Cashmere, and Inglet were first, second, and third among the yearling heifers. Messrs. Lambert, Ainslie, and Atkinson also had head prizes in the Border Counties.

The Yorkshire Society has had a splendid anniversary at Pontefract, and the exhibition of the leading show—which "Punch" terms thirty masters of hounds and half as many huntsmen together—last it a set it never had before. Royal Butterfly held his own as of yore against Prince Talleyrand and Rustler, and Stanley Lass in the ruck. The Booth blood had it all their own way in the yearling heifer class; but Sinbad the Sailor, who was third there, for Mr. Backwood's Harmless, by Harbinger, which won the heifer calf prize last year. The heifer calf prize was a high Shorthorn one, and it had to be the weak place in the judging, as Mr. Lascelles' Greolits, of Duchess' blood, the winner, although a wondrous handler, was completely beaten at her points in the second, Captain Bell's Rosebud by Sir Colin, will do loyally. The Harewood silver cup for the best shorthorn cow in any class produced a tremendous contest, and it was not till after the three judges had each picked a beast. Another judge was therefore called in, but declined to adjudicate, and another who was applied to gave it to Queen Bee, Mr. Emms's cow in Class 2, and by Lord Feversham's Duke and Duchess of Gloster. The Leicesters were a very excellent lot, Mr. Buston's cow Lady Lucy but ran against Mr. Wilby's Wily Mother. The latter veteran was also first and second with his pen of five Leicester shearing gimmers, and first with the best sow of the small breed. He has also suffered physic for the three days since prize by the hands of his neighbour, Sir George Wombwell, but with pigs of the Bramham blood. The local prize cattle were shown by Messrs. Hall and Messrs. Parry, Wickstead, and Percy Williams were the judges. There were nine entries in the well-bred hound class, and Rattler, first, Lord Middleton second, and Sir Watkin Wynn third, were the decision. For puppies there were only seven entries, and here the award was Mr. C. Isaac's, Sir Watkin Wynn second, and Lord Scarbrough's, third. Tom Sebright did not show, and Will Butler was the only huntsman to come in search. The hunters were numerous and excellent on the ground, and formed, with their toasts and speeches, a most unique, stirring group. Of the horse decisions we will speak in our next.

The North Lonsdale Agricultural Meeting will be held on Tuesday next in Ulverston Park, Ulverston, in which the Furness Railway yields to none of its rivals. No less than nine small silver challenge cups are given, five of them of the value of twenty guineas each, for horses not over fifteen and open to general competition, and a large one of 100 guineas value for shorthorns alone. The Cleveland Society holds its meeting on Thursday and Friday in Stockton-on-Tees, where a ram-lettings are still in strong force. On Tuesday Mr. Borton of Barton-le-Street, near Malton, begins to sell his Shorthorns, and on Wednesday Mr. R. Aylsford, of Westacre, near Swaffham, lets 100 of his long wools. The Cotswold rams will be very numerous on Wednesday in the Bristol market; and it will also be a great day for the Shropshire lettings. On Monday the rams of the Norton Calves Rock, which has long passed into private hands as "a thirty years' fold," will be let at Pendford, near Wolverhampton. The Freford rams will be let on Tuesday, and of them it can be said that only four went to Warwick and returned with a first prize and three with high commendations. On Thursday the rams of the Keeling flock, which is derived from the Sandy-and Norton Combe flocks, will be let at Yew-tree Farm, near Cannock. We hear that Mr. Holland, M.P., has had the misfortune of shoot 400 out of the 1,200 he first prize Shropshire ram which he purchased from Mr. Byrd at Canterbury.

LEWES RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Pavela, 1; Dr. Nicholl, 2.
Aristocratic Plate of 30 sovs.—Simla, 1; Catherine, 2.
Castle Stakes.—Summer, 1; Hesperus colt, 2.
De Warenne Handicap of 10 sovs.—Cronstadt, 1; Oliver, 2.
Farm Yeos' and Mr. Courtenay Biennial Stakes.—Maid of Honour, 1; Agnes Wickfield 1, 2.
Queen's Plate of 50 sovs.—Simla, 1; Pavela, 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—General Hess, 1; Miss Julia, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Nemesis, 1; Maid of Fern, 2.
Borough Purse.—Wild Bird, 1; Nelson Wave, 2.
County Plate.—Apollo, 1; Asturie, 2.
Lewes Grand Handicap.—Blue Jacket, 1; Fractious, 2.
An All-aged Sibling Stakes.—Stormer, 1; Royal Oak, 2.
Scamblers' Handicap.—Limerick, 1; Orion, 2.
Handicap Plate of 30 sovs.—Simla, 1; Waterspite, 2.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—Holland, 1; The Don, 2.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Little Drummer, 1; Southport, 2.
Brighton Handicap Plate.—Jacket, 1; Chanz, 2.
Marine Plate.—Chanteuse, 1; Vulture, 2.
Scamblers' Stakes.—Queen of the Bay, 1; Lord Milton, 2.
Eighth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Niger, 1; Allington, 2.

THURSDAY.

Pavilion Plate.—Fitz-Avon, 1; Ipswich, 2.
Sussex Stakes.—Fractious, 1; Pavela, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Wild Bird, 1; White Rose, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Twilight, 1; Sunshine, 2.
Black Biennial Stakes.—Cowley, 1; Sister to Sir Alfonzo, 2.
Brighton Cup.—Tournament, 1; Winefield, 2.

AQUATICS.—Royal Yacht Squadron Annual Regatta: The annual regatta of this celebrated club commenced on Tuesday at Cowes, with the contest for the Prince Consort's Cup, by cutters belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The *Arrow* was the victor, beating the *Julaneth* by eleven minutes. The others had no chance.

Thursday.—The first of the two last aquatic contest was rowed on Wednesday, and there has not been for years a finer race. The competitors came in in the following order:—Harry John Mennell, Phelps; Pollard; Benjamin Clyett, Trower; Nathaniel Bolles, jun., Old Barge-house; Jeffery Herbert Horsfall, Trower; Edward Hall, Old Barge-house; Edward Hall, Old Barge-house; Horsfall.

CRICKET.—The County of Kent *v.* the County of Sussex: The resumption of this match took place at the Tunbridge Wells ground on Monday, when the score is the score:—Kent, 212. Sussex, 1st innings, 77; 2nd innings, 86.

Nottingham *v.* Surrey: This match was begun on and is close last Saturday, at the Trent-bridge ground, Nottingham. The following is the score:—Surrey, 1st innings, 78; 2nd innings, 247. Nottingham, 1st innings, 136; 2nd innings, 136.

Gentlemen of Surrey *v.* Gentlemen of England: This match was played at the Surrey Ground, Kensington Oval, on Monday and Tuesday.—The match is drawn. The following is the score:—Gentlemen of England, 1st innings, 204. North, 171. Surrey, 1st innings, 51; 2nd innings, 106.

Marylebone and Gravesend *v.* United Services of Hampshire, with two Players: In this match, which was played at Lord's Ground on Monday and Tuesday, the M.C.C. were victorious in the following manner:—Marylebone M.C.C. and Ground, 1st innings, 134; 2nd innings, 148. Hampshire, 1st innings, 102; 2nd innings, 109.

The Metropolitan Club *v.* South London United: This was an extremely close and interesting match, played on the Oval, Kennington, on the South London Ground, Lower Kensington-lane. It will be seen by the following score that the Metropolitan Club were ultimately victorious:—Metropolitan, 1st innings, 72; 2nd innings, 48. South London United, 1st innings, 42; 2nd innings, 75.

M. C. C. and Ground *v.* Suburban Club: This match was played on Thursday and Friday, in favour of the latter by the score:—M.C.C., 1st innings, 71; 2nd innings, 60. Suburban Club, 1st innings, 29; 2nd innings, 100.

METEOROLOGY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF GREENWICH ASSOCIATION for Last 31st 28° 0° N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 Hours.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Direct Solar Radiation.	Direct Terrestrial Radiation.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Maximum in Sun.	Minimum in Shade.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement in Miles.	
July 25	29·982	55·3	46·0	69	67·1	61·9	S.W. S.	169	0·000
26	29·882	54·9	46·0	72	66·0	60·0	S.W. S.	169	0·000
27	29·763	56·3	46·8	73	68·5	62·7	W. WSW.	152	0·000
28	29·734	57·4	46·3	73	69·3	62·7	S.W. S.W.	169	0·000
29	29				61·2	56·3		107	0·000
30	29·744	56·7	46·0	70	67·9	60·9	W. N.W.	134	0·000
31	30·027	56·4	45·3	79	62·0	61·5	W. S.W.	151	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, for the first half past noon:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·981	29·978	29·831	29·772	29·862	29·915	30·001
Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	67·0	66·0	66·0	66·0	66·0	66·0	66·0
Temperature of Evaporation	61·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	59·0	59·0	59·0
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THE GRAVES *v.* SEBASTOPOL.—*The Nord* publishes a letter from a Frenchman residing at Sebastopol, giving an account of the war, and a statement that any human bones has been removed from that place. He says he had just left Sebastopol, and had visited the battle-fields in company with an English tourist, and they found not the slightest trace of their having been in any way disturbed. The bones of the slain carried away were those of a very small number of animals, belonging to the besieging armies, which had died in the neighborhood; these were collected by a Jew, and exported for manure.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE publication of a remarkable and somewhat pacific letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the Count de Persigny has had considerable influence upon the Stock Exchange. The tendency of the transactions throughout the week has been in the latter here referred to being considered genuine, large purchases of Consols, Rente, and Shares have been made, and many of the jobbers have thus been relieved of considerable amounts of stock. Scarcely anything has been done in foreign securities, the advanced demand for Spanish Certificates having been the only exception to the general dullness of the week. The Turkish Debt has likewise steadily improved in value.

There has been no change in the position of the International purposes; but, as the supply is large, very little change has taken place in the rates of discount. In the open market, 3 per cent. is the general value for bills, 2½ to 4 ; three months', 3 to 4 ; four months', 4 to 4½ ; and six months', 4½ to 5 per cent.

Large supplies of bullion—about £700,000—have come to hand from various quarters this week, and the Bank of England has received a considerable addition to its treasure account. There have, therefore, been no additions made to the stock in the Issue Department.

The subscription list for the £1,500,000 of East Indian Railway Five per Cent Debentures was filled up at a premium. The applications for shares to the extent of £250,000 have yet to be offered to the public. The whole amount will be required by 1st of September next.

Several additional failures in the leather trade have been announced; but, on the most part, the commercial transactions of the week in the manufacturing districts have been checked here by the suicide of the manager of one of the Liverpool banks, the particulars of which are given in our Liverpool letter.

The last instalment of 20 per cent on the Brazilian loan of £1,372,012 has been paid into the Bank.

The dividend of the Electric Telegraph Company is at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; and the interim dividend upon the shares of the Union Bank of London and County Bank, 5 per cent for the past half-year.

The unsatisfactory news from Mexico, the capture of Matamoros, of Mexico, who failed some time since for £900,000, have obtained a period of five years to pay off their indebtedness at 3 per cent interest, payable half-yearly, and the foreign firms have stopped payment.

A new description of security—"The India Department," has been opened at the Bank of England, in which all business connected with India, and formerly transacted at the East India House, will be conducted.

On Monday the dealings in Home Stocks were somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices were firmly supported. Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Reduced 3 per Cent, 91 to 91½; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 97 96½. Reduced Three per Cents realised 90¾ ⅛; New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; Long Annuities, 1885, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1903, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1885, 3 3-16; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto 1885, 3⅛; India Five per Cents, 101½ to 102; Ditto Five per Cent Bonds, 1860, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 1 Tuesday, and the market was in a healthy state:—Bank Stock marked 218½ to 219½; Reduced 3 per Cent, 91 to 91½; New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; Ditto for Account, 90¾ ⅛; New Two per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; India Five per Cents, 101½ to 102; Ditto Five per Cent Bonds, 1860, 101½; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 97 to 98; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. India Five per Cent Paper realised 97½ to 98. Brazilian Five-and-half per Cent Bonds, 104 to 104½. Little activity was apparent on Wednesday, and the market closed at the annexed quotations:—Bank Stock, 218½; Reduced Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; Consols, for Money, 90¾ ⅛; Ditto, for Time, 90¾ ⅛; New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; Long Annuities, 1885, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1903, 3 3-16; India Five per Cents, 101½ to 102; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 97; Ditto Five-and-half per Cent, 104½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. Business was done in Consols on Thursday at the annexed prices:—Bank Stock, 218½; Reduced Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; the Reduced, 94¾; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent Paper, 97½; Ditto Five-and-half per Cent, 104½; Brazilian Five per Cent Paper, 97½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½. Consols Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞ to 90; Reduced Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅛; Ditto, New, 89¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 70½; Ditto, New 69¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 61½; Spanish Certificates, 25; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Three per Cents, 44½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½; Belgian Four-and-half per Cents, 98½; Dutch Two-and-half per Cents, 63½; Ditto Four per Cents, 94½; Russian Five per Cents, 103½; Ditto, New 102½

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THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.



NARROW ESCAPE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

A MARCH THROUGH SICILY WITH THE CENTRE COLUMN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent)

CATANIA, July 16.

AT Caltanisetta I intrusted a letter containing particulars of our march as far as that town to a person who was recommended to me as going to Messina, and who, I was told, would post it for me on board the *Messageries Impériale* steamer, leaving that port direct for Marseilles. To my astonishment I met the same individual in Catania the evening of our arrival, and found, to my disgust, he still carried the said letter in his breast pocket, and what with grease and friction against other papers the writing had become illegible, so that I am compelled to crowd my impressions into one despatch. I am afraid the sketches forwarded by another route will have lost much of their interest from being published without the descriptive matter which should have reached you almost simultaneously with them. With this preface I will transport myself back to Palermo, and begin the history of our march with the departure of the column from that city.

Having obtained permission from the General to accompany the first column of volunteers dispatched into the interior of Sicily (after the fall of Palermo), I waited on Colonel Türr, who was to have the command, for orders. On June 20, at 6 p.m., I repaired to the place of rendezvous on the Piazza Reale, and there found the troops assembled



THE CATHEDRAL AND SQUARE OF THE ELEPHANT, CATANIA.—SEE PAGE 113.

for inspection, numbering in all some one thousand men, with two pieces of cannon. Three hundred of the volunteers were Palermitans, some of whom bore the proudest titles in Sicily, and who were content to abandon their luxurious homes and superfine suits for the mountain hat-cover, and red shirts and grey cotton trousers of the revolutionary soldiers. I have already made some remarks on the conduct of the Sicilians during the three days' fighting in Palermo which prevailed in the city here to-day. Suffice it to say that the Prince of Villafranca, at the head of the Municipality, and the Marquis de la Motte, Comte de Santo Martino, Baron de Sto. Giuliano, Baron Cosso, Chevalier Mercadante, Chevalier de Maria, and others, have done everything in their power to induce the people to remain quiet, and to forget all private feuds, and all revenge for the past, and they have succeeded. But the Neapolitans had hitherto had it their own way in the streets, and the thoroughfares had become positively dangerous to peaceable citizens. Even though many streets were still blocked up with the debris of fallen houses, a number of carriages freighted with their precious freight of lustrous-eyed, olive-complexioned beauties surrounded the Piazza, the occupants in many instances tearfully watching the preparations making for the departure of the troops, and the near approach of the hour to the departure of the steamer.

The first village we came to was Villa Abbate, and as it was now dark the people at our approach improvised a temporary illumination by means of grass and straw in front of their cottages, which they set fire to as we passed through. The effect produced by these bonfires was very fine indeed, as in almost every instance we found a picturesque group assembled round the fire, the bright red flame.

Our first march necessarily was not a very long one, as the greater portion of the brigade were volunteers, and required to be gradually broken into long distances; so Misilmeri, which is nine miles from Palermo, was chosen as our first halting-place. We accordingly reached at half-past eleven p.m. Nine miles in the dark, along a dusty, and in some parts broken, road is a very long beginning for a company of troops many of whom had previously only been used to a quiet lounge without knapsack or rifle, and to whom the sight of a musket was a monster on the Marina, with nothing heavier than a silver-mounted cane to carry instead of, as in these days, a knapsack and rifle of great-coat and haversack over the shoulder. I must confess I was not at all sorry to see the lights of Misilmeri twinkling in the distance, for, like many of the others, I wanted two or three days' practice to get me into working condition. However, I managed to keep up with the front with the Captain of the advanced guard, though the rolled mantle across my chest and tightly-belted sword were innovations to my comfort, and I was little astonished to find that one of these General Tür, who was slightly behind, spurred on his horse and laughingly complimented me on my soldierlike bearing. Now, I am not a little proud of the brevet rank of "Captain Acting Quartermaster," and how the whole of the brigade knew me as "Il Capitano Inglese." There were sundry rumours afloat to break the monotony of the march, such as the picking up of some velveteen-clad gentry armed with long guns, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, and the cocasse appearance of a musket by accident in the ranks, which caused some excitement in the column, as it had been reported that three or four shiploads of the troops that had crossed from Calabria had landed some thirty miles lower down the coast, and there was a kind of half notion that we should fall in with them on the march, and arms were passed us to prick up our ears.

However, as I have said, we reached Misilmeri at half-past eleven, without any very remarkable adventure en route, and in a few minutes the three wineshops in the place were invaded by thirsty groups clamorously asking for *bicchieri di rosso*. I was accordingly engaged in contemplating the bottom of a glass placed at an elevated angle above the nose I was tapped on the shoulder by Captain Ashton, the brigade acting-Commissary, who told me that he had secured me a lodging at the "Locanda" with three officers. "Taking nine ease at mine inn" is a very different thing at Misilmeri to what it would be in any of the snug English hostelry. On reaching the quarters chosen for me I found my companions already stretched at length on the floor of the guardroom, to get furniture in the room. One of them I should have said was engaged with the oil-wick making a minute search of his coach, and from his methodical countenance I augured badly for my night's rest; but, lighting a Cavour cigar, I resigned myself, after a few brief words of courtesy with my friends, to the fate which my stars would have shamed the choicest inventions of Manicalco. The next morning, on going to head-quarters, I found the General had been attacked with fever, and that we must not expect to move much on the following day, as it was necessary to send to Palermo for a carriage for him. It was I mentioned before that the Neapolitans avoided as the arm during the campaign of 1859. From this wound he still suffers, and, what with the fatigue he had undergone during the landing in Sicily and this wound coming on, he was more completely prostrated. On the afternoon of the 22nd we proceeded on our march, and, as the General had but a carriage, his Aide-de-camp and I had to say that I could have his horse, an offer not to be refused. The day spent in Misilmeri was not lost, as we obtained sixty-three volunteers from the native militia.

As the column debouched from the village it entered immediately a rich and fertile valley, bordered on the left by a range of hills that shut out the sea from the land, and on the right by lofty mountains cultivated to the very summit. Sicily is indeed a beautiful land, and well does it deserve the name of the "granary of Italy." Everything thrives on its beautiful face, and nothing is wanting but a good government, and the commencement of its people to enjoy the rich bounties showered upon its God's earth. On emerging from this Edenlike valley the scene changed completely. Rugged mountains, rent and torn asunder by volcanic agency at some far remote period stood like giant sentinels on each side of the pass, catching on the last rays of the setting sun, and casting the purple shadows of eccentric form over the burnt heath, which had taken the place of orange and lemon groves, vineyards, and vineyards.

Near midnight we bivouacked on the slope of a mountain fringed with a golden harvest of wheat, for corn is plentiful in this rich and unclean barren. Dismounting from my horse, I made for the Switzer company's fire, having arranged with their Captain to mess with himself and Lieutenant——but a hail arrangement for me, as they were both old soldiers, and men of great experience in making a great deal out of a little. The Captain had served with the French Foreign Legion in Africa from 1840 to 1849, when he joined Garibaldi at Rome, since which period he has served with the illustrious chieftain when occasion offered. He had a wonderful knowledge of men and things, and is scarcely a plant that grows by the wayside that does not serve his purpose. My friend the Captain has been English tutor to some princely Russian youngster much to bring us together. From 1850 to 1859 a great portion of his time was spent in England, and there is somewhere in the north-west district of London a fair-haired, blue-eyed damsel whose souvenir he carries with him beneath his tunic in the shape of a worked pair of braces. When this war of liberation shall be finished there will be great rejoicing at least in one house in the said north-west district, for the said fair-haired Captain shall then return to claim and procure him a license of matrimony at Doctors' Commons, and betake him to the cultivation of the arts of peace and a small garden in the suburbs of the great metropolis. I like my friend the Captain in anything but his usual good temper. He is Quartermaster for the choice he had made of the ground for bivouacking; there was not a drop of water to be procured nearer than three miles. Now, water is the first essential to troops after a long and dusty march in a hot climate; and there were many sufferers, more from thirst than fatigue, amongst the prostrate groups of panting men. Giving my horse to my servant Hermanigue, one of the heroes subject, who tethered him to his bayonet stuck in the ground, I joined the Captain in abusing the Quartermaster; for I, too, was thirsty; but, finding that talked but little good effect, I wrapped myself round the desire for water, I cut down with my sword some prickly nettles which encumbered the ground, and, with my head pillowed beneath my head, was soon fast asleep, with my feet to the fire.

At three a.m. the trumpets sounded "La Sveglia," and by half-past we had resumed our march to Villafrati. When I was roused I felt cold, miserable, and anything but enthusiastic in the cause of Garibaldi; but, after a hasty breakfast of coffee, bread, and cold meat out for want of fuel, and a cold, chill wind came rustling down from the highlands; but when my eyes had become used to the shadowed the darkness around soon restored me to good humour. On our arrival at the camping-ground the previous night darkness prevented our distinguishing the beauties around us, but with the light of the glorious fires, and I was wholly unprepared for the scene of enchantment which burst upon me. About one, on both sides of the road, stood my picturesque groups of sleeping soldiers. Right and left rose towering hills, richly cultivated to near their summits, and studded with jungle bushes, and in the middle distance, on a rocky mound, were the ruins of an old Saracenic castle known as the "Castello del Diavolo," while behind a rocky and precipitous barrier sought the first beams of the rising sun, their rugged slopes illumined with a most beautiful and delicate rose tint. This scene altogether was a most beautiful and delicate one. The Five Etruscan, but the limited time given me between the revie' and the breaking up of the bivouac prevented me doing justice to the subject, which I intend to make the subject of a separate sketch. [This Illustration appeared in the Number for last week.]

At seven a.m. we entered Villafrati, my quarters there were even more exceeable than those at Misilmeri. Here the column was compelled to halt for the day, but not to be over the previous illness of General Türr, whose medical advisers thought it imperative he should remain to-day in bed, as the fever was threatening him. As soon as a new Brigadier should join he should proceed thither.

While walking through the village some three hours after our arrival I met cousin Tom, who was accompanied by four others all mounted and armed, a fine, handsome man, having on his head a wideawake with a long feather, a red shirt, and a rifle slung at his back. The rest of his costume was composed of a red shirt and black velvet breeches tucked into high half boots. For the present the duties of the commissariat department of the Revolutionary troops, though the fare was unfamiliar to me. Returning shortly afterwards, I again encountered him, but this time with a goodly number of men, all in the companions, by a file of soldiers. On inquiring from the officer in charge of the guard the meaning of the arrest, I found that the principle of the Lieutenant had been stopped by a party of banditti on the road between Villafrati and Palermo, and robbed of everything he possessed, and that from some circumstances which had come to light it appeared that one of the prisoners belonged to the gang, and that probably my friend with his escort had come upon the chief of the band. A council of war was at once called to try the supposed brigands, for our mission to a great extent was to hunt and exterminate on our march the numerous bands of robbers that, under the false defence of Santonelli, for such was the name of the man in question, was that, despite the severity of the punishment which would be meted out, he could actually prove a single act of brigandage of which he personally was guilty; that, far from being a robber chief, he was known as a man of peace and charity, who was universally liked, and that one of the first to raise the tricolour flag and proclaim the revolution in the hills and that he actually had been wounded in an engagement having enlisted under his banner, committed depredations in his name. However, the evidence brought to bear on the case proved that the prisoner was of a most compromising character, that the council of war determined the prisoners should be sent to Palermo for General Garibaldi to decide upon their fate. [See Illustration on page 102.]

It will be well here to say that I am ignorant of the existence of this "episode" ——— In the different mountain districts certain unprincipled men under cover of the tricolour flag got together a band of adventurers, and, at the head of all these men, they descended on the villages, and take the purses and cut the throats of the rich under pretence of the Revolution. Santonelli's misfortune was that he did not make the revolution unpopular amongst those to whom we should look for support, who argue that under the régime of Francesco II. and the Police Minister Maniscalco, a man to be at least sleep quietly in their beds, though occasionally an outrage might be committed in the mountain districts. Unfortunately for an Italian cause the Sicilian people is easy to be understood, and we must do our best to do away with the cause, and disabuse them of the belief that the Italian cause is but a less severe despotism than it was under the despotic Government of the Bourbons.

But speaking of Santonelli has nearly made me forget the presence in Villafrati of a personage whose reputation is European. It may not appear very flattering to mention the name of one who has figured in the police reports of the Continental Courts, and whose name has been in Villafrati I had the great honour to mess and be introduced to Maniscalco. I was told that he had been a most accomplished gentleman, was passing through Sicily in the track of our column. He is engaged in writing the history of the revolution, which will in reality be a most interesting work, as he has unrivalled facilities for the task, and from opposite sources crammed into it. No offence to our neighbours across the Channel, but Paris is the most corrupt capital for obtaining correct information. For instance, M. Dumas, on arriving at Palermo about a fortnight after the capture of the place by Garibaldi, was received with open arms by the Municipality, and almost as many sheets of copy an hour as a cylinder machine would print in the same time. He had not been in Palermo as yet seven days, and yet he wrote in response to a query from one, which was flatly contradicted the very next minute by information obtained from another, provided him with the most ample facilities for writing.

The other day an officer told me that Dumas, having heard he had been present at the battle of Calatafimi, had asked him for information. My friend commenced with a topographical description of the ground, and the enemy's position, but Dumas, with a wave of his hand, exclaimed, "Mais, mon cher, tout cela est bien grand et bien beau, mais vous n'avez pas mon faculté d'imagination. Vous ne voyez pas les choses comme moi, et vous ne pouvez pas faire un bon article." The answer to my query as to his reason for carrying arms, for slung over his shoulder was a long gun, and in each pocket of his velvet jacket a pair of pistols, was that in the present state of the country he would not ride a hundred yards from his house without the same precaution. The Count receives a visit from a mountain track into the hills. After a leisurely riding for about an hour we espied coming towards us a tolerably numerous cavalcade, which, on a nearer approach, proved to be nothing else than the Count's household, the beautiful order of which did great credit to the Scotch overseer, and to explorations among the hills, and at six o'clock we found ourselves at the foot of the hill, and shook with Fleming for an escort back to Vallelunga. There I met with a gentleman going to Santa Caterina, and as he was a friend of mine I had no objection to a carriage and make route ensemble for mutual protection. My new acquaintance carried the gun which every peasant going to work has been on Sunday, and, though in Sicily every man's hand was lifted against his neighbour, and to a certain extent the state of affairs in Naples, the country has a most beautiful and tranquil appearance. Nothing could be more beautiful, amidst an assemblage of rusty-looking priests, ragged peasantry, tawny-skinned urchins in a state of nature, pigs with their litters, fluttering broods of cackling capons, and other domestic fowl, than the Countess herself, who had preceded us, that there was absolutely nothing to be obtained in the village. The Countess, with the true spirit of a Sicilian lady, "Donna mangiari" was everywhere the same, a council of war was immediately called, composed of the Captain and Lieutenant of the Swiss company, an officer of my own myself. The result was that the wants of nature were paramount and must be administered to; that a writ of habeas corpus should be issued in the name of the Lord Angus found at large; and that, if necessary, arms should be used in the capture. It was further resolved that, as certain members of the municipal court had absented themselves, a certain Francis Vizetelly should be deputed to make the arrests, and that the artillery officer's revolver should be borrowed for the use of the latter functionary, as the authority in this matter should be made to be respected and subscribed to by all those whom it concerned. Accordingly, on the following morning, as a day of mourning on many dungheaps, and it will be commemorated in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS under the title of "Breakfast-Table Incidents," I proceeded to the municipal court, and, walking our march to Alia, a town perched on the crest of a steep and rocky hill. The locality was a good deal like Sicily at large, in a perfect contempt for uphill work, for, with but one or two exceptions, every village or town that we came to on our line of march, and most of them were built on mountains, presented the loftiest sites in the country.

Vallelunga, of which you have received a drawing, was the next halting-place. On the evening of the 23rd the column of Garibaldians began at Villafrati, with one of the most worthy and estimable men in Sicily, a true Sicilian nobleman——the Prince of Villafranca, whose name, with the "Females" of "Routledgian" fame were gallantly and hospitably treated by this same gentleman, and that all through the time of the Bourbon tyranny and intolerable misery. At the warmly-expressed invitation of Count Tasca I consented to leave the column for a couple of days, and to pay a visit to his house in the mountains managed for him by a Scotchman named Fleming, who it was arranged should come to Vallelunga and meet us. The picture of an English gentleman's house in the midst of the Sicilian hills is one to most of your readers. A beaver hat, velveteen shooting-coat, cord breeches and leather gaiters, a rifle, and a pair of pistols complete the man of the house; a Scotch farmer of the mountains domiciled in a somewhat different manner. The Villa Tasca is a large, square building, the door suddenly opened, and a tall, fine man, of a superior brigandish appearance, clothed in velveteen and leather, presented himself to our arrival, and to my utter astonishment exclaimed as he advanced towards me in not-to-be-mistaken north-country English, "How are you? I am proved to see you." Fleming, in answer to my query as to his reason for carrying arms, for slung over his shoulder was a long gun, and in each pocket of his velvet jacket a pair of pistols, told me that in the present state of the country he would not ride a hundred yards from his house without the same precaution. The Count receives a visit from a mountain track into the hills. After a leisurely riding for about an hour we espied coming towards us a tolerably numerous cavalcade, which, on a nearer approach, proved to be nothing else than the Count's household, the beautiful order of which did great credit to the Scotch overseer, and to explorations among the hills, and at six o'clock we found ourselves at the foot of the hill, and shook with Fleming for an escort back to Vallelunga. There I met with a gentleman going to Santa Caterina, and as he was a friend of mine I had no objection to a carriage and make route ensemble for mutual protection. My new acquaintance carried the gun which every peasant going to work has been on Sunday, and, though in Sicily every man's hand was lifted against his neighbour, and to a certain extent the state of affairs in Naples, the country has a most beautiful and tranquil appearance. Nothing could be more beautiful, amidst the most passions of the worst of the population. While passing through a most desolate district, about two miles from Vallelunga, a peasant, who was coming from behind a bush of prickly cactus, and, with an imperative gesture of the arm, cried out "Fermate!" Our carriage and saddle horses were pulled up in the carriage, shouted in the coachman's ear "Forwards!" and, getting a certain distance from the ambush, fired a pistol. The coachman has the horses, which were tolerably good, into a gallop, we turned a corner of the road before the brigand——for such he surely was——could fire upon us. As we flew along I gave one glance behind, ready to dodge should a shot come, and perceived half-a-dozen more hastening down from the neighbouring hill to support their comrade. [See Illustration on previous page.]

From Santa Caterina we marched to Caltanisetta, where we halted for a few days, the men having need of some repose, and the sick——of whom there were many——requiring regular hospital attendance.

From Caltanisetta we moved to Castrogiovanni, the most picturesque city in the whole of Sicily, occupying a position on the summit of an

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and Gibraltar rock, exactly in the centre of the island. I inclose a Sketch taken from a ravine which divides the town into three parts, and the rocky sides of which are dwelling-places. We reached and the Saracens in another, about a month after the engravings which appear on the back.

I remain, &c.

Illustration, you may publish in the 11th inst., and the particulars of our arrival, 12th inst.

P.S.—I forgot to mention that cattle, which lay through a most March between Castiglionemare and that city, which lay through a most terrific thunderstorm, and I will give in my next, with Sketches made on the marching country.

Tuesday, 14th.—At twelve o'clock, I start for Medici's column, which is at the head of the mountain, and is being attacked by Bosco, who, at daybreak, in hourly expectation of a demonstration towards Melazzo, has fixed 4,000 men on the mountain, and has sent down to the sea-shore three of us going, and all armed to the teeth. The country is very disturbed condition, the Garibaldians, Sicilians, and Neapolitans, a heat, are very numerous, and the Garibaldians, but unjustly, as people has often been brought forward as the cause of the town. Their principal property, in number of cases at Lyons, industrious in Sicily. It manufactures also which is found at the mouth of and does a considerable trade in almonds and oranges. Close to the Girgenti. Girgenti has a university, and a college for the study of Girgenti—especially Girgenti, and the museum already mentioned. The number of its inhabitants is about 60,000.

MASSACRE OF A MISSIONARY PARTY IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

We have received from Mr. Thomas Havers, of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, a detailed narrative of the circumstances attendant on the massacre of a mission party, on board the schooner Allen Gardiner, by the natives of Tierra del Fuego, and we extract from it a few passages for the better understanding of the accompanying Engravings. It will be in the recollection of those who have also published to Mr. Havers—the massacre, for the Sketch of which we are also indebted to Mr. Havers—

PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

In the third week of October, 1859, the schooner Allen Gardiner, belonging to the Patagonian Missionary Society, left the port of Stanley (a diminutive British settlement on East Falkland Island), bound to the Beagle Channel, in Tierra del Fuego. The Mission party was composed of Captain Fell, the master, his brother, Mr. Fell, the mate, Johnston, carpenter, Allen, Bryant, Pearce, Mr. M'Dowell (a native), Hawey, an old man-of-war's-man, three Swedish sailors, named Jahnon, Braun, and Petersen, and, lastly, the Christianised Fuegians, consisting of seven individuals. She Phillips, missionary catechist, and the object of her voyage was to return these people to their native country, and to leave Mr. Maodonald, a Christianised native Fuegian, and the object of her voyage was to return these people to their native country, and to leave Mr. Maodonald, also Billy Button (a brother of the notorious Jemmy Button mentioned in Captain Fitzroy's "Voyage of the Beagle"), Jack Button, and wife; Maokoodlan, alias Tom Button, another brother, and his wife Winnecenaguokmeyer, of age—all of the Christianised party, with the exception of sixteen years of age—all of the tribe of Jemmy Button, resident at Woolloya, on Navarin Island, Schweyncuggina, with his wife Gheddiwelyer, and little girl, three Schweyncuggina, with his wife Gheddiwelyer, and little girl, three years old, named Kiattagattamaweyker, who are of a tribe named Oens-wen, living chiefly on Lemon Island, and about Good called Oens-wen, living chiefly on Lemon Island, and about Good Success Bay, possessing bows and arrows, which the Woolloya men have not. In all there were nine natives.

It appears that the *Allen Gardiner* came to anchor in Woolloya Cove on the 10th of November, and on the 2nd landed seven of the natives, who were searched before going ashore, the ship's side, a precaution which was a former occasion given grave offence at Keppel, seeing that on a former occasion given grave offence at Keppel, where the injured party vowed vengeance, and threatened to "put 'em in the pot the first opportunity of season, and thrustened to "put 'em in the ground 'soone day." Maokoodlan submitted quietly to the search, but was taken ashore in the ship's boat that accompanied the schooner, and but Mackeewenchey and Schweyncuggins were highly indignant; the latter violently so, and threw away and destroyed their presents. Schweyncuggina in his rage seized Capt. Fell by the collar, but was knocked off by him. The two then bundled their wives into a canoe alongside, refusing to go in the ship's boat, and paddled ashore in high dudgeon, Lecessgus accompanying them; and not being left on board but Oocockcowenagh, who did not feel disposed to leave the schooner, and had expressed a wish to return in her. Next day the whole of the crew went ashore to cut wood, and a quarrel arose on the part of Jemmy Button, who considered his presents were not good enough, and charged Captain Fell with having kept some back. The storm with Jemmy appeared to blow over. The large boat formerly built by the mission party on the flat near the beach was repaired, and the shipment of wood was proceeded with. Sunday, November 6, the daily (a very unusual circumstance), and by Sunday, November 6, the assemblage of natives—men, women, and children—amounted to near 200. Several of the crew of the *Allen Gardiner* became more apprehensive at the threatening aspect and increasing numbers of the natives; but the leader of the party seems to have disregarded all the obvious signs that should naturally have suggested caution or reserve. On Monday morning, November 7, Johnston, and not go ashore until the Docockowenagh, when he accompanied the European party on board, ostensibly, when he accompanied the European party on board, with the sole exception of Jemmy Button, who, with his wife, went ashore to look after their property. Johnston, Allen, and Bryant went ashore to look after their property. Johnston, Allen, and Bryant went ashore to look after their property. Johnston, Allen, and Bryant



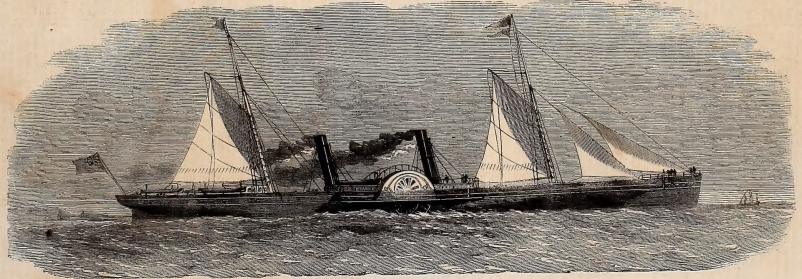
BANQUET GIVEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY SIR JOSEPH AND LADY PAXTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

high rate of pressure is likely to produce heated bearings and consequent accident. After getting into the Sound, however, the *Giraffe* gradually became more lively, and soon attained a high rate of speed. The ship was as steady as a rock, and it was only by noting the rapidity with which headland, hill, and bay flew behind, and the high wind created on a still day by the pressure forward, that the party on board had any notion of the great speed at which they were being urged onward. Some engineer and scientific gentlemen, however, took occasion to time the ship for an hour or two before arriving at her destination, and they concurred in stating that the *Giraffe* had made fully twenty miles an hour, and that even then she was not by any means at the top of her speed. Going and coming the trip was delightful. The day was still, warm, and beautiful, and the sea as placid as ever lay under a summer sun.

At the burgh the Lord Provost and his friends had a cordial welcome. All the bells were ringing, and the population turned out in great force to do the honours of the town. Re-embarking amid hearty cheers, and the inspiriting strains of Mr. Agnew's band of the Queen's Own, which accompanied the steamer, the *Giraffe* steamed into the Sound, and now the bell rang for dinner, when 125 gentlemen sat down with great comfort in the spacious fore saloon. A few toasts were duly honoured; but in such a glorious day the company did not seem disposed to tarry over their wine under deck, and they adjourned easily to the open air, where they found they were now skirting the Garrochhead of Bute, having run from Campbeltown at fully twenty miles an hour. In due course the voyagers who desired to remain at the coast were respectively left at Wemyss Bay on the south and Kirn on the north shores, and the *Giraffe* reached Greenock in time for the half-past eight train, and before ten the "balance" was safely deposited in Glasgow.

On the following Tuesday the *Giraffe* started from the Cloch Lighthouse at eight in the morning, and reached Belfast in five hours and forty minutes, under somewhat unfavourable circumstances, as she had to contend against a head wind, and one of her engines unfortunately heated. As it was, this speed between the Clyde and Belfast has never been approached. The *Giraffe* met a hearty welcome at Belfast from the harbour commissioners and other gentlemen. Two hours were spent in visiting places of interest in this enterprising Irish town. The *Giraffe* started on her return voyage about four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Greenock, after a stoppage at Wemyss Bay and a détour to Dunoon, before eleven o'clock.

The length of the *Giraffe* over all is 280 ft., her breadth of beam is 26 ft., and her depth 13 ft. 6 in. She has two oscillating engines, 62-inch cylinders, 5 ft. 6 in. stroke; feathering paddle-wheels 29 ft. 6 in. diameter; and six tubular (cylindrical) boilers, which have been proved to 80lb. pressure, and may with every safety be worked to a pressure of 40lb. She has all the recent improvements in fittings and machinery. The ship and engines were built by the Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow.



NEW STEAM-SHIP "GIRAFFE" FOR THE GLASGOW AND BELFAST ROYAL MAIL LINE.



THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.

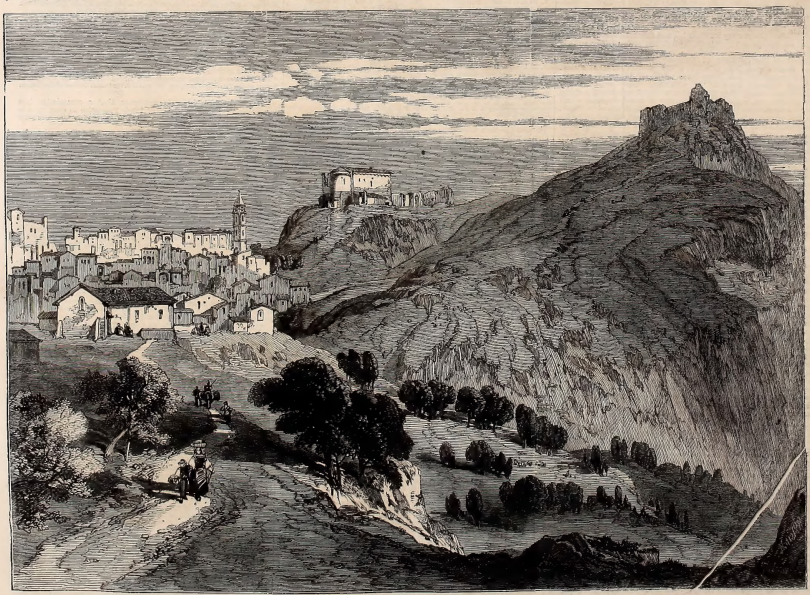
THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM has been justly called the Venice of the North. There is one view in it which strongly recalls that of the Doge's Palace and Piazza di San Marco. It is that of the north-east front of the palace with its quaken or square on the south-east, and the extensive and massive quay of granite beneath, with boats and vessels gliding about in the fjord. As a whole Stockholm cannot, of course, compete in picturesque effect with the Queen of the Adriatic, but its situation is very lovely.

The Palace is the great object of attraction. Built on the highest part of the central island, its vast and massive walls tower above all the neighbouring buildings. It contains the principal collections, and most of the other objects of interest are in its immediate neighbourhood.

The following particulars of the Palace are from "Murray's Handbook to Sweden":—

"This noble structure was completed in 1753, from the designs of the Count Tessin, by his son. The basement story is of granite, the



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—CALATAFIMI.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

rest of brick and stucco. It consists of a quadrangle of huge dimensions, with wings at each corner, two stories lower than the centre. In front these wings inclose an extensive terrace, laid out as a garden, and overlooking the quay and harbour. At the back is an outer courtyard, with guardhouses for the military on duty at the Palace. The general style of the architecture is chaste, simple, and massive, and the proportions of the whole structure grand and admirable. The finest views of the Palace and most picturesque portions of the town are from the opposite side of the water on the south-east. The north-west entrance to the Palace from the foot of the new bridge is known as the Lion's Staircase. It forms two broad inclined planes, rising in opposite directions from the quay, and leading to a spacious platform in front of the gate. The whole structure is of solid granite, beautifully designed, and decorated with two colossal lions in bronze. The view from this platform over the bridge, the Malar Lake, and the northern suburb, is one of the finest in Stockholm.

"The Royal Museum is in the Palace, and comprises several collections. The entrance is on the left from the Lion's Staircase. The Picture Gallery contains about 500 pictures, of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The collection of drawings by old masters of the various schools is extensive, and contains some fine things, particularly of the Italian school. The group of the sculptures Mercury in the Sleeping Argus. The collection comprises about two hundred, and sixty objects; and in addition to the above there are several busts and portions of statues of Apollo, and of Queens who were Vestals. The Egyptian and Etruscan collections comprise a large variety of objects, but not of a very high class; also some good Danish vases. The Royal library is contained in a splendid room running almost the whole length of the south-east wing of the Palace, and the entrance is opposite that to the picture gallery. It comprises about 70,000 volumes, although but of comparatively recent formation. The money and medallion cabinet contains about 30,000 specimens. It is particularly rich in Greek and Roman examples, Oriental and Anglo-Saxon: of the last most have been found in Sweden. The cabinet of Northern antiquities is chiefly composed of objects found in Sweden. It comprises ornaments of gold and silver, enriched with precious stones, urns, and other articles of pottery, and a variety of objects formed of stone, brass, bronze, and iron. The Chapel Royal in the Palace is decorated in a florid style, and the paintings are modern, and executed in oil; much interest as works of art. The private apartments are chiefly in the north-east side of the Palace.

"Upon the Skeppsholm (the esplanade on the south of the Palace) is a granite obelisk, 100 feet high, erected by Gustavus IV. to commemorate the valour and fidelity of the officers of Stockholm in the war with Russia in 1788-90. And lower down, near the water, is a fine bronze statue of Gustavus III., by Sergell, and considered his best work. It is admirably placed on the spot where Gustavus landed in triumph (1790) after the hard-fought battle of Svenskund, and is a great ornament to the noble quay, while it is seen to much advantage."

CALATAFIMI, SICILY

CARIBALDI, in his rapid rush from Marsala to Palermo, pounced, it will be recollected, upon Calatafimi, a town in the neighbourhood of Trapani. Its inhabitants have been variously estimated at from 6000 to 10,000—one authority, indeed, fixing the number as high as 20,000. The town, we are informed, in respect, was once walled, but a castle now in ruins. From this castle (represented in our Engraving) an extraordinarily fine view can be had and could be commanded, and was of it tossed about by some terrible earthquake. A few particulars of the taking of Calatafimi—for the least of the world's many dashing exploits—may not be amiss at the present period to refresh the memory, especially as at the time several conflicting accounts were about contemporaneously in print. The following is from a Neapolitan officer who took an active part in the affair:—

It was on the 15th, at half-past seven, that Garibaldi's small army reached the village of Vita, about a mile from Calatafimi. This town and the surrounding hills were already occupied by the Neapolitan General, Landi, with a column of 3000 men. On the top of the village of Vita there is an open space, with a little brushwood and a good deal of heath, which the world scarcely expects to see in a place of so much stated fields. The country all about is one continued chain of hillocks, as far as the eye can penetrate through the rows of trees and the masses of the vegetation. An officer sent on at Garibaldi's order informed of the presence of General Landi's column he went to a neighbouring hill to explore the position of the enemy. In the meanwhile the Neapolitans advanced in small columns, with the apparent intention of attacking the rear of Garibaldi's column whilst marching, when their columns relied, unmasking a strong body of 1500 men, supported by a battery of four field-pieces, which opened a murderous fire upon the head of the column of the volunteers. The first column was headed by Garibaldi himself, the second by the Hungarian Colonel Tuke, and the third by Colonel Carini. The battery was then given to the Sicilian sharpshooters commanded by Genioli. Protected by the fire of these sharpshooters, the 7th column of Garibaldi, formed of volunteers from Favia, and the battalion of Bixio, men from Bergamo, charged with such vigour that in less than half an hour the Neapolitans were completely routed and dispersed. The attack of the two companies had been supported by a body of men led by the son of Giuseppe Manin. To these three thousand at first charge would be impossible. A young officer of Pavia, son of the celebrated physician Carioli, followed by four of his soldiers, threw himself upon a gun of the General Landi and took it from it. Such was the moral effect produced on the Neapolitans by the loss of this gun that the order for retreat was given, and the retreating columns were then abandoned by the Royal troops one after another. In spite of this, however, the Neapolitans fought very well, and with an obstinacy which is a better omen. There was a moment in which a battalion of Royal sharpshooters, being short of ammunition, used stones instead of balls, and fought with the bayonet in the ranks. These exertions, however, could not stop the backward movement of the Royal army. Both retreated first on Calatafimi and afterwards on Alcamo, always closely followed by Garibaldi, whose cavalry could not be brought into play till towards the end of the action. The Neapolitan troops which took part in the affair were the 10th battalion of Carabiniei, the first of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, 200 horsemen, and four pieces of cannon, in the whole 3000 men. The fight commenced Garibaldi had scarcely 500 men, but a reserve of 500 came up afterwards. Eighteen of Garibaldi's officers were wounded, amongst whom were Bixio, Manin, Sirtori, Hanna, Missori, Tuke, Carini, Palazzo, Maiocchi, Griscotti, and Nullo. Nino Bixio, whose death was incorrectly announced, and Sirtori were the most severely so far. "The action of Calatafimi," adds the writer of the letter, "was a fight of honour. Garibaldi was always to be found where there was a difficult position to be taken. God saved him in the battle." Garibaldi's two Franciscan monks, who fought like heroes. A third friar led to Garibaldi's camp a band of 300 Sicilians armed with excellent English muskets.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—The tables prepared by the Registrar and his assistants for the year 1858 disclose, as usual, some curious facts. For instance, it appears that in the year in question 2 boys of the ages of 14 years of 18 and 16 of 16 married to a boy of 17; a young woman of 19 was wedded to a lad of 16 years of age; girls of the age of 14 were married to men of 21; in all, 26 of the wives were only 15 years of age, 184 were 16 years, 1016 were 17, 3126 were 18, while the greatest number of women—4,111—at the period number marry at 20 than at 19; indeed, more marry at 30 than at 25 or at 18. Five widows only, out of 3,679, all of them under 25 years of age, married, catching an active bachelor of 65. A girl of 17 was "scarlined" to a man of 61; and another young creature of 18 was married to a man of 90. Between the age of 89 more married to women of 80. A spinster of 70 was wedded to a bachelor of 81; but the huge majority of the women who married at this period of life of course are widows.

A LETTER FROM SEBASTOPOL.—Mr. Gowen writes from Sebastopol, July 16, as follows:—"Yesterday I raised and brought alongside the wharf the 50-gun frigate *Kastchyda*, the frigate the large masts of which stood upright in the centre of the harbour. She was very heavy, weighing 1 thousand tons. This, I believe, the first frigate that was ever raised whole, and she is in good condition. Since we last I have raised some twelve vessels, among them four wooden and one iron war-steamers, of 200-horse power each. The steamer *Vladimir*, of 400-horse power, will be raised in a few days. . . . Since my last letter I have paid great attention to the reparation of the cemeteries where your brave countrymen are buried, and have commissioned the contractor to keep repairing. I think that some person should be appointed to look after the graves, for it is a pity to see persons from the Russian Government, who could not even count 500 graves, covering over twenty square miles of territory."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHATARD.—The vote sent by Professor Duncan Forbes, the well-known Oriental scholar, nominating to Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Hunter, is entitled to the History of Egypt from the Time of the early Invention of the Guns in India till the period of its enthralment to the Mamelukes of Circassia, and will be published, we are told, in a few days by Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row.

H. H.—How can Black possibly make by taking Rook in the game referred to? If Queen takes Rook, then the other Rook would certainly take Queen. You appear to have played over the game without reflecting that White has pawn for Q Kt.

L. T.—Problem—It is difficult to determine. We will endeavour to be have the advantage in future.

L. T.—Subscribers to the "British Chess Association" should communicate immediately with R. Walker, Esq., M.A., Sydney-terrace, Cambridge, on the subject of the forthcoming meeting at Cambridge.

PROBLEM No. 859.
By ALFRED KEMPE.



BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN READING AND BRISTOL.

The two games which have been pending many months between the Chess Clubs of Cambridge and Reading have just terminated, Reading, very much to the credit of the Berkshire amateurs, scoring both games. The second game we must content ourselves by giving only one this week, reserving the second for a future Number:—

GAME I.

WHITE (*Philidor's Defence.*)		BLACK
(Reading)	(Cambridge).	(Reading).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	3. P takes P

(The adoption of this opening is a game by correspondence is a mistake, as experience proves numerous pawns are generally lost.)

4. P takes K P	B P takes K P	4. Kt to K 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	5. P to Q B 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	6. P to K B 4th
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	7. P to K 3rd

(This mode of attack is good, though much has been recommended against it. See Walker's "Player's Handbook" and in "Chess Praxis," page 57.)

8. K Kt takes K P	P takes Kt	8. P takes P
9. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	9. K to Q 2nd
10. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd	10. K to Q 3rd
11. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to Kt 5th	11. P to K 5th
12. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	12. Q to K 2nd
13. Q to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. P to K 6th
14. P takes P	Q takes Kt (ch)	14. K to Q 4th
15. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	15. Q to K 3rd

(Painfully hazardous, but boldness was their only chance in so desperate a position.)

16. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to K Kt 8q	16. K to K 5th
17. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K R 8th	17. K to K 4th

(If K to B 3rd, White could have Castled, winning easily.)

18. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to B 3rd	18. K to K 3rd
19. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th (ch)	19. K to K 4th

(This appears to be the only move to prevent immediate mate. White now forces a draw by perpetual check.)

20. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to K 4th	20. K to K 4th
21. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to K 4th	21. K to K 4th
22.	R takes K R P	22. B to Q 6th

(We should have preferred playing 22, Q to K 3rd, 23, R to K 5th, 24, Q to K 4th, followed by R to K 4th.)

23. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to K R sq.	23. Q to K 3rd
24. Q to K Kt 8th	P to K Kt 3rd	24. Q to K B 6th
25. Q to K 8th	P to K Kt 4th	25. Q to K 3rd

(The exchange of Queens tended much to relieve the position of Black. Q to K 3rd was very strong.)

26. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	26. P to K Kt 5th
27. P to K R 4th	P to K R 4th	27. P to K R 6th
28. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	28. P to Q R 3rd
29. P to Q B 5th	P to K B 4th	29. P to K B 4th
30. R to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 6th	30. Q R to K Kt 6th (ch)
31. K to Q 2nd	P to K B 5th	31. P to K B 5th
32. R takes B	R takes K (ch)	32. K takes R
33. K to Q 3rd	P to K 6th	33. K to K 3rd
34. P to Q R 3rd	K to K B 3rd	34. K to K B 3rd
35. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K R 3rd	35. K to K 3rd
36. K to Q 4th	R to Q K 7th	36. R to Q K 7th
37. K to Q B 5th	R to Q K 5th	37. R to Q K 5th
38. Q B to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd	38. Q B to K 8th (ch)
39. K to Q 6th	P to K Kt 7th	39. K to K 2nd
40. P to K Kt 4th	R takes Q B P	40. P to K Kt 7th
41. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K 5th	41. P to K 7th

(Black's sole hope, a forlorn one, is in breaking through with their Pawns.)

42. R to K 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd	42. K to K 3rd
43. P to K B 5th	P takes K B P	43. P takes K B P
44. P to Q Kt 5th	Q P to K 7th	44. Q P to K 7th

(Had we taken the Queen's Pawn, White would have played P to Q Kt 6th, and Black could not have saved the game. Why not have played P to Q Kt 6th?)

45. K to K 3rd	R to Q 8th (ch)	45. R to Q 8th (ch)
46. K to K 2nd	R to Q 7th	46. K to K 4th
47. K to K 3rd	R to Q 8th (ch)	47. K to K 5th
48. K B to K 5th	R to K 8th	48. K to K 6th
49. K to K 4th	R to K 7th	49. K to K 5th
50. Q B to Q 4th	P to Q K 7th	50. K to K 6th
51. K to K 5th	P to Q K 8th	51. K to K 5th
52. Q B to Q 4th	R to B 8th	52. K to K 6th
53. K to K 4th	R to K 7th	53. K to K 5th
54. K to K 3rd	R to K 8th	54. R to K 6th
55. K to K 2nd	R to B 8th	55. R to K 5th
56. K to K 3rd	R to K 7th	56. R to K 6th
57. K to K 2nd	R to B 8th	57. R to K 5th
58. K to Q B 5th	R to K 8th	58. R to K 6th
59. K to Q 6th	R to Q 8th	59. R to K 5th
60. K to K 2nd	R to K 8th	60. R to K 6th
61. K to K B 7th	R to K 8th	61. R to K 5th
62. K to K B 3rd	R to K 8th	62. R takes P
63. K to K 4th	R to K 8th	63. R to K 8th
64. B to K B 5th	R to K 3rd	64. R to K 3rd
65. B to K 4th	R to K 8th	65. R to K 8th
66. B to Q 6th		Resigns.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this association will be held at Cambridge on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., under the presidency of the Rev. Hon. Lord Lyttelton, assisted by a local committee consisting of the Rev. W. Frost, Mr. St. John's College; Rev. M. M. U. Watkinson, M.A., Trinity College; G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., St. John's College; Rev. H. W. Reeve, Esq., M.A., Trinity College; Rev. E. W. Wilkinson, M.A., Christ's College; C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A., Queen's College; and Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, Trinity College; the secretary and treasurer being Edward Walker, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

The meeting will be held in the rooms on o'clock a.m. on the 28th with a meeting of the subscribers, and immediately on its termination will commence the play according to the following plan, which is considered a very favourable one:—

This will be followed by the matches between clubs, which will be contested by a limited number of players on each side, and will consist of one game only either single-handed or in consultation; in the latter case it is recommended, on the ground of economy of time, that the number of players on each side not exceed two in number. The prizes in these encounters will consist of sets of chessmen, boards, &c., the value of which will depend on the club subscription, one-half of the cost, and the contending clubs the other half, in equal proportions. It is necessary to state that all the clubs intending to enter the lists must communicate with the secretary at an early period.

The time of commencement is to be as to the local committee on or before the 15th day of August next, after which period the committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse the entry, if they think proper, any applications for admission. Every competitor on entering his name is to pay an entrance-fee of one guinea, unless he or she have previously paid a subscription to that amount; and, if more than sixteen gentlemen enter their names, the local committee are to select that number out of the gentlemen entered as their names to form the tournament. Should more than the required number of names be entered, it will be the duty of the committee to arrange a supplemental tournament, with prizes dependent in amount on the funds at their disposal.

The whole of the players are to be present at the close of the meeting of subscribers on the 30th day of August next, when they will be paired by lots; and any player who shall not then be in attendance is to be considered to have resigned his place in the tournament, and the local committee are to nominate another player in his stead.

It is rumoured in military circles that the vacant baton will be conferred on Lord Clyde, as an especial mark of her Most Gracious Majesty's appreciation of his Lordship's brilliant services.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord John Russell has appointed Lord Dufferin to the the responsible post of British Commissioner to Syria.

M. Horace Say, the brother of J. B. Say, and one of the most eminent writers on political economy in France, has just died.

M. Delsporte (our late guest) has resigned his Presidency of the Commission of the French Choral Societies.

According to the Madrid journals the Emperor of Morocco is about to organise his famous Black Guard on the European model.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 969,923lbs., a decrease of 134,141lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Adolph Schlosstein as Consul at Melbourne for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The police committee formed to resist the encroachments in Kensington Gardens have adopted a memorial to the Queen.

The late Major-General Mundy will be succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey by Major-General J. F. Douglas, and the office of Inspector General of Militia is thereby rendered vacant.

The inward claims into the political iniquities of Berwick by a Royal Commission commenced on Monday in the borough hall of the old border town.

On Tuesday next the metropolitan districts of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows hold at the Crystal Palace their annual fete in aid of the Widow and Orphan and Distress Funds.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday next and following days.

On Saturday last a return was printed showing that in March there were 804 convicts under sentence. In the year 1853 there were constituted 47,581 do. 3d.

The annual distribution of prizes at the King's College school took place yesterday week. The Bishop of Lichfield, who presided, delivered a brief but interesting address.

The new Gallop at Newmarket is completed, and proves an excellent substitute for the hard course. The horses, to all appearance, perform their gallops without distressing themselves.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states from Naples that, in consequence of new instructions, the National Guard of Naples is to be composed at 24,000 men, or 2000 more for each quarter.

A fine picture by Sir W. Allen, R.A., representing Nelson boarding the San Josef, has been presented to the gallery of pictures in Greenwich Hospital by Richard Blackett, of Orsett-terrace, Gloucester-gardens.

Colonel Richard Denis Kelly, C.B., of the 94th Regiment, has been appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Bath.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed the Rev. Joseph B. M'Caul, of the British Museum, and Curate of St. Edmund-the-King, Lombard-street, to be Librarian to the Archbishop's Library.

On Saturday afternoon a labourer named Joseph Langley, and three horses, at work in a field belonging to Mr. Cantrell, Baylis Farm, near Uxbridge, were struck by lightning and killed.

The mixed commission now sitting at Monza is to discuss, among other things, the question of the restitution of the iron crown, still kept by Austria, which was carried off from the town of Monza.

The execution of Hannah Holmes (who was convicted at the recent assizes for the county of Leicester, at Seagrave, in Leicestershire) has been deferred during her Majesty's pleasure.

The Russian Government intends to establish on several points of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, coast-stations similar to those on the coasts of England.

The *Corriere di Odessa* states that the emigration of the Tartars of the Crimea into Turkey is ceasing, though the Sultan has granted them greater privileges than those of the Christian subjects.

Two Italian journals, the *Cittadino d'Asti* and the *Corriere Mercantile*, affirm that the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel will have a conference at the end of August at Chambery.

The American colleges are now holding their annual commencements. The number of colleges and collegiate institutions in the country is about 150, and the number of graduates every year.

Mr. South, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has just received, from the Government of the Cape, U.S., £40 as a first instalment from the State of Massachusetts towards John Hunter's statue.

A Paris correspondent of the *Courrier de Marseille* says:—"The Emperor Napoleon has intrusted Admiral Adel-Kader to conduct in favour of the Christians in Syria, his sent him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour."

Several French journals announce that a commission has been formed to collect funds for the Monument of Moliere to erect, by subscription, at the Jardin des Plantes, a statue to Parmentier, who introduced into France the culture of the potato.

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have lately occurred among the French soldiers, Marshal Magnan has issued an order that the corpses of suicides shall be buried in a ditch, "who committed evil who took his own life to a man deserting his post on the day of battle.

James Gibbons, Esq., Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, died recently, in the 100th year of his age. He was admitted May 28, 1802, in his 44th year, and was for upwards of fifty-eight years an inmate of the institution.

All Christian nations appear disposed to have themselves represented at Jeddah. The Sultan of Turkey and the Greek Government have a flotilla with a regiment of infantry, and other troops; and the Spanish Government has the steamer *Isabel la Catolica* at its disposal.

The city of Milan is about to present to Marshal Vaillant an album which will contain twenty-eight water-colour drawings by the first artists of the city, viz., Hayez, Bertini, Pompeati, Canella, and Rossi The cost will be about 15,000f.

The Victoria Regia has been opened in Paris and the departments for the benefit of the Christians of Syria who have survived the massacres. It was thought that it would about 100,000f. would be forwarded to Paris in the course of the present week.

Mr. David Wemyss Jobson made his final appearance at the Westminster Police-court yesterday week. After an argument from counsel to the effect that the alleged libels upon Sir James Ferguson had not been published, the prisoner was discharged.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria, says a Munich letter, have had an interview at the end of the week at the castle of Hohenschwangau, near Schongau, which is the place that the two Sovereigns will meet at Salzburg, and proceed thence to Ischl.

The vestibule of the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 9813. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (two days), there were 21,071 on Monday and Saturday (two days), 9686. On Wednesday, (remitted days (admission to the public 6d.), 1842; students evening (Wednesday), 175.

At the Armagh assizes, on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Holden, of the Queen's Bench, was charged with the murder of Sergeant M'Clelland. The case, after the jury had been sworn, induced him to secure the services of his jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of previous good character. The prisoner, who very coolly requested to be shot, was sentenced to death.

A wooden triangle of immense size has been placed upon the south spire of Cologne Cathedral to assist in the determination of longitude between the Observatory and the Admiralty. The enterprise, undertaken by all the Governments along the line of route, owes its origin to the exertions of Herr Hirsch, Director of the Berlin Royal Prussian Observatory at Bilterne.

The Queen has appointed Sir William Jardine, Bart., William Johnson Pleasell, Esq., and George Ketchley Richards, Esq., to be Sheriffs of the county of Dumfries, in the room of Sir Thomas Maitland, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Water, with the view of increasing the supply of a valuable article of food for the benefit of the public.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, held on Monday, Lord Brabourne Young moved a resolution to the motion for adopting the report, to the effect that the report be agreed to provided arrangements were made for the discontinuance of Sunday travelling on the line. The amendment was negatived by a large majority.

At the first ordinary meeting of the Watford and Rickmansworth Railway, held on Monday, a call of £5 per share, payable on the 30th instant, was agreed to; and Lord Ebury, the Hon. Richard Capel, the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, Mr. Ralph Etwall, Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., Mr. Arnold Mr. Warwick, and Mr. Carey were elected directors.

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 26, says:—"The cultivation of the cochineal plant has succeeded that of the vine, which has almost disappeared. Specimens of cochineal have been sent to Madeira, and with great success. The cochineal trade with France amounts to 300,000 metrical quintals yearly. The Canaries and twice that quantity to Spain and England.

LITERATURE AND ART.

How many of our readers remember Sir Frederick Trench, the worthy Baronet, dilettanto-architect, and ex-M.P., who used every year to make her Majesty a present of a magnificently-bound Bible? We are afraid that Sir Frederick's name does not dwell very permanently in the minds of a fickle and capricious generation. Some few, however, may, when they pass Ducinea Burton's triumphal arch, facing "Anastasius" Hope's columniated gates at Hyde Park-corner, remember that Sir Frederick Trench, ecstatic in his hero-worship of the Duke of Wellington, was the most active member of the committee that insisted on hoisting the equestrian statute of the Great Arthur to the summit of the arch in question. But it is not with the Arch, or its commemorative statue, that Mr. Wyatt has to have anything to do. Sir Frederick was an enthusiast in London improvements. He delighted to indulge in visions of a London to be made as architecturally handsome as ever Turin or the Christopher could have desired it to look, and one of his dreams was of a complete embankment of the Thames. There is a pamphlet of his some five-and-thirty years old, and called "The Thames Quay" in which he revels in the idea of lines of handsome houses, with a broad, granite roadway before them, fringing the borders of the silent, high way. Apathy and "vested interests" have hitherto prevented the realisation of this plan, as magnificent as that of the legendary Monarch who did—

In Xanadu
A magnificent domo dicree.

There seems, however, some definite chance of the worthy old gentleman's project assuming substantial proportions. The Select Committee, which numbers among its members Mr. Locke and Mr. Cubitt, specifies which numbers among its members Mr. Locke and Mr. Cubitt, are of opinion that a Thames quay is not so very impracticable an undertaking:

Nor gainst it is there urged a vote
By great Sir Christopher Wren.

The proposed embankment is to extend from Westminster to Queenhithe,—that is, from the new Houses of Parliament nearly to London-bridge. The new barrier are not to be limited to the Temple Gardens docks within the embankment, with a sprouches beneath the roadway. A railway is to skirt the road. Total estimated co st one million,—just a ninth part of the money we propose to spend on our volunteer fortifications. There is this million to come from? From the hackney-carriage duties? From the imposts on coal and wine, expiring in 1862, or from John Bull's imperial pocket? Herein lies the hitch.

We have more in our travels been on the Rhine than the Amour, but we must make the honour of meeting an American gentlemen who was proceeding thither as Consul for the United States, and who, if our remembrance serve, had the American flag run up in the form of an umbrella in order that in the hottest of most tempestuous weather he might still be under the shelter of the stars and stripes. Very few people know anything about the Amour; it is *terra incognita* even to the "special correspondents," Queen's messengers, and writers of the Travellers' and Cosmopolitan Clubs. For this reason we may expect great, though not universal, popularity (the book being an expensive one) for Mr. T. W. Atkinson's recently-published "Travels on the Amoor and in the Recent Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China." A strange, hardy, adventurous man must be this Mr. T. W. Atkinson. We happened to be in the capital of the Czar four years since; just after his traveller's return from the wilds of Eastern Siberia. For years he had been wandering, with a wife as heroic as Garibaldi's Anita, in those inhospitable regions, often depending for his sole subsistence on his rifle and his fishing-rod. He was the pioneer of Europeans in the Altai Mountains and St. Petersburg the magnificent water-colour drawings he had made during his pilgrimage, and of looking with great interest on the little son who had been born to him in the course of his sojourn in the Altai. Mr. Atkinson's wife has given the sonorous appellation of "Alla-tor-tam-tam-Tchibonak." There's a name for you, O ye Roos-Maillas and Maria-Janes!

The literary pension-list for 1860 is before us. It is of the old pattern, slightly improved; and we only wonder that the First Minister of the Crown has been enabled to do so much with so inconsiderable a sum. The multitudinous sisters of Dr. Lardner have each a yearly donation of £25. Miss Jewsbury we are delighted to perceive, is to enjoy a pension of £100 per annum; Dr. Blakey, the scientific writer, £100 a year; and the pleasant, and now veteran, poet, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, £50 additional to the pension of £75 which he already receives. Dr. Bigsby and the Rev. Henry Logan likewise have each £100 as pensions.

Whatever we do, under the earth, or in the air above it, will the custom-house authorities of the Continent seize next? It was but the other day that the French dounaniers took their leave of the coaches of the stoke sharpshooters who were coming to England; and now we find a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* bitterly complaining that the officials at Tagnarog, in Southern Russia, have seized a *German sausage*, his property, merely because it was wrapped up in a copy of the said *Herald*. To add injury to insult, the gentleman ate the sausage, and told him that the prohibited newspaper would be forwarded to the Imperial Chancery in St. Petersburg.

In this country we have such a mania for all of the scrapbook mania, and ladies no longer ravage society with fat quartos bound in green and gilt, and demanding contributions to their books, under the capacity of income-tax collectors or of robbers of the Rhine. But abroad the album still flourishes in its pristine splendour. The latest addition to the list in the magnificent volume presented to Marshal Vaillant by the city of Milan in memory of the Italian campaign. This album is composed of twenty-eight beautiful coloured drawings, including a view of the Duomo, the Carnival at Milan, episodes of the battle of Magenta, the Tower of San Martino, portraits of Victor Emanuels, Fumagalli, Castoldi, and other distinguished Lombardian artists and *dilettanti chiarisani*. The total cost of this gorgeous present to the Marshal exceeded fifteen thousand francs, or no less than hundred pounds.

Mr. Kerle's Committee on the South Kensington Museum have concluded their labours, and reported the result thereof. They propose an annual grant of £37,000 a year for additional buildings, which are to be of a more permanent character than the present "Brompton." Some reference to architectural beauty will also be made in their design. From the British Museum only the zoological collection and the Natural History will be removed to Kensington, together with such duplicates and superfluities as cannot be conveniently retained in the overcrowded Bloomsbury.

Portrait photography is entering into a new phase. The mania is now for diminutive little full-length portraits which may be printed on a visiting-card. The shop-windows are full of these little portrait galleries, the arrangement of effigies being of the most heterogeneous description. On either day we recognised Prince Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, Thompson, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, Mr. Keeley, Count Persigny, Signor Gingillini, Lord Campbell, Sidney Herbert, and *Tom Sayers*, all of a row. Surely the juxtaposition of "Heliogabalus and Jack the Painter" is coherent in comparison with this.

With very great pleasure we have to notice the death of Mr. Alfred Dickens (brother to the illustrious English author), who expired at Manchester, from a frightfully rapid attack of illness of a pulmonary nature, on Friday night week. Mr. Dickens was the travelling and inspecting engineer under the Local Government Act, and was on an official tour when he was stricken down. He had been, we believe, a pupil of Brunel, and was in every respect an able and accomplished gentleman. His vocation did not lead him to the pursuit of letters, but his tastes were eminently literary; and he will long be remembered as a brilliant conversationalist and humorist in those circles of which he was the ornament. Personally, Alfred Dickens was one of the warmest and kindest hearted of men, and dies deeply, as he is extensively, regretted.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

AUGUST.

THERE are few months which produce more delight to the English country gentleman, the sportsman, and the agriculturist, than the month of August; for while, on the one hand, the cultivator of the broad acres reaps the produce of his industry, upon the other the out-door sportsman finds that the stubble and turnip fields ready for himself and his well-trained pointers and setters to commence the campaign against the feathered tribe. Thus has Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," described the rural scene —

A gaily-chequered, heart-expanding view,
Far as the circling horizon round
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn.

Not has Pope, the Jacobite author of "The Rape of the Lock," been less happy in—

And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand.

Harvest-home, like many other rural festivities, has sadly degenerated from the days of old, when the advantage or disadvantage of a land we live in space will not permit us to enter upon. Suffice it to say, in former days our ancestors were in the enjoyment of joy at the end of harvest, and carried out their previous labour with considerable merrymaking, thus imitating the customs of the earlier ages. They crowned the last waggon-load of corn with garlands, and, amidst music and dancing, they invited one another to meet at the festive board, as at this time, in the ancient days, the Jews were thanks homefeted; and a plentiful repast, custom existed, which, trifling as it may appear to the worldly mind, was productive of much happiness, that of giving to every one concerned in the harvest—man, woman, and child—a present of ribbons, lace, or sweetmeats.

Partridge shooting, cricketing, archery, are now in their prime; and on the 12th the lover of the trigger may commence his operations against the grouse, with the pleasing anticipation of more than this year, and the sportsman may walk through the stubbles after the nut-brown partridge. During the last month the principal business of the gunmakers has been to the production of the aristocratic owner of one of the ancestral homes of England down to the plebeian in the smoking-room of a small public-house, the guns and supplies of such stores as are absolutely required, there will be a constant drain upon your purse for dispensable ones, and it moreover behoves every sportsman, a gallant, if not a thoroughbred, to study economy in his sporting transactions, to lend himself to unprincipled tradesmen, who, acting upon the principle of "live and let live," make use of all such covers have more money than brains, look upon them as fair game, and make the most exorbitant charges for needless "jobs" and articles not absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the fowling-piece; it creates a most unpleasant feeling, for no moment of the day will the owner be free from annoyance, and, moreover, he will find, on mature reflection, at no point out that the book won't last very long, that one of the stanchions is considerably damaged, that the pistils of the rubber are worn out, that the mainspring is broken, that the signal-ballards are worn out, that the gallopeal requires altering, that the topsnat-shroud is quite rotten, that the fore-sail requires, also, a new set of canvas, and stand a breeze, that the forecastle leaks, that the skylight admits a large amount of water, that the compass is out of order, that the ship is full of holes, and that the grip and dingy must be new paid for. This is the system of economy we approve of, and moreover we think that, at the expiration of ten or twelve years, it is cheaper to purchase a new yacht, receiving the difference in value, than subject to buying we yacht much difference of opinion has existed. Some contend that all repairs should be done by the builder, while others contend that builders advocate their being afloat or on the mud. We own we are in favour of the former method, and in that opinion we are backed by Lloyd's surveyors. Under the existing regulations, when a vessel every vessel to be thoroughly dried and a current of fresh air to be ever maintained in her, and much of damage is caused by the neglect of even the careless manner in which yachts are laid up. Sails and ropes are often stowed away damp in a not over-dry cabin, the bedding and cushions are left in the cabin, the bread is huddled together in a moist atmosphere, oats, scalls, brass yokes, and boathooks are carelessly thrown into the dry, warm forecastle, and, as a finale, a coffin is placed between and earth; the cooking apparatus is packed up, in a dirty state, in a hamper of straw; the keys of lockers and cupboards are thrown into a hold, and, in short, the shifting ballast, bunting, gaskets, grapnels, hawsers, hatches, marling-spikes, oakum, swabs, painters, pendants, benches, water-casks, tiller-ropes, and other articles are indiscriminately mixed with mainsails, foresails, jibs, awnings, bedding, flags, charts, compasses, navy-cocks, and innumerable articles, in the dockyard, to plan to adopt it to hold back the captain and men's good-conduct money until every thing is stowed away safe, snug, and "all-standard." We have frequently seen the effects of a contrary advise that no intermediate substance, such as felt or coarse paper, should be placed between the iron and the wood, as it is extremely liable to we have ourselves seen the intermediate material completely wet and clammy with salt water; and a learned and truly scientific friend of ours has told us that the above Bronnet on the iron plan to adopt it to hold back the captain and men's good-conduct money until every thing is stowed away safe, snug, and "all-standard." We have frequently seen the effects of a contrary eminent barrister, and quite as much at home in crossing the bar at Dover as he was in the Court of Queen's Bench, pleaded "the unities" cause" and gained a "rule absolute" for the plan we recommend. Upon one occasion the advocate in question found a ruling a match for Chancery, and upon another occasion he was a suit in Chancery, and upon removing the copper, found a pulpy substance; "ejecting this monstrous mass from the copper, he found that the whole of the bottom over the water like a bird, regaining her former speed. And here we cannot refrain from quoting a remark of the above Bronnet on the subject of copper-bottoming vessels: "I once," he said, "received an offer to build a yacht at £23 a ton; but I declined, feeling that, by paying an extra £10 per ton, I could get a vessel built of iron." The worthy vessel which would outlive double the number of years a 'lath-and-plaster' vessel would, although the difference in construction in the mud without a bidder, and at the end of that period was sold at an 'alarming sacrifice.'"

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—An interesting return, just issued, shows the number of pictures in the National Gallery, the mode of purchase, the former proprietor, and other particulars. The total sum spent upon the collection is £213,659, and the total number of pictures in the gallery at an expense of £13,659 is the nation's most valuable possession, if not the largest of the kind in the world. Raphael's "Madonna di Casa Alba" is the only painting in the gallery his cost anything like this sum. The nucleus of the collection was purchased in 1824 for £57,000, and in 1826 there was added the sum of £57,000. This collection consisted of thirty-eight pictures, amongst which were Correggio's "Adoration of the Shepherds," Raphael's "Pope Julius II.," some of Claude's most beautiful landscapes, Titian's "Rape of Ganymede," Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille," Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," and many other valuable works. In 1843 nineteen more pictures had been added to those mentioned above, amongst which were Correggio's "Mercury Teaching Cupid to Read," Andrea Sacchi's "Vision of a Knight," in 1847, for £1600; "The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Velasquez, for £3050, and many others. The Krüger collection was purchased in 1854 for £3809, some being afterwards resold. The first of these extraordinary pictures, the "Virgin and Child," by Botticelli, was bought in 1855 for £351. In November, 1847, a collection of thirty-one pictures was purchased from the Lombard Baldi Gallery, Florence, for a sum of £7000. During the January of the present year the Beaucourt collection of forty-six pictures was purchased in Paris for £9200. Amongst them are two paintings by Rembrandt, one by Rubens and Cuyp, the Death of St. Catherine, and the "Portrait of Artois," besides other works of undoubted merit and value. A list of the pictures and gifts to the nation will be published, which forms a complete history of our national collection.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS.—A nephew of Prince Demidoff has just opened a "Napoleonic" museum in the island of Elba. It consists exclusively of furniture, clothes, and jewellery which belonged to Napoleon I., and even a curious autograph written by General Bonaparte to Talma, the actor, at a time when the former was regarded as a traitor in Paris. It runs thus: "I have fought like a lion for the Republic, my good friend Talma, and I am rewarded by the ingratitude of the Directory. A day may come on the present when he might make something of me. I for myself more than a match for each General Bonaparte, Kosciusko, and they were the first. Be you double or elsewhere to employ me. You, indeed, are fortunate. Two hours of a morning put you in the way of the public favour, and dispense with. We others must purchase glory at a higher price, on a larger stage, which we are not always permitted to choose. Do but, then, regret your friend, and remember your stage. Who knows whether I shall ever appear on mine again? I saw Mascot another morning, and he is a true Parisian. Love is his language, promises. Will he keep them? That I much doubt. I am reduced to my last farthing. Have you any funds at your disposal? If so, I shall make and promise repayment out of the first kingdom I may conquer. My friend, I am yours most sincerely. Adieu! They did not depend on a Minister of War. Adieu.—YOURS, BONAPARTE."

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have published their report on the progress made for holding an exhibition in 1862, offered it to the promoters sixteen acres and a half of ground in Kensington-gardens, which they have agreed upon in the required buildings. They stipulate that certain portions of the exhibition buildings shall be of a permanent character, and that the sum of £50,000 shall be paid to them out of the profits of the undertaking, to be appropriated for future purposes. The Commissioners, moreover, fund have created £3,000 to be made up of guarantors who have put down their names for sums varying from £10 to £1,000. A Royal Commission, as well, is in progress, to carry out the affair, as in the case of the Exhibition of 1851. The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen who have allowed their names:—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort figures for £10,000; Matthew Uzielli, Baronet London, £5,000; Baron Rothschild, £5,000; Thomas Baring, M.P., Lombard Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.; Lord Ashburton, F.R.S., Bath House, Piccadilly; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., Bloomsbury-square; Sir Joseph Paxton, Upper Grosvenor-street, £500 each; Royal Cork Institution, Cork, £2000; and the following for £250 each:—Messrs. Montgomerie, Ransome, and May, 118, Piccadilly; Thomas Brassey, 4, Great George-street; Hurst and Reeshel, 156, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cubitt, 24, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Messrs. Cox, Regent-street; C. Minton, Campbell Potteries, Stoke-upon-Trent; Edward Middlemore, Bartley Old Hall, Northfield, Birmingham; Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., 50, Belgrave-square; Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., 50, Bloomsbury-square; H. Hollins, Potteries, Stoke-upon-Trent; Leo Schuster, Rothampton.

THE WESTERN BANK.—The liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland have advertised that they are now desirous to pay off all the debts which fell in their hands by the public, and say that they have not funds to do so, but that they are allowed only money not called for. The winding-up has been conducted very creditably to the concerned, considering the large sum of more than five per cent to discharge upwards of £6,000,000 of debts.

An exhibition of the Arts of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fine Arts of Italy is to be held in Florence in September, 1861, for which a sum of £30,000 is provided from the public treasury. The general superintendence of the exhibition is entrusted to Count Alessandro Marquis Ridolfi, president of the commission invited with the organisation of the exhibition.

THE ECLIPSE IN SPAIN.

The following account of the eclipse as seen in Santander harbour, by Mr. John Thompson, Master of the *Ilgenthorp*, to whom we are also indebted for one of the diagrams, we have now pleasure in giving:

Her Majesty's ship *Hindostan* having been placed by the Admiralty at the service of Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Friday, the 6th of July, consisting of some fifty or sixty gentlemen and ladies. On Saturday, at 10h. 30m. a.m. we stopped from our moorings and proceeded to sea at 11h. 30m., passing the farnfund Eddystone Lighthouse; and at 8h. p.m. of the same night sighted Pendeveg Point, Cape Ortegal, on the north-west coast of Spain. Cape Machichoes, a few miles east of Bilbao; and at 7h. 30h. anchored in that bay.

Professor Airy and a portion of the expedition landed with their instruments in a steamer which had been waiting for us, and proceeded at once to the Observatory, and, soon after, the vessels being in the way, did not go into the proper anchorage, but anchored for the night outside.

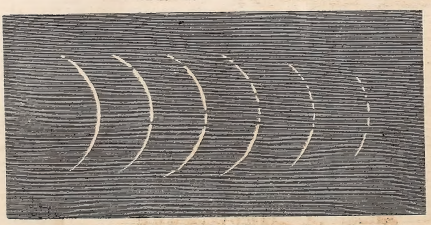
Next morning we proceeded into Santander harbour, and soon moored about a mile east of the town. We landed the remainder of the expedition here. Several of the gentlemen had been engaged with their observations as to what might be done on our part with the instruments in our possession; and the old adage of "where there is a will there is a way" was fully exemplified, for, after having been absent for nearly a week, a tide-gauge constructed from a boiler-tube, bearings taken from the ship's compass, and other observations made, were found in readiness for the coming event. Several days previous to the 18th the weather was cloudy, with rain, and as the time of the eclipse drew near it was feared that the day would be thrown away, for on the 17th it rained more and grew more cloudy than on any previous day. At 4h. a.m. on the morning of the 18th the clouds were still on the sun, and scanned the sky with intense interest in the hope that we might yet be favoured with a view of the eclipse, which was fixed for the last day fortunate. The sky, however, was very cloudy, and the sun was only occasionally visible, after having been absent for nearly a week. At noon, though the weather was still cloudy, the sun was visible, and we were in hopes that we should have a view of the eclipse. Unfortunately we were late in getting on shore, and the first contact had taken place before we were ready. We could not be helped as set to work with a will, and soon had our instruments on shore and set up, tide-gauge in its place, thermometer hung up in the shade, and a candle lit in a lantern. The sun now was now distinctly seen with the naked eye eating into the sun. Several times the sun broke up in streams of light, and continued to hide everything from us; but fortunately they broke up and permitted us to see the sun at intervals, and watch the progress of eclipse, although the clouds were very thick as it was over. At 1h. 43m. the moon's edge came into contact with the black spot on the west side of the sun. This spot, with the sun's edge, was distinctly seen, large and distinct. As the moon moved on darkness began to creep over the earth, and the light in the lantern now began to show out. At the earth, and the light in the lantern now began to show out. At 2h. 35m. 30s. the sun and moon's centres were 2 and 7, came strongly out, and, as she advanced over the sun, showed ragged and uneven. As darkness increased the moon's edges were defined the outlines of mountains in our vicinity were well defined in the purple distance, and the whole scene had a quiet, solemn appearance. It was true that had now come on, and although at intervals we observed the sun's edges, and, although at intervals we observed the sun's edges, and, although at intervals a more restless individual than his neighbours, and, although at intervals a more restless individual than his neighbours, and, although at intervals a more restless individual than his neighbours

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JULY 18 IN SPAIN.

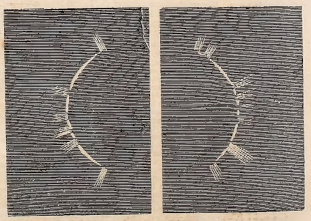
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



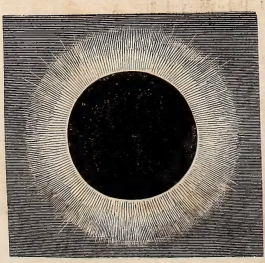
THE ECLIPSE AT AGUILAR, SPAIN.—SEE PAGE 97.



BAILY'S BEADS AS SEEN WITH AN INVERTING TELESCOPE.



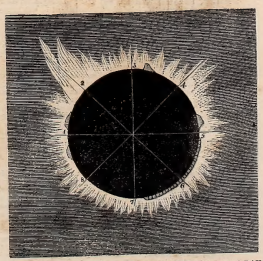
BEGINNING OF THE CORONA.



LUMINOUS CORONA AS SEEN ROUND THE MOON.

to that of night, being of a deep purple hue. The clouds to the S.E., S., and S.W. were dark and gloomy, but to the north of us the sky was clearer, and in some places had no clouds at all; but all was deeply tinged with purple. The outlines of the nearest mountain stood out in bold relief, whilst those behind, being covered with clouds thick and heavy, were not to be seen, but added to the solemnity of the scene; and, altogether, the whole sight was unearthly and magnificent. At 2h. 46m. 39s. the sun appeared outside the moon's west edge, and the change from deep gloom and awe was rapid and magical. The corona and prominences melted away—the deathlike silence and gloom were broken up by sunshine, and the twittering of birds and crickets was heard. Old Father Neptune commenced his play on the rocks with increased vigour, as if indignant at having been stayed so long. A sense of relief, as if from some vague fears, was experienced by all; and each declared his pleasure and great satisfaction at having witnessed so rare and beautiful a sight, and thought that no trouble or distance could be put in the balance against so magnificent a spectacle.

The tides were much affected by the eclipse, it being by a chance coincidence high-water spring tide (or the highest tide). At the time of totality the tide only rose three inches above the level of the previous day, the tide before and after the eclipse having risen thirteen inches. The compasses were altered or affected 28 easterly. The thermometers, six in number, were registered every five minutes, and in the sun fell 17 deg., whilst those which were kept in the shade fell only 5 or 6 deg. The wind at the time of totality was a perfect calm—it previously had been light and unsettled, from the S.W. The excitement experienced during the whole time, and especially when the clouds appeared determined to best us, was intense. Hope and fear combined were visible in every face; the eager countenance, the bated breath during the time of totality, and the long sigh of relief when all was over, testified how deeply each and all felt, and the gratification all experienced.



THE ECLIPSE AS SEEN BY MR. THOMPSON IN SANTANDER BAY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1044.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE MINISTRY.

AFTER all, and notwithstanding its numerous faults and shortcomings, the House of Commons, when it condescends to take a broad view of a great question, develops itself into a grand spectacle. When it lays aside all petty and personal piques, and ranges itself on its several sides in vindication of great principles, it becomes so imposing in its attitude that we forget months of unruly bickering, and speeches and votes actuated by small motives leading only to a barren Session, dying away from inanition in the latter end of the dog-days. On Monday last our representative assembly was wise enough to give the country one last specimen of its higher character and its more dignified tone. The occasion was one on which, through the medium of a comparatively small question, a fair, open, and regular contest for principles was to be carried



LIEUT.-COL. DUNNE, COMMANDER OF THE ENGLISH BATTALION IN SICILY.



MAJOR PERCY WINDHAM, OF THE ENGLISH BATTALION.



PETER CUNNINGHAM, OF THE ENGLISH BATTALION.



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE ENGLISH BATTALION AT THE FOOT OF THE ROUND TOWER OF THE CITADEL OF MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 136.

ce. The origin of that debate may, perhaps, have been found in a personal desire on the part of some members, both leading and minor in their position in the House, to hait an individual Minister, and through him to strike a blow at the Government; but it is only stating the simple fact when it is said that the discussion, with little and rare exception, and that more of demeanour than of language, from the first assumed and to the last preserved a character which reflected credit on the House as a body, and was commendable in the individual members who took part in the debate. In the first place, the spirit of fair play prevailed, which has previously displayed much eagerness to bring on this last struggle of the Parliamentary year, when he found that his utmost efforts had failed to bring about the result which he desired, had the good taste and the good sense to make a very moderate speech, devoid of temper and undue aggressiveness In the next place, there was a well-considered reticence on the part of the general body of members, and those of the second and third rank who did speak, with scarcely an exception, addressed themselves to arguments founded on facts; and, on the whole, there was displayed a willingness to comprehend the debate in one night, which, considering the time of year and the necessary business still pressing on the last days of the Session, was only decent. And, as no means least, the First Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs showed to great advantage, inasmuch as they threw themselves unreservedly on the vindication of the principle involved, and evinced a proper spirit of good faith towards that particular colleague of theirs whose policy was in question, and who, if unsupported, or only half supported, must have fallen before the combination by which he was assailed.

Beyond, and far beyond, this there was a striking suggestiveness in this discussion, and still more in its result. The prime idea that connects itself with the occasion is, that, despite many forebodings to the contrary, the great bulk of the House of Commons has been found true in its adherence to the principles of free trade as opposed to protection. It must not be forgotten that in the division-list there was to be found in the majority a number of members who not only ostensibly, but actually, belong to the Conservative party, but who, as it seems, faithful to the pledge which that party, as a whole, gave in 1852, had the moral courage of the good cause to prove by their votes that they were men of political as well as private honour. It has been, as we think, no small triumph that the House of Commons has shown itself superior to the organised intrigues of a body of wealthy monopolists, who, by means of a machinery well known and well understood, has been for some time working its wiles on the feelings, and perhaps on the fears, of individual members, bringing every argument and every motive to bear which was calculated to influence the opinions and the votes of gentlemen who, however unattainable in their collective representative character, are, as such, open to every influence which is assailable through their amiable weaknesses. Again, we firmly and conscientiously believe that no small exultation has been felt in the circumstance that this result of the debate on the paper duties has been achieved in the face of the unscrupulous opposition of a newspaper which has itself a great interest in journalism, and which is so confident in its supremacy that its directors suppose that their *ipse dixit* is sufficient to settle the principle, to dictate the manner of dealing with, and to determine the issue of, every moral, social, diplomatic, and political question. There is much reason to believe for this notion that the power of that journal has well-nigh culminated into a tyranny; and therefore there is something of congratulation in the occurrence of a circumstance which proves that this oligarchical power is not wholly a fact, but is a good deal founded on fancy.

From this, the final party tournament of a Session which ought to be pregnant with lessons for the future, there is to be gathered at once an instruction and a warning. It has shown that it is quite possible to combine and bring into Parliamentary order and unity a Liberal party, in the best sense of that most extended sense of the term. A clear, straightforward adherence to the principles and the policy on which the Government asked the suffrages of the House of Commons last year will ever be found sufficient to temper the undue zeal or the too eager haste of some of the more ardent partisans of liberalism, to discourage the hopes and aid the efforts of those who, as earnest and sincere as the loudest talking of the extreme section of the party of progress, are yet desirous of working out their ends and purposes by means of well-proposed machinery; while such a course is calculated to win those who constitute the real moral position which we now understand by the term Whiggery from their doubts and their fears, and thus to force into one great, powerful but safe whole the elements of a party which has of late been, to some extent, divided on minor points, and has become by so much unmanageable for the objects of legislation, and still more for the steady evolvement of the doctrines which in the main and as a body they all profess. It is, besides, hardly possible that the experience of this Session, capped as it has been by the result of the debate of last night, can be thrown away upon the Government. We cannot but believe that the guiding spirits of the Ministry will have learned that their real safety and their real usefulness consist not in trimming between the two great parties in the House of Commons—now pandering to the Conservatives, and now throwing themselves in the moment of imminent difficulty or danger on the whipped-up support of the Liberals. Let the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, composed as it is of statesmen of acknowledged ability, and most of them of experience of the peculiarity of the governing machinery of this country, be sure that, if their conduct and their measures are stamped with the impress of the principles which they profess in common with the Liberal party in its most liberal sense, they will find no difficulty in securing a support from that party which will be consistent and uniform, inasmuch as it will be characterised by a desire to accommodate its action to the exigencies of circumstances arising out of the special nature of our system of Parliamentary administration, and, in short, will be founded on that state of things which in relation to a Ministry is to be understood by the phrase, confidence at once in the men and their measures.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor passed in review on the racecourse of the Bois-de-Boulogne, on Thursday week, the troops of the army of Paris, and those garrisoned in the neighbourhood, consisting of twenty-three battalions, twenty-seven squadrons, and eight batteries of artillery. The infantry took up their position with their back to the trihunes; the mounted Chasseurs were opposite, at the other side of the plain, with the Cuirassiers behind them; and the artillery was drawn up in front of the windmill, so that the whole of the troops presented the shape of a parallelogram, the artillery forming the shorter side. The Emperor arrived at four precisely from St. Cloud, escorted by a body of the Cent Gardes, and accompanied by a brilliant staff. His Majesty having been received by Marshal Magnan, who commanded in chief, rode first along the infantry, then the artillery, and lastly, the cavalry, loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" arising as he passed. A distribution of crosses and medals had taken place on the 15th of August, after which the troops filed off in admirable style. It is supposed that from 40,000 to 45,000 men were under review.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes a decree creating a special *cadre* of naval lieutenants with fixed residence.

The Minister of Public Worship has issued a circular calling upon the French Bishops to make preparations for the celebration of the Emperor's fête on the 15th of August.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree allowing the importation of wool through any customs station in France.

THE EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

The Emperor, on Monday, left St. Cloud for the camp of Chalons. He was received with immense enthusiasm by the troops, with whom the war is now almost exclusively occupied. On the same day, Tuesday, the two regiments which are to be sent to Syria, and addressed the troops as follows:—

Soldiers—I am sending you for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You will not go to assist the oppressed by force of arms, but to encourage them by bringing back the obedience of his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a handful of rebels. Your presence will be a living remembrance that good practices—those practices the worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of the Cross. You do not go to make conquests, but your courage and your prestige will supply the deficiency, because wherever the French flag appears it gives, unless more than a great cause prevails it, and a great people follows it.

A despatch from Marseilles, dated Monday, says:—"Troops have left for Syria. The *Vauban* left Toulon yesterday. The *Mogador*, with half a battalion of Chasseurs, left Marseilles to-day."

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul is to command the corps. He has selected for his first Aide-de-Camp M. Boyer, a Major of cavalry, who was long attached to the Staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. According to the *Times* correspondent the expedition will be composed as follows:—Two regiments of infantry of the line (the 5th and 13th), 3,000 men; the 12th battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, 1,000 men; the 1st regiment of Zouaves, 800 strong; a squadron of Spahis, one of Chasseurs d'Afrique, two of Hussars, and a battalion of Marines, 1,000 strong, company of Engineers. The numerical strength will be close upon 6000 men.

General Beaufort left Marseilles for Syria on Thursday, with 1000 men. In a letter to the Minister of War he says:—"We are not going to avenge offended humanity in a country where they will find a reserve of Christians. We are going to conquer, and that in the name of Republic. He concludes by saying "The wishes of the whole of Europe accompany the expedition."

SWITZERLAND.

According to a decision of the Swiss Federal Council, the occupation of Geneva ceases from the 8th instant; but, on the other hand, all the fifth division will have to take its share in the occupation of the Pays de Thonse, and other fortified places, will be transferred to Geneva, so that in reality the occupation is maintained.

The return of the troops has taken place at Geneva. Officers from all parts of Switzerland, to the number of 1200, assembled on the occasion, and the Federal Council was present. The festival, in short, was general.

The Federal Council has received a note from the Swedish Government, dated July 18, reiterating the intentions of Sweden to support the claims of Switzerland at the Conference on the affairs of Savoy.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

The entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo, and the ensuing the convulsion with the Neapolitan Generals for the evacuation of the island, and preparations he is said to be making for transporting troops to the mainland, constitute the chief items of interest. Letters and the telegraphic details of the battle of Melazzo, received last Saturday, are given, in connection with the operations of the Piedmontese generals in our Journal. The official journal of Sicily entirely contradicts the statement that any inhabitants of Melazzo opened bodies of the Neapolitan troops to Garibaldi, as well as the statement that Garibaldi had ordered some of the inhabitants to be shot. The ladies of Palermo are very active in the preparation of lint, bandages, and other stores and medicine. Large numbers of volunteers continue to arrive.

The Sicilian army, with a few exceptions, wears a uniform of the Sicilian army, which is novel enough. With the exception of the Engineers and the Artillery, who are attired as in Piedmont, the other troops differ in the colour of the cloth, the shape of the cap, the collar and cap, and trousers of brown holland. The Carcciatori of the Alps have still jaunty and dashing hats with feathers, but the body of the test of Etna wear deep coffee-coloured blouses, red caps, and trousers of unbleached canvas. The "Sons of Liberty" have on white jackets and trousers, and red Salldo caps trimmed with white. The Artillery are in red tunics, with blue facings, red and green caps trimmed with white, and trousers of unbleached canvas. Their guns and ammunition were formerly. All the battalions are supplied with good and full bands.

Letters from Sicily state that two forts are being erected at Palermo to defend the port. The construction of railways in the island is now in contemplation, and French and Belgian capitalists are causing surveys to be made. The son of Garibaldi has arrived at Palermo in command of the Medici. Several Neapolitan officers who have deserted are stated to have arrived at Palermo; they announce that they are shortly to be followed by others. A battalion of sharpshooters, after the Piedmontese model, is being formed in Sicily.

The *Queen of England*, a splendid screw steam-ship, purchased by the agents of Garibaldi in the Levant, has arrived at Malta, and sailed straight for Sicily. The *Queen of England* was well stored with provisions, ammunition, and a large quantity of hospital material shipped by the Ladies Garibaldi Society, London.

NAPLES.

All efforts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made for the attack on Naples.

It is reported that the King of Naples has 42,000 soldiers at Reggio, opposite Sicily, and that these troops, it is confidently reported, intend to join Garibaldi the moment he lands.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of Sunday evening state that a despatch has been received from Naples announcing the organisation of a battalion of 1000 Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria. According to the same despatch the Garibaldians are to march very shortly on Naples, by having been summoned thither by the Garibaldi committee of that city to assume the direction of the Government. Tuesday's *Patrie* says:—"It is asserted that the Garibaldian volunteers have invested Fort Scylla, in Calabria, opposite Messina." There is, however, no confirmation of these reports.

According to advices from Naples, 300 soldiers, who were on the point of joining Garibaldi had been arrested. The Minister of War had withdrawn the troops from the Abruzzi, in order to concentrate the principal part of the army round Naples.

Improvements are being actively introduced in the Royal army and navy. Commander Capecelosa has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Marine. The renewal of the personnel of the different administrative departments is nearly completed. The office of Private Secretary to the King has been suppressed. The Camarilla has been replaced by persons recommended by the Ministers. The King has visited the head-quarters of the National Guard.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The inhabitants of Montepoglo, near Pesaro, excited by anonymous proclamations, began to divide the landed property of Prince Borghese. Men, women, and children took part in the redistributions of lots. A detachment of gendarmerie re-established order.

Instructions have been sent to the frontier of Naples to seize all inflammatory addresses, proclamations, &c.

A letter from Rome states that on the 1st inst. a body of 1500 Piedmontese volunteers landed at San Stefano, on the Papal territory. They intended to attack Orvieto. General Goyon immediately sent orders to the commander of the battalion of Chasseurs stationed at Civita Vecchia to detach a part of his force for the protection of the threatened town.

The French garrison of Rome, General Goyon having left on the 6th, is commanded temporarily by General Niou.

AUSTRIA.

The committee of twenty-one members of the Reichsrath sat on Monday for the purpose of receiving communications from the Ministers. The sitting lasted four hours. The labours of the committee will require several sittings, as the conclusion of which a general report will be presented to the Council of the Empire, proposing resolutions in reference to pending political questions.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has taken a bold measure with its tariff. The Government is determined to keep almost at a bound from one of the most illiberal to one of the most liberal tariffs in Europe. More than three hundred articles are dealt with. In all, the diminution is greatly simplified, so that the annoyances and obstructions of the old system customs regulations will be in a great measure removed. Silk, cotton, woollen, and linen goods—tin, iron, and other metals—leather, and all manufactures in which it forms, and innumerable other articles will be received at a reduction of 30, 40, 50, and sometimes even 200 per cent upon the former tariff. Even this the Prime Minister, Senor Avila, announced to the Chamber of Deputies to be regarded as but first step to a still more sweeping reform which he intends to propose next Session.

SYRIA.

THE DAMASCUS MASSACRES.

It is very sad to relate that the massacres in Syria, now that full details have arrived, were far more shocking and extensive than appeared from the first accounts. A letter from the Rev. D. Thomson, "the oldest missionary in Syria," dated from the city destroyed in Damascus were fully 5000, and that the thousands victims are nearly 20,000 souls. Every day a number of the dead are found out of which in every day swollen by the fresh swarms that flock over the mountains. The committee at Beyrout are doing their best to mitigate the pressure of this great calamity, but with such an small a community do to relieve 73,000 destitute and 10,000 widows without prompt and extensive external aid. Dr. Thomson, through the Relief Committee in London, appeals to the British public on behalf of those who are in want. What will you do with them? All the Christians? Where put them? How feed and clothe them even for a day? We are alarmed at the prospect, and, although everybody here is doing and will do all he can, the demands upon us will be absolutely out ability." We have no doubt that those appeals will open the hearts of Englishmen, and that a sufficient sum will be raised to assist in a work of humanity in which even Moors have taken a liberal share.

The latest accounts from Syria inform us that Damascus is quiet, but that many Christians who had fled in the early moments of future thousand Christian women have been sold at twenty-five piasters each, and are used in the harems.

A letter from Abd-el-Kader gives us an authentic account of the massacres at Damascus. The Emir writes to the managers of the silkworks at Kary :—

Damascus, 27th Zilhage, 1276 (July 28, 1860).

Dear and honoured Friends—I profess myself to you in order to assure you. I have received your honoured letter, dated July 18, inquiring what happened in Damascus. Unfortunate! It is unfortunate that on Monday, July 9, at about two in the afternoon, the war broke out, the occasion of a quarrel between a Moslem and a Christian, who had insulted the Christians. These Mussulmans, in a state of frenzy, rushed armed to the scene of the disturbance, and the quarrel became fierce, and ending at the same time. The Turkish soldiers came to assist them, under the unfortunate idea of aiding the Moslems; but the Christians came with the rockets, and killing, robbing, and plundering with them. A few old Mussulmans, seeing this unjustifiable conduct, let the Turkish soldiers no wish for peace, and, on the contrary, hounded on their soldiers against the unfortunate Christians. The slaughter being, as it were, general, plunderers belonging to every sect. Seeing matters were so desperate I put on my Arabian dress and mounted my horse, accompanied by 1500 of my faithful, taking my Algerines with me, and we were able to save the lives of many, women and children, and these I placed in safety. The fight lasted Monday and Tuesday, during which the rioters did not cease to kill, burn, and plunder the unfortunate Christians. The number killed in the quarter I saw, at Mr. Loanes, the French Consul, and other Frenchmen [in the Christian quarter] could not be made out. In the Jewish quarter no sence of two Mussulmans having been found murdered, which was not the case, the rest of the quarter I was unable to see; but it is the same thing as if it had not one. For me, I deplore the disaster which has unfortunately befallen the Christians, and in the course of twenty-four hours I had collected together one thousand Christians, a number killed in the past twenty, but it is safe to say that the Emir saved about 15,000. I have collected are in safety in my house. I provide them with all they want, and pay them as I can. Remember Christians from me and my family.

ABD-EL-KADER-BEN-MAHI-EDDIN.

The Prussian Consul at Damascus has addressed a despatch to his Consul-General at Beyrout, of which an official translation has been sent to the Allgemeine Zeitung, and appears in their July 31. After some preliminary remarks of no great importance, it proceeds as follows :—

The four principal asylums of the Christians are the Consulates of Prussia, England, Abd-el-kader's Palace, and the citadel. The Consulates of France, Russia, Austria, Sardinia, Belgium, Greece, Sweden, and America, as well as the good sense of the inhabitants of Damascus, the number of the plunderers on the 10th and 11th of July was about 15,000, and as many as 12 were to-day, including the Druse and Bedouin peasants, who kill, but do not plunder as may be left. It is the opinion of the majority of the people that the terrible deal at the entrance of the Mussulman quarters to prevent the entrance of the Christians. But the Christians, before the Mussulmans could reach the Christian quarter, for the 5000 soldiers, regulars and irregulars, who, without even using their arms, prevented the entrance of the Mussulmans into the Christian quarter, and whilst they freely permitted the plunderers to pass in and out, threatened to shoot the Christians who should attempt to defend themselves. Nevertheless, owing to the kindness of a great many of the Moslem inhabitants of the city, the number of the Christian community amounted to 19,000 souls, was saved. Hundreds of Moslem families have Christian fugitives in their houses.

The Governor-General of Damascus has been deprived of office and sent away from the city, together with the chief of the proper tribunals and the Governor-General of Beyrout has been arrested."

THE INTERVENTION BY THE GREAT POWERS.

A protocol has been signed at Paris by the representatives of the five Powers and by the representative of the Porte, providing for the despatch of European troops to Syria. The instructions sent to the great Powers had offered the Sultan their assistance, in order to put an end to the disturbances in Syria; and that the Sultan had accepted the offer of their assistance. The troops are to consist of the European Powers, and which are to be sent to Syria, are not to exceed 12,000 troops; and the proportion to compose of the different Powers is send 9000. They are to proceed to the scene of the disturbances without any delay. The other 6000 men are to be furnished by such one of the great Powers as, upon further consultation, shall appear to be equi-limit. The period for the continuance of the troops in Syria is to be limited to six months. The different Powers will also send commissioners to Syria to inquire fully into the whole matter, in order that all the offenders may be brought to justice.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 7th ultimo brings no news of importance. The death of Mr. Le Geyt, a member of the Indian Council, is announced.

Sir Hugh Rose assumes the command-in-chief in India with a very strong feeling of respect and honour towards him, both by his army and all civilians.

The Madras journals contained strong expressions of regret at the recall and departure of Sir Charles Trevelyan. All sections of the country had presented him with addresses.

CHINA.

Advices from China are—Hong-Kong, June 7; Shanghai, May 30. The following is from the summary of the Hong-Kong *China Mail*:—

"Since the departure of last mail nothing of a political nature has taken place in regard to our relations with China, unless the absence of the whole of the Shanghai local officers be considered such. Most of the transports which had left for the north (see the Illustration on page 121) have had to put back to the Peiho, and there they must remain until it is uncertain when they may again take their departure, as the south-east monsoon has scarcely yet set in. It is not likely that any general movement will take place until the arrival of the British and French Envoys Extraordinary, who are expected to arrive by the mail now due. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope are still residing at Hong-Kong, but are expected to leave in a very few days.

"The rebels, who have been said to have been put down on so many occasions, only to make their appearance in some other quarter, however, continue, only to make their appearance in some other quarter, however, continue, only to make their appearance in some other quarter, however, continue

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

The opening article in *Fraser* is on a somewhat tantalising subject at this moment. "Concerning Summer Days" is to us this year a very little moment. "Concerning Summer Days" is to us this year a very little moment. "Concerning Summer Days" is to us this year a very little

Inlay," by J. B. Waring, printed in lithography and in colours by Vincent Brooks. We made mention of this important contribution to art-literature and the admirable workmanship bestowed upon it at the time of its publication, and have now pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to it.

The name of the designer of the beautiful marble font of the Baptistery of Sienna is not handed down to us; but it must be a work of the early part of the fifteenth century, since in 1417 we read of a contract between Lorenzo Bartholi (Ghiberti), goldsmith, of Florence, and the cathedral authorities, giving to the said Lorenzo two panels in the font, to be executed in bronze gilt, the subjects being St. John Baptising Christ, and St. John before Herod. One of these panels was completed in ten months. Ghiberti, who was engaged at the same time on his great work, the gate of St. Giovanni at Florence, executed these two only, which Vasari, in his life of Lorenzo, states were greatly admired by the Siennese. Donatello succeeded him, and executed the Birth of St. Joachim, about the year 1433. Later in the same century Lorenzo di Pietro (Vechietta da Sienna) executed certain small figures in bronze for the same work, and finished a relief in bronze which had been commenced by Donatello. Jacopo della Fonte also executed two stories in bronze for the same work, and the manner of these was imitated by Lorenzo as closely as possible. It was from him that the baptismal font received its final completion. The friezes of the base and entablature of the font are ornamented with gold inscriptions on a blue enamel ground, containing no information as to the artist.

THE GARDEN OF ACCLIMATISATION IN PARIS.

The Zoological Society of Paris is an institution of recent foundation, having been established early in 1854, at the suggestion of the celebrated naturalist Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. Although so young in existence it has already received support from every quarter of the globe. Napoleon III. has inscribed his name at the head of the list of its patrons, and the society now reckons among its members twenty-one sovereigns, seventeen princes, and many distinguished naturalists of all nations. The object of the society is to introduce, to acclimatise, and to domesticate in France every useful or agreeable variety of animal or vegetable. Hitherto the successful results of the efforts of this society have been most encouraging, and several species of animals—for example, a herd of yaks from Thibet and a flock of Angora goats—have already been acclimatised, their numbers having so much increased as to permit of certain individuals being distributed over different parts of the French empire. Encouraged by this success, the society thought it advisable, for the extension of its labours and their more direct supervision, to create an establishment specially set apart for the purposes of acclimatisation; and, at the suggestion of Count d'Eprémesnil, the new garden just completed has been arranged in such a manner as to provide for the reception and conservation of the different exotic acquisitions that may be obtained from time to time, whether animal or vegetable.

Situated in the midst of the Bois de Boulogne, of easy access to the curious, the Garden of Acclimatisation will afford a new and interesting attraction to such persons as like to combine instruction with recreation. The Parisians are already delighted with this addition to the charms of their Bois de Boulogne; and, certainly, Paris, as the great centre of Continental civilisation, is well adapted for popularising the principles, and making known the results, upon and for which the Imperial Zoological Society has been instituted. Probably it will not be long before we commence to rival our neighbours in this as in every other improvement, as the question of establishing a similar garden in this country has already been mooted.

The Paris Garden has been erected by a company whose shareholders, without having been animated by a sordid spirit of gain (for, even in our day, there are certain enterprises for the progress of humanity that are undertaken by persons who are strangers to such a sentiment), will not be losers by their intelligent outlay. The profits are expected to arise from the entrance-fee to be paid by visitors, and by the sale of animals, eggs, plants, and seeds produced in the establishment. The site for the garden, comprising nearly sixty acres, was granted gratuitously to the society by the municipal administration of the city of Paris, on the sole condition of devoting it exclusively to the proposed objects. Thus liberally favoured, it could not start under more agreeable auspices, more especially as it will be supported by the good wishes and contributions of specimens by the learned and powerful of all countries.

Our Drawing of the Garden of Acclimatisation represents its large stables and stallhouses viewed from the small rivulet destined to the reception of new piscine specimens. The arrangements for the propagation of its future inhabitants are on a very complete scale, as may be supposed when we mention that such men as the Count d'Eprémesnil, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have superintended them throughout. In conclusion, we adopt the idea of M. Saint-Hilaire when we say that such an establishment is like a book of nature, in which we may learn the laws, the conditions, and the secrets of animal and vegetable life, study the world and its products, and become conversant with the mysteries of the creation, thus elevating the mind by degrees to the contemplation of all the works of the great Creator.



THE NEW GARDEN OF ACCLIMATISATION AT PARIS.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. THORIGNY.



THE NEW LAKE, KEW GARDENS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 130.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 12.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13.—Relief of Arrah, 1857.
TUESDAY, 14.—George Canning died, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Gin first used in London, 1807.
THURSDAY, 16.—Battle of Dalkey, 1857. New Moon, 10h. 19m., p.m.
FRIDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
SATURDAY, 18.—Financial Reform by Turkey, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1860.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5 9	6 3	6 58	7 54	8 50	9 46	10 41
5 11	6 5	7 0	7 56	8 52	9 48	10 43

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE IN AID of the BAND FUND of the LONDON IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—By the kind permission of the Lessee and Manager, Mr. Gye, and the active Theatre on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., a GRAND PERFORMANCE will take place in aid of the above object on TUESDAY, September 18, 1860. Full particulars will be published forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, August 13, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with the Ballet of JACK'S RETURN FROM CALCUTTA, the Farce of TURNING THE TABLES, at 8, the Eight-paged Comedy of OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gough, Mr. Rogers, Miss EARLE, Miss C. Mathews, and Mrs. Mathews. Concluding with THE CHRISTENING—Mr. Clark, Mr. Rogers, and Mrs. Wilkins.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER. On Monday and during the Week, FAUST AND MARGUERITE. Messrs. R. Webster, J. L. Toole, F. Belford, Miss Woolgar. And THE POOR OF THE FAMILY.—Messrs. F. Belford, J. L. Toole, Howard, Miss Oliffe. Commencement at Seven o'clock.

ROYAL SURREY PEOPLE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. On Monday, August 13, and every Evening during the week, a most attractive Programme, including the WILD HORSE. Followed by an unprecedented display of Equestrian Achievements in the Scenes of the Arena. Conclusion with a Ballet.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that a SERIES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS will take place in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, commencing on MONDAY, August 13, and to continue for one month only. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Principals, Mr. Reed and Mr. Patey. Orchestra, Stalls, 3s. The Concerts will commence at Eight and terminate before Ten.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, August 18.—Monday, open at Nine. Display of the Great Fountains at Half-past Five. Tuesday, Concert. Wednesday, Adult Pupils' Gymnastic Display. Thursday, Concert. Friday, open at Ten. Illustrated Half-hour Lecture. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 1s.; Children, One Shilling. Friday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Monday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

NOTICE.—The SUMMER POULTRY SHOW will be held on the 24th to the 28th of August.

WILD SCOTTISH CLOSE.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S GRAND MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled TWO HOURS in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, illustrated by Dissolving Views, with Songs and Choruses, Every Evening at Three and Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS, Admission, 1s.—The Most Wonderful Exhibition of the Age—interesting to all—the Diorama of Jerusalem, at twelve o'clock. Carriages without Keys.—The BEAUTY DAY POSTPONED, in consequence of the Weather. On MONDAY, the 13th inst.

NOW OPEN (120, Pall-mall, Upper Room) EXHIBITION of Original Ancient PICTURES of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French Schools, from a private Venetian collection. Open from 10 till 6. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—THE SEVENTH and LAST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the contributions of the artists of the French and Flemish schools, including Ernestine Breton's grand picture of "The Sisters of Mercy," NOW OPEN, from Nine in the Morning, to Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six. Admission 1s.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE OF THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five Admission, 1s.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S Ingenious and Effective SELF-ADHESIVE PORTRAITS and AUTOGRAPHS by the Sun's Light, WITHOUT APPARATUS. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for Twelve Stamps by Lindorff, 5, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

H. J. and D. NICOLL'S Establishments for Gentlemanly and Modernize-priced Clothing,
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THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, used in private life, as well as for Volunteer Corps.
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CLOTHING for YOUTH.—The KNICKERBOCKER, the Highland Dress, the Travelling Mantle, Riding Habit, and Protective in Dress for Ladies, are the Specialities of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, W.; and 22, Cornhill, E.C.; and 10, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

VISITORS to the SEASIDE and TOURISTS will find much ease and comfort in the Neutral-coloured Loose Coat, fastened by one or more buttons, with Trousers and Vest, all of one material, as originally introduced by H. J. and D. NICOLL, Regent-street and Cornhill. They recommend also a Black Velvet Coat, and for Gentlemen requiring a kind of Half-dress Frock Coat, a fine black cloth is specially prepared; this garment is edged with braid, and cut somewhat as a frilling-coat, and is quite fine general use.

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PIANOFORTE, the property of a Lady leaving England, a brilliant full-toned Cottage, in elegant walnut case, 6½ octaves, metallic plate, and every improvement, by one of the best makers. Cost 60 guineas, and will be sold for a few months only, for 36 guineas at Brangton Rolfe, 23 and 25, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE, containing a large choice of Furniture, from Bedroom, Dining, &c., with prices and estimates for all classes of houses. Country orders carriage-free.—EDWIN LEE BROWN and Co., 76, Lombard-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Note.—Every article warranted. A very elegant and convenient DRAWING-ROOM SUITE of Nine Pieces, in rich Utrecht velvet, consisting of Couch, Two Easy Chairs, Six Chairs, handsomely carved in solid walnut, and finished with real Spanish mahogany, for 25 guineas. Also a handsome and complete Suite in Rosewood and black, with winged wardrobe and marble-top washstand, 20 guineas. The whole of the above are marked in plain figures.

FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, fine walnut, of choice and elegant design, in rich silk, very superior manufacture, and equal to new—a handsome Chiffonier, with plate-glass and marble top, a Loo Table, a Cabinet Pianoforte of a most delightful quality, and a Couch, Easy Chair, and Six Chairs, in the best Utrecht velvet, the whole of which is of the most elegant description, and has been used but a few months; the property of a Lady leaving England, and will be sold for 70 guineas, the cost price. Also a Suite of Dining-room Furniture, in solid mahogany, of the most substantial and handsome description, 50 guineas. The whole of the above are marked in plain figures.

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SUITE OF OLD OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, SECONDHAND.—To shew how just been removed from a first-class residence, and is in perfect condition, comprising a handsome 7-feet sideboard, with fully carved back and lion heads, a set of telescope dining-tables, massive claw and ball feet, and two leaves,

AUGUST 11, 1860.]

they are bills of a useful and practical kind. The measures which it has been found necessary to sacrifice are of a far more popular description. Without adverting to the unfortunate Reform Bill, or to the withdrawal of the valuable Bankruptcy Bill, we may express our regret at the loss of the City Corporation Reform Bill, slight as it was to be, and still more at the abandonment of the Criminal Law Consolidation measures, which Consort, receiving Prince Hesse, and Princess Louis, left Osborne at ten o'clock a.m. on Monday, and reached Aldershot Camp at half-past eleven. The Queen and Prince Consort, where a special train on the South-Western Railway was in waiting for them, conveyed Her Royal party to the private station at Vauxhall, where they proceeded in five Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace, where Her Majesty's dinner was served at a quarter to two o'clock. The Queen and Prince were received on alighting from their carriage by Viscount Canning, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Grey, Major Teesdale, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. Ba Bingham, C.B.

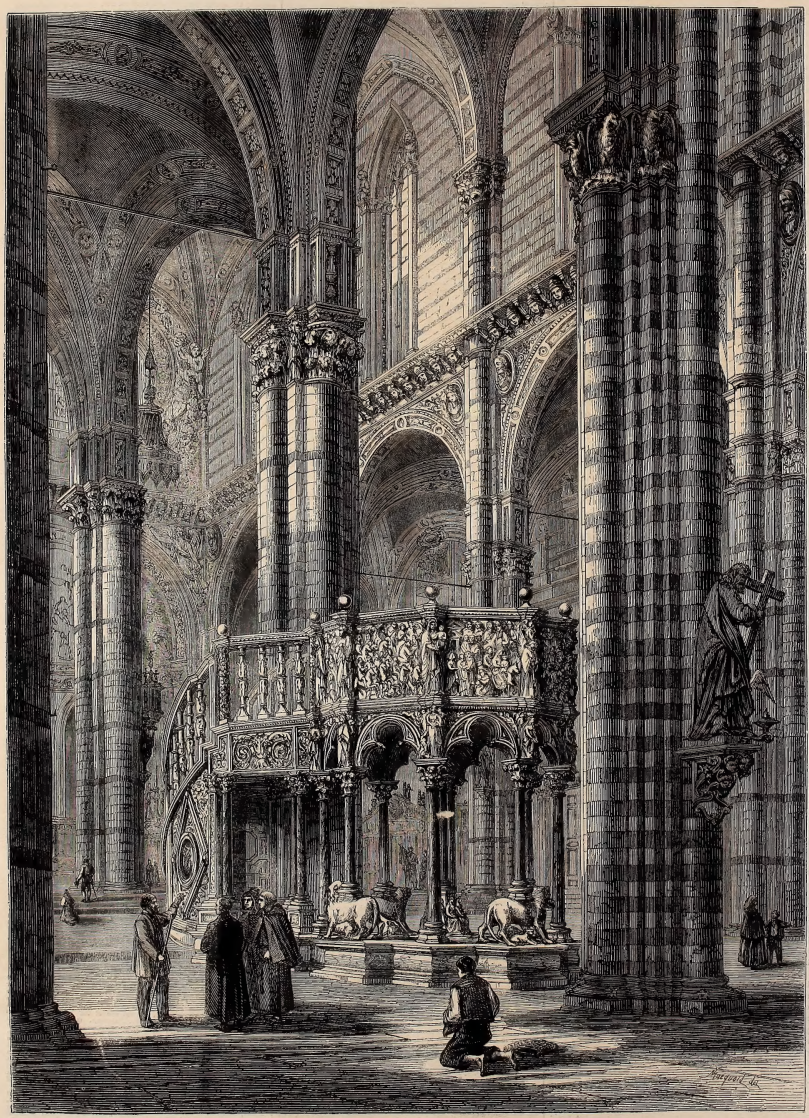
Her Majesty held a Court in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace, at which the Queen Lewis, accompanied by Count Grabau, presented the Danish audience of the Queen. The Most Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York, did homage for the Queen's temporalities as Archbishop of York, and was sworn of the Privy Council. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance on this occasion.

At half-past eight o'clock in the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left Buckingham Palace for the terminus of the South-Western Railway at Nine-elms, where a special train was in attendance. Mr. Berens, Railway at Nine-elms, where a special train was in attendance. Mr. Berens, Railway at King's-cross to present to Edinburgh the Hon. Sir C. were the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Colonel the Hon. D. Bingham, and Lieut.-Col. Grey. At Clay Lane Junction, where the Royal party were Res, and Major Elphinstone, R.E. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were received on the platform by the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Steward, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Seymour, Colonel Grey, Major Teesdale, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. Bingham, C.B., Groom in Waiting. The Royal party occupied five carriages, and were escorted to the South-Western Railway station by a detachment of Life Guards. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Dr. Balay joined the Royal suite at the station.

The Queen and Prince Consort performed during the night with unerring accuracy, the train running at an uniform speed of forty miles per hour.

The Queen and Prince arrived at the Aldershot station at ten minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the Royal pavilion in which they breakfasted with Princess Alice.

In the course of the morning the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and Princess Alice, visited the camp, and was received by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Lady in Waiting and two Equerries in attendance on the Queen in the absence of Lord Biddulph, Sir Charles Phipps, and Colonel Seymour, Grenadier Guards, and Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Paget, and Major Teesdale, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lord in Waiting and Master of the Household



INTERIOR OF SIENNA CATHEDRAL.—THE OCTAGON PULPIT OF WHITE MARBLE.—SEE PAGE 129.



THE COMBINED FLEET IN CHINA.—TRANSPORTS IN COWLOONG BAY PREPARING TO GET UNDER WAY FOR THE NORTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT HONG-KONG.—SEE PAGE 130.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, August 3, appeared in our town edition last week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in moving for certain papers respecting the affairs in Syria, reviewed the painful events that had recently taken place in that part of the world.

Lord WODEHOUSE said the Government could not consent to the production of some of the correspondence asked for, believing that public production would be attended with much inconvenience to the public service.

After a few observations Lord Stratford de Redcliffe withdrew his motion.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Dungeness Rights (Scotland), Coals of Arsol, &c., Act Amendment, Crown Debts and Judgments, Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment, Railways Act (Ireland, 1851), Lunacy, and County Elections Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

SAVOY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Lord J. Manners, said that her Majesty's Government had acquiesced in the proposition on that of Portugal, the subject of the neutral provinces of Savoy. In consequence, however, of the objections on the part of Prussia and Austria, the question remained in abeyance.

SYRIA.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. EICH called attention to the papers respecting the disturbances in Syria.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to the question by the hon. member, said he could say that the Turkish Government seemed disposed to make up for their culpable indifference by first bringing to justice the late Governor of Damascus, who had locked on whilst the murders were being perpetrated by wholesale; and by sending out troops to put down the movement and to protect the Christians from further outrage. The disturbances, it appeared, did not originate with the Druses. We regarded the Mahometan Commissioner Fuad Pasha as one well lately prepared a Commission of inquiry, and to this the Turkish Government had consented. The French Government had declared that the atrocities were of such a magnitude that the Powers of Europe ought to take measures to prevent the possibility of their occurring again. The French Government stated that troops were to be in European Powers, and Russia and Great Britain at once acceded to it, France at the same time declaring that she had no intention of acting alone in the matter. It was at length agreed that the resolution of the Powers should take the form of a despatch, signed by them all. A despatch had been signed by the five great Powers, and was also signed by the Turkish Government. It was proposed to be furnished by France. It was provided that when the troops had done their work they should be withdrawn from the Commissioner and that the Turkish Government should find sustenance for the troops during their stay. The French Government had declared that the troops should not exceed five months. He would produce the protocol in a few days. It would then be for Parliament to say what sum it would vote any papers.

Mr. BRIGHT considered that the intervention by force took rather the appearance of a settlement than a mere temporary measure of relief and temporary interference. He was not so objectionable as interventions usually were. But the motive for the intervention was to protect the ignorant and the poor, and for its purpose the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish empire. The Christians were the weakest party. In fact the Christians were unarmed, and had ensured millions to be squandered and thousands of valuable lives to be lost. Turkey was a bankrupt state, and her interest was to be one that ought to be neutralized. He trusted, therefore, that her Majesty's Government would not interfere in the matter, but in such a way as would not involve the expenditure of a single shilling or the sacrifice of a single life.

Lord PALMERSTON considered that the hon. gentleman had taken a prejudiced view of the question. He (Lord Palmerston) thought Parliament had not stood still: it had made progress, and would make more progress if allowed to do so. He considered that approval of the policy indicated by the hon. gentleman.

The motion was then withdrawn.

ITALY AND SICILY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said that the Governments of France and Great Britain had entered into an arrangement not to interfere in the affairs of Italy and Sicily.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Ker Seymer, said that the ratifications of the treaty with China, the time for the payment of the indemnity under the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, had received very little attention from the bankers. Her Majesty's Government, who had not fixed any time for the payment of such indemnity, had not as yet received any part of it.

Some votes in Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates were taken.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, public and private.

The Industrial Museums (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, as did the Thames Conservancy Bill, the Metropolitan Police Magistrates Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill, and the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill.

The order for the Committee on the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

SYRIA.—The EARL of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether the intervention of the great Powers in the affairs of Syria was to be confined to the settlement of the disturbances which now existed, or were to be extended to an interference with a more general supervision? He also asked for information, to put this question owing to the inexplicable interest he entertained of the Emperor of the French.

—Lord WODEHOUSE replied in the negative. He stated, with regard to what the good Powers, and that their intervention would be confined strictly within the limits of the present disturbances. He could not say to the amount of money which now prevailed in Syria.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE expressed an opinion that the intervention beyond this temporary object would be both a view to the ultimate and complete settlement of the affairs of that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DEBATE UPON NOTICE OF THE PAPER DUTIES.

In COMMITTEE on Customs Acts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his resolutions for the reduction of the duty on foreign paper. He was aware that the subject involved some difficulties for consideration, a very minute one in reference to revenue. Neither as it respected trade would it be easy to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the absence of the articles; but there any such dismal prospects within the manufacturers anticipated; and if the duty were taken off, only proved that the manufacturer had been paid more than was his due. The question did not stand exclusively on the advantage which the paper trade would derive from the reduction of the duty. It would be some advantage, the question, however, was in connection with a great commercial principle, and the House must consider it as it related to a contract with France. He had heard with surprise that the duty on paper was to be reduced from the customs duty as proposed, but that of the excise was within the sense and meaning of the treaty with France. He (Mr. Gladstone) did not understand it in that way. In the 7th article of the treaty in the English version, and still more clearly in the French version, the duties of customs and excise were distinguished, and he thought the meaning and relative still more clear and definite. There were certain articles in the treaty which formed the basis of the negotiation, and the understanding between the parties was clear, and the principle was that there should be no prohibition of any article imported into a country, which was not equally applicable to articles produced in the country. This was plainly to be gathered from the diplomatic correspondence on this subject. It was not to be inferred from the correspondence that France was bound to allow paper to be given would teach the protectionists of France the doctrines of free trade, rather than encourage them in adhering to those of prohibition. Whatever France was not an exporting country as regarded rags. He was bound to say that the spirit manifested by France, in the Treaty of Commerce, liberal, and accommodating manner, and the terms of readiness had been arrived at were of a most satisfactory character. The duty of excise on paper had been made into House—as, for instance, the article of coal; and now the French Government had consented to the consolidation of the duties, and to their being in respect to the article of paper. If by inadvertence we had bound ourselves to the act of 1845 we might easily get rid of it; but as the matter stood now, we were actuated by justice, prudence, and a regard to principle, and if, in fact, such a contract had been entered into, he might be prepared to move a continuing a state of analysis in that trade, we were bound not to avail ourselves of any error which could in no possible way be of advantage to ourselves. Then to keep them in that state of suspense which the amendment of Mr. Thomas Baring proposed to create—because of the question of the paper duty coming on the ground of humanity to them it would be desirable to settle this question at once, that there was no other case in which the raw material from abroad entered, and the manufactured article was admitted free of duty, there were the cases of leather and silk, both in their manufactured state being admitted free, as hides and spun silk bearing a high or prohibitory export duty in France. The Government proposed to make the duty on rags equal to that which was the duty on rags in foreign countries for the raw material. He met that question by a flat denial. The duty was not an import duty on the raw material of rags. It was only an exercising abundance of the raw material that gave a duty of about 200 tons of rags a year, besides which not more than half the paper manufactured was made of rags. The paper we export was that which was made from the rags which we import. Most of this went to America, where France was at liberty to send, and where we competed successfully with her. But in reference to publications of which paper was the raw material, by British law, as it stood, the publisher could not purchase foreign paper except at a duty of 25s. a cwt., while the competing article in the shape of a printed book was admitted at a duty of 15s. a cwt. This was an inequality which was the result of a system of taxation of foreign literature. He could not doubt that the sense of honour of the House, as well as its sense of policy, would dictate to them the acceptance of a resolution which for the last time would deal with the question of protection; and he declared that there was no necessity to look to the question of the paper duties except in connection with what might be called the royal family of the press.

Mr. PULLER said he entirely concurred in the policy desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction as a future period of the customs duty on French paper contained in the treaty with France. He was not opposed to such reduction. He argued that, looking to the vast interest involved, the paper duties ought to be dealt with by a separate Act. Such was the usual practice; and he would contend, in the face of all sarcasms, that their case was a real and proper exception to the rule which had been principally laid down in reference to his arguments. As to the treaty with France, he contended that its intention was as far as England was concerned, to encourage the export of rags from that of France there was no appearance of pressure for the revulsion of import duty on foreign articles; and it was not to be supposed that the duty was "inexcisable" in the treaty referred to all excisable merchandise. The spirit of the treaty was to give the paper-manufacturer protection against unfair competition.

Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. Crossley supported the resolution.

Mr. MAGUIRE, in opposing it, urged that the protectionists of France ought not to be encouraged in their views by the abolition of the paper duties. He protested against the withdrawal of the import duty at a moment when the manufacturers were overloaded by the excise duties.

Mr. MARSH having spoken in favour of the resolution,

Sir H. CAIRD thought the House had been drawn into two treaties, one of which was made to depend on the French treaty, and the other on the principle of free trade. He could not agree to the resolution. The duty on paper at the present time was a duty of 15 per cent; but when the duty was imposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1853, with due reference to the then existing duties, it was 20 per cent. The Government in the case of the duty, they stood in a very disadvantageous position even now; while, if the present resolutions were carried, they would be placed in a position which would be far worse. Looking to the construction of the treaty, it was expressly worded that the duties of excise and customs were to be distinguished, and that the excise duty which might be imposed.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution, as did also

Mr. HENLEY, who argued against it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the question at the objection taken to the assertion that the resolution was founded at once on justice and expediency. He should not have thought it necessary to address the House, and would give an advantage to one of the parties, while a refusal and audit consideration of the question would be equally advantageous to both. He was returning to the latter interpretation. Yet this was the course which they had pursued in the case of the treaty with Belgium, and they had found it attended with great benefit from the works of the French treaty. It was quite obvious that the treaty of commerce was to be considered as a whole. The Government, therefore, felt it to be their duty to take this country at a duty of the same amount as the extra duty levied on the same commodity when imported from France. He could not admit that the policy of the proposition seemed to him the same which had always been pursued in reference to the paper duties. He thought that it was the duty of the House to remember the Government, and to induce the House to grant the duty levied on the same commodity when imported from France. He could not admit that in all Government undertakings the actual expense always exceeded the estimates formed at the time. If they commenced a duty commencing at 15 per cent the nation would never know when it would stop.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think it necessary to enter into the question of free trade and protection, considering that the question of the paper duties and rights should be applied with prudence and consideration, and without any reference to the principles of free trade or protection. He had taken what was in question now was avowedly independent of and separate from the commercial treaty. He had been recently criticised severely for what he called the excise duty on paper was inexpedient at this particular time; but the question was not one of free trade, but that by Mr. Gladstone himself. He (Mr. Disraeli) had opposed the abolition of the duty on paper, and he doubted that the particular commodity of paper came within the stipulations of the French treaty. He thought the House ought to be very careful how it dealt the amendment of Mr. Puller without a division.

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Puller, and the numbers were—

A division was then taken, and there appeared—	
Against it	... 206
	... 53
Majority for the Government	... 153

The other resolutions, the effect of which was to reduce the duties on paper to those of 15 per cent, were then put and agreed to, Mr. Puller's amendment having been negatived.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Game Certificate Bill, the Naval Discipline Bill, the Savior Member of Council (India) Act Amendment, the Lunacy (Ireland) Act Amendment Act (1860) Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Ely Tithe Commutation Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a second time.

The House then went into Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, which intended to proceed with the Poor Law (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, the Lunacy (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Fortifications Bill, the Indian Army Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Schools Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting the Roman Catholic Charities Bill passed through Committee, as did the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the evening sitting, on the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. DODSON made some remarks in opposition to the bill. He said that the Roman Catholic community had not in some remarks or his on a previous occasion—which in substance amounted to the same thing—that the Roman Catholic body had not been subject to the evils attributable to the Royal trusts—said that in the main he adhered to the opinion he had expressed on that occasion. The Roman Catholic charities and estates in Ireland were now placed.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE having spoken against the bill, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Hadfield, and Sir C. Wood, but there was no division, and the bill was read a third time, and passed.—Several bills were read a second time, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

STAMP DUTIES (DISTRICT REGISTRARS' FEES).—The report on the resolution passed on this subject was brought up and agreed to.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BILL.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the order for the Committee on this bill, which, with several consolidation bills, had come down from the Lords, be discharged, on the ground that there was no time to discuss them this Session. He proposed to take the same course with regard to the two other bills. The Government would early next Session bring the bills forward again, and would be glad to receive any hints for the consolidation of the criminal law were then severally read and discharged.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) Act Amendment Act, 1860 (Public Money Lending), Bill was read a second time.

The Lords' amendments to the Prisons (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The order for the Emblements, &c. (Ireland), Bill was read and discharged. The order for the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill was discharged.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUBBARD gave notice for next Session of a measure to amend the law of Parliamentary election.

THE UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.—After a preliminary discussion the House went into Committee on this bill. Clauses up to 14 were agreed to after a long discussion, the remaining clauses, the object of which were to facilitate, several other clauses were agreed to, and at a quarter to six the House resumed, and the committee were then discharged.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of ZETLANDMORE intimated his intention of opposing the Earl Grey Pensions Bill, which was read a first time.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time, after a long discussion, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the object of the same being to prevent the sale of Church property.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Local Governm ent Act (1858) Amendment, Intermediate Education (Scotland), and Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Almost the whole of the morning sitting was occupied in discussions upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ARDERLEY moved for a copy of the plan and estimate of Captain Fowke for the alteration of the National Gallery, and of any other plan for that purpose now in the possession of the First Commissioner of Works.—After a discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Sir E. BAGGE moved that the appropriation and audit of the moneys voted for the Civil Service Estimates were insufficient and unsatisfactory, and required early consideration.—A lengthened discussion ensued, and ultimately the motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the vote for the Royal parks, &c., was considered, but it was not disposed of when the sitting was suspended, at five o'clock.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow (Friday), on the motion for the adjournment of the House, he would put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the paper duties, and also call the attention of the House to its position with regard to those duties.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. H. BAILLIE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any negotiations were pending between this country and the Court of Spain. Power, and, if so, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to withdraw the representative of this country at the Court of Spain unless the slave trade and systematically to disregard its treaties and engagements with this country.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that Spain had made such an application, and Prince Lucien Murat had been duly received, and about the same time five great Powers. Austria, however, had hesitated, and, although she did not positively object, she declined to take any part in the matter at present, and the admission of other Powers into the councils of the great Powers. Her Majesty's Government had not been absolutely consulted in regard to the good claim for admission, but Portugal would also follow, as there existed a great jealousy between Portugal and Spain. Spain was unable to pay the country, and would, no doubt, put in her claim, and then there would be nine Powers between whom to adjust the balance of power in Europe. The reason of objection that it was very undesirable that the present state of affairs should be disturbed by the admission of Spain during the recess. The Government would not consent to any change.

FORTIFICATIONS (PROVISIONS FOR EXPENSES) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. R. JAMES moved as an amendment "That before proceeding further with this bill it is expedient that the House should be in possession of some further information as to the entire cost of construction and efficient maintenance of the defences of the country, and that the Government should, during the recess necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed new defences and the annual charge for the same, and that it is not to embarrass the Government, but to induce the House to grasp before they proceed into particulars of so large a character as to the cost of the works that in all Government undertakings the actual expense always exceeded the estimates formed at the time. If they commenced a duty commencing at 15 per cent the nation would never know when it would stop.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think it necessary to enter into the question of free trade and protection considering that the question of the paper duties and rights should be applied with prudence and consideration, and without any reference to the principles of free trade or protection. He had taken what was in question now was avowedly independent of and separate from the commercial treaty. He had been recently criticised severely for what he called the excise duty on paper was inexpedient at this particular time; but the question was not one of free trade, but that by Mr. Gladstone himself. He (Mr. Disraeli) had opposed the abolition of the duty on paper, and he doubted that the particular commodity of paper came within the stipulations of the French treaty. He thought the House ought to be very careful how it dealt the amendment of Mr. Puller without a division.

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	... 53
Majority for the Government	... 153

The other resolutions, the effect of which was to reduce the duties on paper to those of 15 per cent, were then put and agreed to, Mr. Puller's amendment having been negatived.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Game Certificate Bill, the Naval Discipline Bill, the Savior Member of Council (India) Act Amendment, the Lunacy (Ireland) Act Amendment Act (1860) Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Ely Tithe Commutation Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a second time.

The House then went into Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, which intended to proceed with the Poor Law (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, the Lunacy (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Fortifications Bill, the Indian Army Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Schools Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting the Roman Catholic Charities Bill passed through Committee, as did the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the evening sitting, on the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. DODSON made some remarks in opposition to the bill. He said that the Roman Catholic community had not in some remarks or his on a previous occasion—which in substance amounted to the same thing—that the Roman Catholic body had not been subject to the evils attributable to the Royal trusts—said that in the main he adhered to the opinion he had expressed on that occasion. The Roman Catholic charities and estates in Ireland were now placed.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE having spoken against the bill, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Hadfield, and Sir C. Wood, but there was no division, and the bill was read a third time, and passed.—Several bills were read a second time, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

STAMP DUTIES (DISTRICT REGISTRARS' FEES).—The report on the resolution passed on this subject was brought up and agreed to.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BILL.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the order for the Committee on this bill, which, with several consolidation bills, had come down from the Lords, be discharged, on the ground that there was no time to discuss them this Session. He proposed to take the same course with regard to the two other bills. The Government would early next Session bring the bills forward again, and would be glad to receive any hints for the consolidation of the criminal law were then severally read and discharged.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) Act Amendment Act, 1860 (Public Money Lending), Bill was read a second time.

The Lords' amendments to the Prisons (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.: The will of Sir Archibald John Murray, Bart., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, of Stobbs, North Britain, and of Sheffield Gardens, Kensington, formerly of Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, was proved on the 30th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Murray, Bart., the son, the power reserved to Lady Murray, Colonel John Wilson Patten, M.P. for North Lancashire, and Mr. Thomas Hamilton Grimston, of Lincoln's-inn, the executors. The personal estate valued for probate duty was sworn under £12,000. By his will, dated the 5th of July last, he left the whole of his property, specific legacies—namely, the sum of £1000 to purchase a residence, the whole of the house and furniture, plate, linen, pictures, prints, and books, the whole of the furniture, books, plate, linen, china, pictures, prints, and books of every description, and all his wearing apparel, to his wife; and the bequeaths to her Lady 200 shares which Sir Archibald possessed in the Great Northern Railway Company, and the residue of his personal and real property legates for life of the interest and dividends arising from the same, and income and profits thereof, to his wife, for her own use, and after her death he subjects to his only sister, Anne Maria, the wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Garscadden, the whole of the residue. There are some tokens of kindly remembrance to General Sir Walter, his personal friend. There are also legacies to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Murray, Bart., and to the principal officers of the localities in which he resided—at Bayswater and Sheffield-gardens, Kensington—namely, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, Kensington; Mr. Percy Sale, Mr. Matthew's Orphan School, Bayswater, for Church, Dr. Sale, Mr. Matthew's Orphan School, Bayswater, for Church, the College and excellent charity the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and to the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, for the same object. The testator directs that his funeral shall be strictly private, and that those who require its honourable rite. The will closes by the testator directing that the residue of his property shall be divided upon his death, and to surviving on the decease of the parties taking a life interest therein. The will is very concise and clear, and was executed on the day it was prepared, the 5th and bears date the 30th of March, 1860. Sir Archibald, who married, in 1834, Anne, the daughter of the late Sir Alexander Duncan, Bart., of Lundie, Perth, left no issue; and he is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother, now Sir Charles Murray, Bart., who was born in 1806, and who married, in 1837, Jane

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Rochester confirmed a large number of the candidates presented by the Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., rector of the extensive parish of Bromley, on Thursday week, and several of the clergy of the district were present.

The old parish church of Braintree, which fell into decay when the Dissenting population was in progress, has now been restored by voluntary contributions to the extent of £2000.

A church in honour of the Blessed Trinity was consecrated, May 22, at Sea Point, near Cape Town, British Columbia, when the foundation-stone was laid by Governor Douglas.

A stained glass window, the gift of Admiral Walcott, M.P., in memory of his parents, has been erected in the north chancel aisle of Shiplake Church, Henley.

On Monday the Bishop of Ripon held a confirmation in the church at Haworth, the residence of the Bronte family. The number of candidates was about 100. The first time a confirmation has been held at Haworth within the memory of man.

THETFORD.—The Rev. Dr. Barnes Hobbs, M.A., who, on the death of the late Rector, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, LL.B., resigned the senior curacy of St. Andrew Church, which he held for five years, was presented by the Corporation, with a silver salver and a purse containing £188 by the congregation and other friends, "as a testimonial of their affectionate regard and appreciation of his character as a learned, orthodox, zealous, and exemplary clergyman."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. Jones, Curate of Kilvey, to Llanbedry, Brecknock; Rev. G. Thelwall, Curate of Gainford, to Horwich, Northumberland; Rev. C. Thelwall, Curate of Gainford, to Ovingham; The Rev. W. H. Bull to Billingford, to Trowley, Derbyshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. Selwood to Stoke, Devon. *Perpetual Curacy*, Stone: The Rev. B. Selwood to Stoke, Devon. *Perpetual Curacy*, Stone: *Incumbency*: The Rev. J. Hurnall, to Keighley. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. Hurnall, to Keighley; Rev. J. Sandberg to St. John's, Birkenhead, Liverpool; Chancellor; Rev. E. Nicholl, to Rainhorne.—*Incumbencies*. *Curacies*: The Rev. G. D. Boyle to St. Mary's, Lambeth.

NEW CHURCH IN BATTLE.—A committee, consisting of the Duke of Dorsetshire, the Earl of Staffadown, the Earl of Powis, Lord Foley, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Henry Lord Cavey, Sir G. S. Partington, Sir R. Antrobus, Admiral Duncombe, M.P.; the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.; the Hon. P. S. Herbert, the Dean of Lichfield, W. Hope, M.P., and W. Hope, Esq., gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of promoting the erection of a new church in Battle, for a portion of the parish of Whatlington, commencing Towards the object the Duke of Devonshire has subscribed £500; the Marquis of Westminster, £500; Mr. Alexander Mackrell, £500; the Earl of Powis, £500; Lord Bingy, £100; Mr. J. W. Tarrago, £100; and Mr. R. S. Holford, £100.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—At Ilkeston, in the parish of Hayley, a new church which has been built at Ilkeston, in the parish of Hayley, Worcestershire, with an adjoining churchyard, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Lichfield. The new church was erected at a cost of £3000, by the gift of the Bishop of Chichester at Offham, in the parish of Hassop, is about to be taken down, and a new church, which is already commenced, will be allowed to fall into decay, and eventually to be removed as a chapel to the new burying ground. The new church is being erected at the cost of the Smithfield family. A building for a district church at the east end of the parish, for the new church was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lichfield. The district of Bolsterstone is taken out of the parish of Bradfield, in Bedfordshire. The church has been erected as a memorial of her husband, the Rev. Bowden, by Mrs. Bowden-Smith, of Penn House, near Wolverhampton. The Rev. E. H. Dandeno, who died at Morpethmoor last year, was the first incumbent. He endowed the church with £1000. Ashfield, near Berkeley, being now completed, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The consecration of the Cemetery of Eastwood, the seat of Sir G. the consecration of the Cemetery of Eastwood, the seat of Sir G. Jenkinson, were thrown open to the public for the general company; and a school-room was also opened. A barrel for the general company; and a school-room was also opened. A barrel for the general company; and altogether the day was one of much interest and pleasure.

THE LONDON SOCIETY AT OPEN-AIR SERVICES FOR WORKING MEN.—Last Saturday evening the Bishop of London preached in the open air to a large congregation assembled and collected from the men and children in one of the most uncivilised portions of the outskirts of the metropolis. The place selected for the service was a piece of waste ground hard-by the Great Western Railway, on the east of Wormwood Scrubs. The men who had assembled and others are chiefly employed in the making of bricks and pottery ware, while it is dotted here and there with gipsy tents and other temporary habitations, which are not calculated to exhibit better shelter elsewhere. The Bishop selected for his text the 16th chapter of St. John, 12th verse: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." The subject of his discourse was the duty of the men in their generation wiser than the children of light." The latter part of the Bishop's address was full of encouragement and hope, and at the close of the service the Doxology was sung, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction. The vast congregation then dispersed.—On Wednesday evening the Bishop of London addressed a congregation, composed of a similar class of persons to the one present at the episcopal address on Saturday evening, and this service in the hope that some persons might be induced to come and hear the Gospel preached, and not only that, but that they might have his printed announcement intimating that all those were especially invited to attend the next Wednesday evening's service. The Bishop's intention, but may yet be desirous to hear the Gospel preached. Notice was given out the Divinities, and of the Sunday, between 10 and 4.—The service assembled—most of them working people, in their working clothes—on Monday evening, and the Bishop will commence the open-air services for the working classes at St. John's District Church, Walham-green.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord Clyde has consented to become Honorary Colonel of the London Scottish Volunteers.

The Earl of Dacie has presented £25 to the Bristol Rifle Corps as a prize to be shot for by its members.

The Duke of Norfolk contemplates raising a corps of mounted volunteers, to be armed with rifled carbines.

The 6th Kent Volunteers, Woolwich Dockyard Battalion, is examined at Major Thornton, assembled on Wednesday night on the parade ground, in a body consisting of 300 men, and were marched off to the Artillery-ground, Woolwich, six clay yard, the Hon. James B. Drummond. After taking the customary oaths of allegiance to the Queen, the inspection of the corps was undertaken by the command of her Majesty, and each one having registered his name, they were then marched off to keep in quarters, and the usual evolutions and battalion movements with remarkable precision.

A volunteer review took place on Thursday in Alresford Park, near Colchester, the seat of Mr. W. F. Hawkins. The immediate object of the proceedings was the presentation of a set of colours to the 2nd Essex Volunteers, by Lady de Crespigny (wife of Sir Claude de Crespigny, who commands the battalion), on behalf of the ladies of the district of Alresford. After the bugle had been presented the volunteers, who have attained considerable efficiency in their different drills, marched past the colonel, and the proceedings closed with an entertainment given by Mr. Hawkins.

The Sixteenth Surrey, with a detachment from the Ingleton Rifle Corps, forming part of the 2nd battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, assembled on the 2nd inst. at Malham Tarn, near Settle, to contend for a silver bugle, to be held by the winning corps. The prize was won by the North Craven Rifle Corps. After a short drill the men were put through skirmishing, and the weather having cleared up in the evening, the proceedings of the day were concluded with a series of athletic sports.

An order has been issued that soldiers are to salute Chaplains paying them the compliment due to their relative rank.

Major-General Hassell R. Moor, formerly in the Royal Artillery, died yesterday week, his residence in the neighbourhood of Ipswich.

We regret to announce the death of the gallant veteran General Wyndham, which took place at Cockermouth Castle on Thursday week; and of Sir Jacob Astley, which occurred at his family seat in Lincolnshire. Sir John entered the Navy in 1796.

The Queen has decided on having the whole of the iron-plated steam-floating batteries, now in harbour at Chatham and elsewhere, put in a state of thorough repair and ready for full service. Extensive naval operations have commenced on several of that class of vessels at Chatham Dockyard.

A court-martial at Chatham has sentenced Privates Hogan and Wellington, R.M., to penal servitude for the respective periods of life and twenty years, the former for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the latter for theft and acts of mutiny, and the latter for threatening the life of his Colonel.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that discussions have sprung up among the officers of the Royal Artillery stationed in Ireland into the state of the Sidcup, &c., and that Mr. Ricardo, M.P., the chairman, has retired. He will be succeeded by Mr. P. Peel, M.P. The remaining members of the commission are for the present pursuing their labours, which promise to be of a lengthened character.

There has been some fine practice with Armstrong guns this week at Eastbourne, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge and other military officers. A target in a tower was the target. The range was 1032 yards. Twenty-three shots and shells were fired; one shell burst all the other shots hit the tower within a space of three feet by four feet. The upper part of the tower was found to be cracked from top to bottom, and a clean breach made in the side.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA closed on Saturday evening last, after a most brilliant performance of the "Prophète." This London "Season" is now at an end, and for some months to come music will be transferred to the provinces, in the shape of musical festivals, musical tours, &c., which will give occupation to our principal English celebrities, and to some of the foreign favourites as may think proper to remain in England. In October or November next a new musical season will begin of unprecedented brilliancy at that time of the year; for then, it appears, the two great musical theatres, Her Majesty's and Covent Garden, are to open for English opera, the enterprising Mr. F. Smith (notwithstanding his failure last year) having "taken" Drury and Harrison Company.—From such a competition some remarkable results may be expected. The Royal Italian Opera season "has proved," as we said at the time, a most successful one, and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, is about to be transferred to the English Theatre, while it has been still more famous as the "Opera Buffa." The Gye and Mapleson troupe is speaking, but houses and brilliant performances, but it has scarcely produced anything that could be called a new. His company and the performances have, however, been nearly the same as those of previous years; the only new performance of note having been Balfe's "Talisman," a work called new opera—for an old piece, unknown to the public, is equivalent to a new one—having been Glück's "Orfeo e Euridice." Of this beautiful work, and of Signor Mario's performance of the principal character, our admiration has already been fully expressed. But the most gratifying circumstance, to our feelings, has been the revival of Rossini's "Barbiere," which, instead of giving only a small number of admirable performances, has been a long-engagement, and the theatre "overflowed with success" under a limited engagement. The whole season, maintaining the supremacy she has held so many years, and showing herself able to maintain it for many years to come.

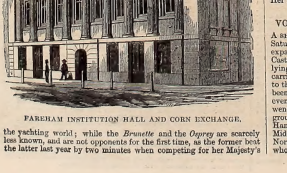
The concert in aid of the funds of the WINCHMORE-HILL NATIONAL SCHOOLS, which we announced the week before last, took place at the pretty residence of Mrs. Mellor, Collge, and was a concert of the numberless instances in which music lends her assistance to the most benevolent objects. The concert was given in the grounds of a Winchmore-hill, adjoining the metropolis, has been without any school for boys, the only accommodation for the education of the children of the poor being at the girls' school, which is also in a bad state. To remedy this crying evil a committee of gentlemen was formed, the chief of whom are Messrs. Lowe and Mellor, and a subscription of schools capable of accommodating 250 children—70 boys, 60 girls, and 120 infants—under separate master and mistresses, together with the requisite residence for the master. In addition to the schoolrooms there are a washing-room, a bookroom, and other conveniences, and the whole is to be kept strictly for the health and comfort of the children. The entire works were completed at a cost of £1200, exclusive of the land, which is one of the numberless instances in which music lends her assistance to the most benevolent objects. The concert was given in the grounds of a Winchmore-hill, adjoining the metropolis, has been without any school for boys, the only accommodation for the education of the children of the poor being at the girls' school, which is also in a bad state. To remedy this crying evil a committee of gentlemen was formed, the chief of whom are Messrs. Lowe and Mellor, and a subscription of schools capable of accommodating 250 children—70 boys, 60 girls, and 120 infants—under separate master and mistresses, together with the requisite residence for the master. In addition to the schoolrooms there are a washing-room, a bookroom, and other conveniences, and the whole is to be kept strictly for the health and comfort of the children. The entire works were completed at a cost of £1200, exclusive of the land, which is one of the numberless instances in which music lends her assistance to the most benevolent objects. The concert was given in the grounds of Mrs. Mellor, Collge, and was a concert

RUINS OF CASTLE ACRE PRIORY." BY R. LEITCH.

THE ruins of Castle Acre Priory, in Norfolk, dedicated to SS. Mary, Peter, and Paul, are amongst the most picturesque objects of the kind which survive it as memorials of the piety of our forefathers. It was founded by the Earl of Surrey in 1085, in acknowledgment of the courtesy shown to him in the Abbey of Clugny when on a pilgrimage to Rome. It is seated on the Nar; and the walls originally included twenty-nine acres of ground. A very beautiful painting of these picturesque ruins, by R. R. Leitch, was in the Royal Academy Exhibition just closed, from which we produce an Engraving. Mr. Leitch shows himself possessed of a fine eye for the more impressive features of his subject, which he transfers to canvas with charming effect.

INSTITUTION HALL AND CORN EXCHANGE, FAREHAM.

THIS building, which has just been completed and opened to the public, forms a point of interest not only to the town to which it is an ornament, but to the surrounding agricultural district of which it is the focus, on account of the superior accommodation it offers to both buyer and seller of grain. The portion of the building which appears to the left of the central entrance contains the reading-room, library, and hall of the Fareham Literary Institute, and which was erected for the use of the old Fareham Institution, from which it takes its name. It was inaugurated some twenty-four years since by Lord Brougham, but that institution failing into decay it was transferred to the present institute, who are merely the occupiers. The building itself was put up to auction, and purchased by an enterprising townsman, Mr. George Boorn, who has added the Corn Exchange and large stores and offices behind. These form the portion which appears on the right of the central entrance, and complete the block of buildings which is the subject of our Illustration. The erection of these buildings will undoubtedly be a great boon to the agriculturists of the district, as giving a larger scope for that legitimate competition which is so necessary in order to maintain the balance of supply and demand.



FAREHAM INSTITUTION HALL AND CORN EXCHANGE.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

THE annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held last week at the Isle of Wight. On Tuesday the cup given by the Prince Consort was sailed for by cutters of the squadron over fifty tons in measurement, and was a time race according to Acker's scale. There were five entries for the Prince's cup, namely—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Osprey	49	Colonel R. W. Huey.
Marina	62	Sir A. Bannerman.
Brunette	70	Colonel Dunmore Smith.
Arrow	102	Mr. T. Chamberlayne.
Lulworth	80	Mr. J. Wall.

Of these the *Lulworth*, and especially the *Arrow*, are well known in the yachting world; while the *Brunette* and the *Osprey* are scarcely less known, and are not opponents for the first time, as the former beat the latter last year by two minutes when competing for her Majesty's cup. Only four, however, took up their stations opposite the castle, the *Marina* having withdrawn. The *Arrow* was the victor, beating the *Lulworth* by eleven minutes, thus saving her time. The course commenced from abreast of the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, thence round the Warner light-vessel, thence to the northward of the Calshot light-vessel, passing to the northward of the Brambles, thence round a mark-vessel moored off Egypt House, and thence between the station-vessel and the castle. Twice round.

We give an Engraving of the vase presented by his Royal Highness. It is of silver, of a purely Grecian shape and ornaments, the handles formed of swans, the neck enriched with nautical trophies, and the foot with laurel fillets and acanthus. The low reliefs on the body represent the triumph of Neptune, and on the reverse side a council of sea gods, attended by Nereids and Tritons. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell were favoured by the command of his Royal Highness to manufacture this elegant and appropriate vase, which is from a design by Mr. T. Brown.

On Wednesday the members of the club dined together at Cowes; and on Thursday her Majesty's cup was sailed for by schooners of the squadron over 100 tons. This was a time race, a quarter of a minute per ton being allowed. The *Aline*, owned by Captain Thellusson, carried away the prize. On Friday the annual ball, attended by 200 of the aristocracy, was held at Cowes; and on Saturday the £100 prize given by the squadron was competed for by vessels belonging to any Royal yacht club. Ten vessels were entered for this race, of which nine started; and the *Lulworth*, owned by Mr. Weld, came in first, Her Majesty and various members of the Royal family were present.

VOLUNTEER EVOLUTIONS ON HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

A SHAM fight upon a small scale took place on Hampstead-heath last Saturday afternoon. The scene of the fight was not the fine, open, expanse of heath stretching away to the west and north of Jack Straw's Castle, but the upper heath, as it is called, a spot small in comparison, lying between that point and the Spaniards, on the north side of the carriage road leading from Hampstead to Highgate. The people flocked to the spot in incredible numbers, and no organised attempt having been made to preserve the ground set apart for the manœuvres, had it even been practicable to maintain it, a scene of confusion ensued which went far to mar the whole ceremony. The force that appeared on the ground consisted of four corps—namely, the West Middlesex and the Hampstead Rifles, under the command of Major Compton; the 7th Middlesex (Islington), under Captains Hebbert and Dennis; and the North Middlesex, commanded by Captains Ross and Cameron. The whole of the space, in fact, in which the fight was to take place was occupied by a huge straggling crowd. To do the volunteers who took part in the fight justice, they behaved throughout with good temper, showing no sign of annoyance at the crowds who hung upon their skirts and hampered all their movements.

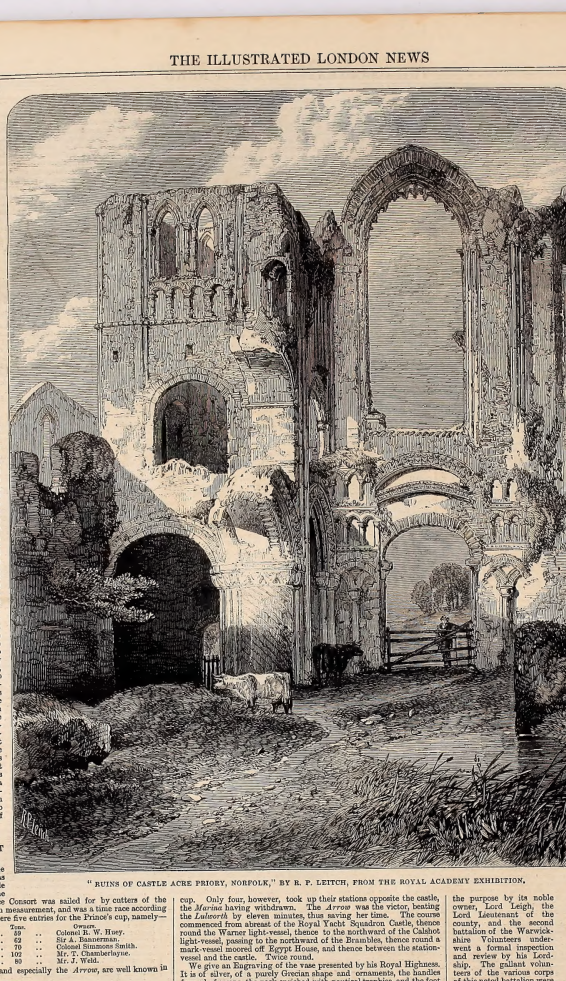
The plan of the "fight" was apparently as follows: The attacking force, consisting of the 7th Middlesex (Islington), under Captains Hebbert and Dennis, and the North Middlesex, commanded by Captains Ross and Cameron, marched on the ground by a circuitous route leading from the Spaniards, sheltered by the trees and brushwood, and took up their position under a heavy fire from the skirmishers of the defending force at the bottom of the valley on the northern side, where, after some manœuvring, they formed into line, and were saluted by a well-directed volley from two companies of the West Middlesex on the ridge of the hill. The attacking force then sent out its skirmishers. The first company selected for this service was the 7th Middlesex. Their manœuvring amongst the furze and brushwood was exceedingly steady and soldierlike, but the well-directed fire of the West Middlesex and Hampstead Rifles compelled them to retire, and their positions were then taken up by the 1st company of the North Middlesex, which had previously been acting as a covering force in case of necessity. This company now advanced in skirmishing order, whilst the 7th Middlesex acted as the covering battalion, and kept up a well-directed volley firing, some of the volleys being delivered with a precision that elicited much applause. The great point on the part of the commanders of the attacking force appeared to be to drive the defenders from their position on the hill, and as the attacking force advanced the gallant Major who had the command of the defending force observed a movement of the reserve, consisting of two other companies of the North Middlesex, and, acting upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valour," shifted his quarters to the north-east side, whence he made a most determined defence, until at the end, being overpowered and short of ammunition, he beat a rapid though steady retreat by the only loophole left for escape—namely, the opening into the Hendon-road, on the north-western side of the heath.

REVIEW OF WARWICKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

THIS event came off on Monday, July 30. The magnificent park of Stoneleigh was thrown open for the purpose by its noble owner, Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the second battalion of the Warwickshire Volunteers underwent a formal inspection and review by his Lordship. The gallant volunteers of the various corps of this noted battalion were also honoured on this occasion by being presented by the Marchioness of Aylesbury, in the name of the ladies of Warwickshire with a handsome silver bugle. The programme of the day included targe-shooting, in which four members of each of the following corps took part —Coventry, Rugby, Warwick and Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. The successful competitor, Mr. Clark, of the Warwick and Leamington Corps, received at the hands of Lady Leigh a valuable silver cup, and also a medal. Mr. Reddar, a youth of sixteen, the next best shot, had the honour of being presented to her Ladyship. The fête was altogether a great success, and the universal approbation of the company present, expressed as it was in the most enthusiastic manner, must in some measure have repaid Lord Leigh for his patriotic kindness in opening his noble park for



THE PRINCE CONSORT'S CUP, SAILED FOR AT THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA, ON TUESDAY WEEK.



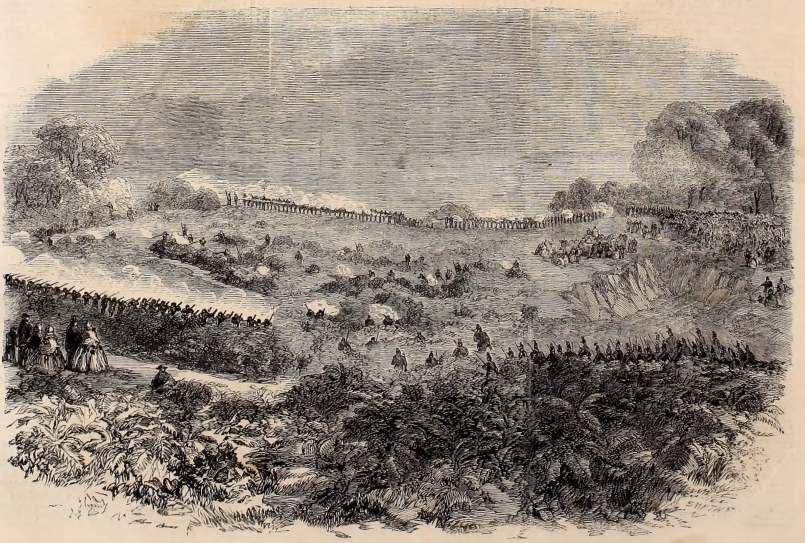
"RUINS OF CASTLE ACRE PRIORY, NORFOLK," BY R. R. LEITCH, FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



REVIEW OF WARWICKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS IN STONELEIGH PARK.

the occasion. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by an address from his Lordship to the battalion. He expressed the gratification that it had afforded to Lady Leigh to have the honour of presenting the first prize for successful rifle competition to the 2nd Warwickshire Volunteers; and, having congratulated the corps on the efficient manner in which they had acquitted themselves, on the occasion, he said he might repeat what he had said in Calthorpe Park the other day, that, in his opinion the Warwickshire Volunteers were a credit to the country, and stood second to none in the provinces. He hoped that this would not be the last occasion on which a volunteer force would gather in the old park of Stoneleigh Abbey, and he looked forward to seeing on a future occasion both battalions joined in a review there.

On Saturday afternoon the London Scottish Rifles joined the Queen's Westminsters at Waterloo-place, and proceeded to Battersea Park, where a series of evolutions were gone through with great military precision. —At the same time the 19th Middlesex, or Hornsey Rifle Volunteers, assembled in the grounds of Mr. William Bird, of Crouch Hall, near Crouch-end, to receive a compliment at the hands of the ladies of Hornsey—Mr. Bird inviting his neighbours to witness the presentation of a handsome silver bugle to the corps.—The Essex corps were reviewed on Saturday afternoon in Hylands Park, near Chelmsford, by Major-General Wood, Commandant of the Camp at Colchester. The Essex and Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry and Artillery and several metropolitan corps also took part in the review. Altogether about 3000 volunteers of various classes were collected on the occasion.



FIELD-DAY AND SHAM FIGHT OF VOLUNTEERS ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE race meetings for the ensuing week commence this:—Radcliffe on Monday; Egham and Congleton on Tuesday; Oxford, Lenbury, and Ainsdre on Thursday. The Cesarewitch has closed with 165 entries, and the Cambridgeshire with 184. We observe from a recent article by Admiral Rous, in *Bailly's Magazine*, that, in his opinion, two-year-olds should not come out in future before May 1; and that the number of them in training has gradually increased from 48 in 1797 to 576 (and 9 yearlings) in 1859. On the third Aldcroft has received a riding reward from the Earl of Stamford.

Volligrar won the £100 prize at Middlesborough—the Cure being second, beating fifteen others.

The principal cricketing and rowing fixtures for the ensuing week are as follows:—Weymouth Royal Regatta, and sailing match of Brixham Yacht Club (first day), on Monday; Great Yarmouth and Scottish Yacht Club Regattas, on Thursday; Tukin Turn Amateur Rowing Regatta (Cumberland), and Royal Western Yacht Club Regatta (Plymouth), on Thursday and Friday; and Challenge Cup Sailing Match of the Clyde Model Yacht Club, at Largs, on Saturday.

The cricket matches are—the County of Surrey against All England—the last great one that will be played in the metropolis this season—which was commenced on Monday morning on the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval, was left drawn on Tuesday, owing to the wet state of the ground, as it went it was one of the best matches of the season; and Mr. Lillie's batting (on the Surrey side) was a masterpiece of cricket. Surrey had, apparently, the best of it. The cricketer's programme for next week stands thus:—Kent (during the Sixteen of Kent v. England (return), at Canterbury; and the Gentlemen of Surrey *v.* Gentlemen of Middlesex, at Lecrcroft on Wednesday the Gentlemen of Kent *v.* Gentlemen of Marylebone Club, at Canterbury; and on Thursday the A. E. E. *v.* Twenty-two of Macclesfield; and Kent *v.* Sussex, at Beckenham; at Macclesfield: the Surrey and Southgate (return); at Southgate; and the U. A. E. E. *v.* Twenty-two, at St. Leonard's; and on Friday the Gentlemen of Kent *v.* I Zingari, at Canterbury.

The grouse prospects were never more melancholy, both in the north of England and Scotland, and many a moor will require an entire jubilee. As regards partridges, there is pretty nearly the same tale to tell, as the wild bird has been thinned out terribly of late years, and mowing-machines have made matters still worse for them.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Dorfool, 1. Silverhair, 2.
Selling Handicap.—Martha, 1. Mowbray, 2.
St. Wilfred Handicap.—Desmond, 1. Dilhoord, 2.
Gentlemen's Plate.—Eildon, 1. Beech, 2.
Two-year-old Selling Handicap.—Camphor, 1. Fast Runner, 2.

TUESDAY.

City Plate.—Eildon, 1. Prologue, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—Sylvester, 1. Cenadie, 2.
Members' Plate.—Maligno, 1. Punch, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Jeremiah Bobbin, 1. Wendy, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Dorfool, 1. Cremade, 2.
Travellers' Handicap.—Camphor, 1. Cenadie, 2.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Stewards' Plate.—Viren, 1. Haize, 2.
Pakehall Handicap.—Alice, 1. Lucy Lee, 2.
Wolverhampton Stakes.—Newcastle, 1. Moorcock, 2.
Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Lava, 1. Miss Lancashire, 2.
Wednesday Stakes.—Nectarean, 1. Elixir, 2.
Ladies' Purse.—Steel Pen, 1. Quiver, 2.

TUESDAY.

Borough Members' Plate.—Earl of Scars, 1. Lava, 2.
Hollyhock Stakes.—Stewartle, 1. Elixir, 2.
Chillington Stakes.—Lady Clifden, 1. Sporting Life, 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Alice, 1. Defender, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—Scarcden, 1. Astarte, 2.
Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Hornet, 1. North Lancashire, 2.

READING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

King's Meadow Stakes.—Sunbury, 1. Miss Eleanor, 2.
Borough Handicap.—Vivandiere, 1. Queen of Scots, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Fairwater, 1. Lady Clifden, 2.
Berkshire Handicap.—Pumper, 1. Rising Sun, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Balloon, 1. Fuchsed, 2.
Ladies' Handicap.—Clifton, 1. Cortes, 2.
Earthumpstead Park Stakes.—Lanercost, 1. Jenny Lough-g, 2.

TUESDAY.

Cavendish Handicap.—Spicebox, 1. Artist, 2.
Thames Plate.—Wiscopurple, 1. Sinbad, 2.
Whitley Stakes.—Sherborne, 1. Riding Sun, 2.
Steyd Plate.—Lady Clifden, 1. Gladys, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Vauxhall, 1. Conquest, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Conqueror, 1. Fairwater, 2.

AQUATICS.—The boat-race between Eton and Westminsters Schools—a real which always excites great interest—came off yesterday week. A gallant struggle resulted in the triumph of Eton.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta commenced on Tuesday with the race for a prize value £50, open to small yachts belonging to any Royal yacht club, which started at 11 o'clock, and ran over a course of 20 miles to and below the water-line. Time race, about one minute per foot; a prize of £10 for the second vessel. The following is the form attached to the Regatta:—Nereus Boxer, round the Nab Light and the Black Buoy of the Middle, and back to the water-line. The Nereus Boxer to keep to the left of the starboard hand, rounding the Nab Light, leaving it on the port hand; returning to and leaving the Black Buoy of the Middle hand, rounding the Black Buoy of the Middle, and leaving that on the port hand, and back to the starting-vessel, passing the Nab and Spit Fort. The following is the result of the race as follows:—Gyde, 40 m., Sloo; Glance, 4h. 9m., 40s.; Thought, 4h. 10m. 18s. The prize therefore went to Thought, made, and was owned by Mr. Ratsey, on account of the allowance of time from one vessel to another.—The boatmen of Ramsgate and the weather are both proverbially uncertain and unadvisable. The only race for that day was for a Prize of £30 for Small Cutters. The course was from the Pier, proceeding to the Ramsgate, round the Warner light, thence to the westward, rounding the Calshot light-vessel and the Ramsgate Pier-head, and back to the Pier to finish. The distance about 40 miles. There were two yachts entered—the *Fairy* (Mr. Percy) and the *Queen* (Mr. Chamberlain); and after a close contested race, the former came in first by one minute forty seconds.

CRICKET.—England Eleven *v.* Twenty-two of Shugborough: This was a three days' contest, commencing on Thursday week, in Shugborough Park, the property of the Earl of Lichfield. On Friday, on Saturday, the Eleven winning by nine wickets. The following is the score:—Shugborough, 72 and 46; All England, 84 and 35 (with one wicket down).

The Duke of Argyll has accepted an invitation to preside in the autumn at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Mechanics' Institutions, and to distribute the prizes and certificates. It will be also successfully competed in the record examinations of 3000 adult male and female members attending such schools of science and literature.

On Saturday last the ceremony was gone through of running over the first out of the Great Eastern Railway—but not the last—of the new second Kinross with Tillicoultry, where the Edinburgh and Glasgow line terminates. Some excursionists were taken over the extension on the Running Bridge so brilliant an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Adam, M.P.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Police-constable Peirce Court, on Monday, William Slater, an attendant at the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, was charged before the magistrate, "with causing the death of Thomas Austin, with the manslaughter of a lunatic named William Swift. The patient who died was under the care of the prisoner at the asylum, and he was found dead in his bed in the morning on the examination it appeared that the bruises on the body were recent. The prisoner stated that he struck the deceased in the breast and struggling he had had a fall; but in consequence of a letter to the Lunacy Commissioners, the deceased was examined by a surgeon. The charge made against the defendant a terrible inmate was called, and considerable discussion arose as to the propriety of placing as a witness in the witness-box, a servant of the asylum, and capable of giving a rational account of a transaction, but not one on which he was himself concerned. He made the following statement:—"I was in the ward on May 1 saw Swift brought in from the airing-court by Slater and Vivian; they then took him to the padded room, where they undressed him, and pushed him in. He fell on the floor, and they kicked him and grabbed him as before. He said, 'I kill me at once, don't kick me like that.'" The two witnesses came before the magistrate on Tuesday, when another keeper, William Vye, was placed at the bar beside Slater. Two other lunatic witnesses were put into the box to give evidence, but one of them became too much excited to undergo an examination. The other, however, put quite coherent. The case was again remanded.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 26′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 17″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	BAROMETER corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Highest Reading.	Time.	Lowest Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity.	
	Inches.		Inches.	°	°	°		Miles	Inches
Aug.	29.881	9 0 0	29.670	84·8	54·6	67·1	W. WNW.	11·0	0·000
,,	29.891	3 7 0	29.678	83	52	64·1	N. NNW.	14·0	0·000
,,	29.958	3 0 0	29.742	78	52·3	63·4	NNW. W.	9·0	0·000
,,	29.653	0 0 0	29.414	75	52·3	62·6	W.	24·5	0·042
,,					49·7	64·8	W.	22·0	0·000
,,	29.972	5 0 0	29.717	86	53·5	62·8	SW. WSW.	17·0	0·146
,,	29.881	9 0 0	29.670	84·8	49·7	64·8	W.	22·0	0·188

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Temperature of Air	29·881	29·891	29·958	29·653	29·972	29·881
Temperature of Air	67°	59°	60·5°	60°	59°	57·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	57°	55°	56°	54°	56°	54°
Direction of Wind	W.	WNW.	W.	WSW.	W.	W.

William Ball, the centenarian of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, entered upon his 104th year on Wednesday week. His health is good, and he is tolerably active: he is an early riser, and generally walks unaided by himself as half-past six. Another inmate of this hospital has reached the honored age of 97.

LUNACY.—The report of the Select Committee on Lunatics has been published. The committee found insanity in the increase and mention the startling fact that out of every six hundred persons in England and Wales one is a lunatic. Considerable waste is going on. They recommend various amendments in the law, especially with reference to private establishments, the certificates of medical men, the treatment of pauper lunatics, and limited to three months, instead of being granted, as is now the case, for the term of a year. They also urge the necessity of provision for the protection of patients and the more efficient management of asylums.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons on the resolution relative to the income-tax, the general opinion is that there will be an increase in the amount of business doing in national securities this week. In most instances, however, the transactions are unimportant. Generally speaking, the amount of stock in the hands of jobbers has somewhat increased.

The supply of money is in excess of the requirements of the market, and the demand for accommodation is rather active, as about previous quotations. The Governor of the Bank of England, on Thursday, fixed their rate of discount, and announced are the current rates in the open market:—Short bills, 3½ to 3¾; three months', 3¾ to 4; four months', 4 to 4¼; six months', 4¼ to 4½ per cent. It must be understood, however, that very little second-class paper is now taking up at the above rates, and that the best bills only are sought. Lombard-street is discounted with more than usual caution, owing to the almost continuance of failures in the trade of the City of London.

The inquiry for money on the Continent is still somewhat restricted. At Paris it is quoted as follows:—At Vienna, 5; Berlin, 5; Frankfort, 5; Hamburg, 4½; Hamburg, 4½; and Brussels, 3 per cent. The amount on offer to the mercantile class is very large.

The imports of bullion have been on a very moderate scale, but the whole of them have been taken for the Continent. Amongst the arrivals, we may state, have been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The steamer for the Peninsular has taken £100,000 in specie, and the steamer for the West Indies £40,000 in gold and £10,500 in silver, for Brazil. The value of the gold now on passage from America, Australia, and the West Indies is about £1,500,000 sterling.

At the next half-yearly meeting of the Ottoman Bank a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent will be declared. About £10,000 will be carried to the new account.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been very unimportant during the week under review. Of the Crystal Palace, Bentley and Mersey, 15-16 to 15-16 prem.; Universal Marine, 5-8 to 7-16 prem.; Lisbon and Oporto, 1-16 to 1-8 prem.; Royal Mail Steam and Screw, 1-8 to 3-16 prem.; Ditto, Preferance, 2 to 2½ prem.; South-Eastern Railway Deferred, 1-16 to 1-8 prem.

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The following are the quotations:—Atlantic and Pacific Insurance, 63; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 94; Cayton, 4; East Indian, 262; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 85; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 92; Great Indian Peninsula, 97½; Great Western of Canada, 11.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6¾; Rubia and San Francisco, 2¾; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2; Dutch Rhenish, 11¼; Great Luxembourg, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (August 8).—About an average supply of English wheat was on offer on Monday's market, and during the dearness ruled heavy, at decline in the quotations of fully 2s. per quarter. The demand for foreign was quiet, and prices were barely supported. Flour was dull and drooping, at 1s. per barrel less money. Barley was in good request, at fully previous quotations. Malt was in limited supply, and moved off slowly, at 1s. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were in fair request, on former terms. The imports of wheat into London for the week were 6,000 qrs.

Arrivals—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 900 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 300 qrs. to-day; Norfolk and Suffolk, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; foreign, 2,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 2,000 qrs. to-day; barley, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 400 qrs. to-day; oats, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; flour, 1,000 sacks to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 sacks to-day; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 300 qrs. to-day; potato ditto, 300 qrs. to-day; Youghal and Cork, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; Scotch oats, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; beans, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; peas, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; linseed, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; linseed cake, 300 tons to-day; ditto, ditto, 300 tons to-day.

Sales—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 900 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 300 qrs. to-day; Norfolk and Suffolk, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; foreign, 2,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 2,000 qrs. to-day; barley, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 400 qrs. to-day; oats, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; flour, 1,000 sacks to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 sacks to-day; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 300 qrs. to-day; potato ditto, 300 qrs. to-day; Youghal and Cork, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; Scotch oats, 600 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; beans, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; peas, 300 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 600 qrs. to-day; linseed, 1,000 qrs. to-day; ditto, ditto, 1,000 qrs. to-day; linseed cake, 300 tons to-day; ditto, ditto, 300 tons to-day.

Stocks—Supplies of corn are rapid and have made their appearance in fair conditions. The demand for wheat, both English and foreign, has been extremely dull, at a decline in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. Barley, 1s. less; Oats, 1s. to 2s. less; Beans, 1s. less; Peas, 1s. less per quarter. Flour, 1s. per barrel less money. Linseed, 1s. per quarter less money. Linseed cake, 5s. per ton less money. Rapeseed, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Canada, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Baltic, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Hempseed, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Coriander, 20s. to 22s.; Brown Mustard, 10s. to 12s.; White, 7s. to 8s.; Tares, 6s. to 7s.; Carraway Seed, 30s. to 32s.; Canary, 50s. to 52s.; Linseed, 42s. to 44s.; Foreign, 40s. to 42s.; Cloverseed, 30s. to 40s.; Rapeseed cake, £5 10s. to £6; Canada, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; rape cake, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; Linseed cake, £6 10s. to £7 10s.; Coriander, 18s. to 20s.; Brown Mustard, 9s. to 10s.; White, 6s. to 7s. per qrs.

Bread—The prices of wholesale bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d. for household ditto, 6d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Average—Wheat, 5th, 7d.; barley, 3½d.; oats, 2½d.; rye, 4½d.; beans, 4½d.; peas, 4½d.; Indian corn, 3½d.

The Sale Rooms—Mark Lane, Monday.—Wheat, 37s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 41s. 4d.; beans, 46s. 5d.; peas, 46s. 5d.; Indian corn, 34s. 8d.

Gazette Averages—Wheat, 37s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 41s. 4d.; beans, 46s. 5d.; peas, 46s. 5d.; Indian corn, 34s. 8d.

Seeds—Supplies of new seed have made their appearance in fair conditions. The demand for cloverseed has been extremely dull, at a decline in the quotations of 10s. per cwt. Linseed, 1s. per quarter less money. Canary, 2s. 6d. less. Coriander, 2s. per quarter less money. Tares, 3s. less. Colewrts, 40s. to 50s. per last; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; rapeseed, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Canada, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Baltic, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Hempseed, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Coriander, 20s. to 22s.; Brown Mustard, 10s. to 12s.; White, 7s. to 8s.; Tares, 6s. to 7s.; Carraway Seed, 30s. to 32s.; Canary, 50s. to 52s.; Linseed, 42s. to 44s.; Foreign, 40s. to 42s.; Cloverseed, 30s. to 40s.; Rapeseed cake, £5 10s. to £6; Canada, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; rape cake, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; Linseed cake, £6 10s. to £7 10s.; Coriander, 18s. to 20s.; Brown Mustard, 9s. to 10s.; White, 6s. to 7s. per qrs.

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THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN.

ONE of Garibaldi's companions-in-arms in the campaign of Northern Italy, Captain Peard, generally known as Garibaldi's Englishman, has followed the fortunes of his chieftain in Sicily. Several of our countrymen greatly distinguished themselves on the national side at the battle of Melazzo, and among them was the Captain Peard, who, at the conclusion of the fight, was raised to the rank of Colonel for his valuable services. Colonel Peard is, we are assured by those who know him well, a fine English gentleman, and not the melodramatic hero that people who know him only through the fame of his exploits are apt to believe. He is described as being a handsome man, with long hair, beard tinged with grey, blue English eyes, and an honest English heart; much amused at the absurd stories that have been told about him—a true military man, and a worshipper of Garibaldi, intent on doing his utmost for Italian independence. We have great pleasure in introducing Colonel Peard to our numerous readers by means of the accompanying likeness of him, by T. Nast, just forwarded to us from Sicily.



COLONEL PEARD, "GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN."—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.

CASTROGIOVANNI, SICILY.

THIS city, the ancient Enna, is situated in the interdancy of Catania, on a tableland in the centre of the island, four thousand feet above the sea—about forty miles west of Catania and thirteen miles north-west of Caltanisetta. It is healthy and well supplied with water. Enna was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple. At five miles distance from it is the Lake of Pergusa, where, as fable has it, Proserpine was carried off by Pluto.

Our Special Artist, who, in his march with a column of the national army through the centre of Sicily, arrived at Castrogiovanni on the 10th ult., took a sketch of the town (which we here reproduce) from a ravine which divides it into three parts, and in the rocky sides of which are hollowed deep grottoes that served the Saracens in ancient times as dwelling-places.

The *Times* correspondent, who was attached, like our artist, to the centre column of the national army in its march from Palermo to Catania, writes from Castrogiovanni on the 10th ult. as follows:—

When you pass on the road to S. Caterina, the first great transverse spur which the mountain chain of Madonia throws out towards the south, the interior of Sicily opens out for the first time before your eyes. Until then you have been going up hill and down hill, with a limited horizon around you, and shut in between mountain slopes. You have been thus rising higher and higher, when all at once, after passing Leonfre, the scene changes—you throw your first glance into the heart of Sicily. After having given the giant Etna his due, your eye dwells on two high, isolated plateaux, which rise out of a sea of mountains before you, and on the flat top of which you discover the traces of towns. These two prominent objects, which almost eclipse the distant Etna, belonging, as it were, to a world of its own, are Castrogiovanni and Calata Scietta—Castrogiovanni, the ancient Enna, the "*umbilicus Siciliæ*," which played such a part in the Servile War, and in all the others which have decided the possession of Sicily at different times; and Calata Scietta, the point chosen by the Arab conquerors to reduce the invincible height opposite. Both are sufficiently remarkable to attract your notice the first moment, without knowing what they are; but it is only when you are yourself on one of those two heights—above all, where I am now—that you understand their whole importance, and the part which they have played in the history of Sicily. The plateau, which from afar seems to you a sharp narrow ridge, is spread out before you, and has a circumference of six miles, high up in the air, and surrounded almost everywhere by a steep wall of limestone rocks, in many places above a hundred feet in height. From this height the eye sees all over Sicily, and on a clear day you can see the sea from three sides—towards Catania, Termini, and Licata. Just opposite to you, on a height almost as inaccessible as that which you stand, is Calata Scietta, connected by a low saddle, which has served from all time as the chief road, so to say, and artery of communication between the eastern and western zone of the island. Whoever has possession of this can shut off one-half of the interior from the other.

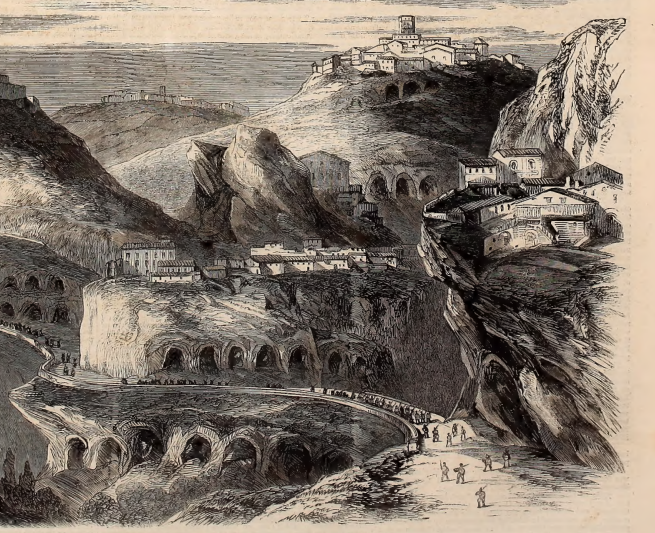
There are ruins everywhere on Castrogiovanni—ruins of Romans, Saracens, Normans, Germans, and Spaniards, besides a general ruined appearance of the whole town, which two centuries ago numbered 20,000 inhabitants, while now it scarcely has 12,000 or 14,000. . . . To all those who are in search of one of the finest panoramas in the world, and to those who want, as it were, to take in Sicily at a glance, I cannot do better advice than to come here and ascend the tower of San Pino.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

WE gave last week some account of this battle—one of those rare fights, as has been justly remarked, "comprising all the grandeur of a great victory of modern times with all the exciting incidents of an heroic combat of antiquity."

The battle-ground is thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—

Long before you come to the coast of Melazzo you see an isolated rock, resembling somewhat that of Gibraltar, before you. On it stands the citadel of Melazzo, occupying an area of half a square mile, and falling off boldly on all sides. At the foot of it, towards the land side, lies the town, occupying about the same area, and also inclosed by substantial walls; both are connected by a narrow strip of land with the main land on the seaside of the castle; the low land continues for several miles, falling off towards the point which is crowned by the lighthouse. The whole peninsula is evidently formed by the deposits of the two little streams of Santa Lucia and Nocito, which run into the sea on both sides of it. The bend of the neck of land forms one of the most commodious natural harbours in Sicily. This and military considerations have made Melazzo a kind of centre for the roads leading from the west and the interior. There is, first, one which skirts the sea to the left of Merì; next to it comes the direct road from Merì to Melazzo, forming an angle of twenty-five degrees with it, and uniting at the entrance of the town of Melazzo. Then comes the main road



VIEW OF CASTROGIOVANNI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

to Staden, running parallel to the road on the southern towards Arola; a belt, there is the branch road which starts from the gates of Milazzo to join this latter road in the vicinity of Arola. The space inclosed by these roads forms three sides of a parallelogram, the Rivers Santa Lucia forming the fourth; the direct road from Meri to Milazzo, running due north, intersects this parallelogram, the length of which is about four and the width two-and-a-half miles. These main roads are connected by several branch roads, all having a tendency towards Milazzo. Th ingrossi was the theatre of the battle of Melazzo. The concentration of all three roads towards Milazzo gave to the Neapolitans the advantages of a concentric position, of which they were not slow in availing themselves. This advantage was considerably increased by the nature of the ground, which is covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, forming as it were one succession of gardens, thickly studded with olive and other trees, planted with vines, and in which the view is at once used for training the vines. These gardens, especially the part which contains Meri, forms a thick covert, through which it is almost impossible to make a continued movement, or see anything of the movements of the enemy. In front of Meri, about a mile from the town, on the flank, the Neapolitans had extended their line, taking all the roads within their line, and choosing, as usual, the position of defence which the nature of the ground presented to them. They divided their guns on these points, barricaded the roads, and placed their light troops in the gardens, where they were most effectually concealed.

A very animated account of the battle at Melazzo is given by the same correspondent, from which it appears that in the main the Neapolitans stood on the defensive, firing from behind walls and all kinds of covers, and were slowly dislodged, the Garibaldians losing heavily throughout. The fight lasted for fourteen hours in the heat of the day. Garibaldi's horse was shot dead under him, and he himself slightly wounded. In the following passage he describes the closing scene of the battle:—

In order to dislodge the enemy, the company of Genoese riflemen was sent into the thicket on the left to turn the enemy's position on that side. The enemy were strongly posted in a wood, and defended it with the utmost obstinacy, while all those around seemed to swarm with riflemen. There, wild with rage, the General ordered a charge at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi and man after man fell among the small band without being able once to use his formidable weapon. A general cry arose to advance, and Garibaldi was soon in the front in a trice. By an effort the company broke through the cane, and found itself under a high wall, where it was exposed to a terrible fire of musketry. Nothing daunted, they hastened along the wall to find a gap which was at some distance. At last there seemed a chance to get at the enemy. Garibaldi, who did not wait for the bayonet, and a few well-aimed shots were the only salutes from which the General had been free. At one moment he was in the act to penetrate the position on the cross roads. Out of the company of 80, 32 remained. Below the cross roads on the left, the enemy's position was turned, and they had decided the fate of the day. This position once lost, the advance, although still opposed, proceeded rapidly. Passing the cross roads, the fire, in front of the peninsula, there is an open space of a few hundred yards, with the sea to the right and the gardens to the left. The space is covered with a few houses, which continues to the very gates of the town. Here the Neapolitans made a desperate stand, occupying the houses, and endeavouring from holes behind some large beams drawn up on the beach, and, helped by their artillery in full play by that time on the peninsula, to hold out against the advance. A column sent through the garden to the left, and the arrival of the steam-frigate Governolo, with the Genoese riflemen on board, changed their resolution. Garibaldi, who saw her approaching, hurried off to the beach, went aboard into a boat, and with the greatest coolness personally reinstated all. A few well-aimed long shots from the frigate, the first shots of the advanced guard, and the Neapolitans left, leaving the peninsula in front, broke this last resistance, and induced them to seek refuge in the castle, where two guns belched forth. The fire was returned from them, made five in all. Without even attempting to defend the town they hurried through the gates, and were they could not enter, took to the forest. Fifty guns, 130 horses, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition, are the material fruits of the victory of Melazzo; but the enemy's loss in the portion of the red results of this victory.

There was a great deal of hard fighting both on and under the bridge which leads to the neck of the peninsula, and here Captain (now Colonel) Peard, with his men, did good service. We give an illustration of the attack of the conflict from a sketch by T. Jones.

The battle of Melazzo took place on the 20th ult., and on the 25th the citadel was evacuated by the Neapolitan troops. The garrison, 3,000 men, embarked on General Bosco, who, although escorted by several officers, had to pass through a file five of bisses. The wounded were taken from the town to the beach, and the sick and the stores were packed. This gave an opportunity to all those who wished to desert. Many did so. The artillery threw into the sea the guns who took advantage of the tempting opportunity. Among the rest a sergeant's guard came over with arms and baggage. As usual, our correspondent, the Republican sergeant, was the first who set behaving as he went. They spoke eighteen of the guns they had to leave behind, besides which they left the town in so large up the powder magazine; the thing was cunningly concealed under a lot of hay and straw and of which the fuses reached all around loose powder was supposed so as to facilitate the process of explosion. It was discovered by chance, one of the soldiers having remarked the loose powder, which he thought mischievous. They were, however, under accident and carelessness getting all the credit, while the pretence was that the whole group had been planted which could not be easily removed, and which might be used to molest the departure of the brigades with the troops. The second excuse was just as untrue as the first, for eight of the guns were mounted towards the land side. The following day we give a sketch, which we engrave, of the discovery by Garibaldi's followers of the gunpowder train, and of the fact of the cannon being spiked.

THE ENGLISH BATTALION IN THE NATIONAL ARMY OF SICILY.

At the battle of Melazzo a body of troops called the English Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, did Garibaldi good service. When the Neapolitan troops were beaten off the field of battle into the town they took up the upper position, firing from the walls and doors and retreated. The English Battalion followed them close to the fortress, and got one of the first armed posts. The enemy's guns on the ramparts across the top of the narrow thoroughfare which leads immediately to the citadel, they maintained a hot fire against the Neapolitans until a stop was put to hostilities by the truce. At the end of the fight we form the subject of our illustration on the first page.

The Times correspondent, writing at one of the most critical periods of the battle of Melazzo, writes as follows of the doings of this battalion:—Although the enemy's movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight, finding himself invariably at the point most exposed, and exposing himself, as he was wont to do, to the hottest fire. He was still making his way slowly over and through all the obstacles, when the news arrived that the left, unable to resist the overwhelming force of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking the only reserve remaining, a battalion composed of North Italians and Palermitans (the so-called English Battalion), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne and several other English officers, to the left to meet the attack which was made on the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertions of the officers of the battalion resulted in steadying these young troops, who not only resisted further attacks, but pushed forward with the fixed bayonet, which the enemy was sweeping the road. One advance bolder than the rest brought them to the gate in the middle of the fortification of Paste, was the first across the wall behind which one of the guns was posted, and the gunners, seeing this, fled, and the gun was captured.

The English Battalion is not composed, as might be supposed from its title, solely of English. In fact, there are not more than half a dozen Englishmen in the ranks, besides four officers who rank as one as follow:—Henry Archer, Joseph Nelson, Alexander Patterson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Archer took no part in the battle, having been left too late. Patterson was his three times, and behaved remarkably well: he has recovered from his wounds and has been made Lieutenant. The English officers of the battalion are Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, Major Percy Windham, Captain Edward Styles, Lieutenant Robert Wilson (with Engleman), and Lieutenant Alexander Dunne.

We are enabled to give a few particulars of our three countrymen belonging to this battalion, whose Portraits appear on the first page.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, Commander of the English Battalion, was formerly in the 4th Regiment of Foot, and afterwards with Beaton as an officer of Bashi-bazouks in the Crimea. He has gained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel with Garibaldi, having left the Englishs Army with the rank of Captain. Colonel Dunne was with Garibaldi and Medici when the three were charged by Neapolitan cavalry. He succeeded in bringing down his man with his revolver (pistol-ball, whilst the General did the same for the Captain with his sword, and Missod with his revolver abruptly stopped the career of a third.

Major Percy Windham, cousin of General Windham, and son of Colonel Windham, has served five years in the French marine, and eight years in the Austrian army. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Melazzo, especially in the wood, at the head of a few of his regiment, a walled vineyard filled with Neapolitan riflemen.

Peter Cunningham, a young English sailor, belonging to the English Battalion, asked General Windham to pitch him over the vineyard-wall behind which the Neapolitan riflemen were intrenched. The wall was seven feet in height, and he fell amongst the enemy like a bombshell, and with nearly the same effect, for they scampered off right and left, startled at seeing the youngster come plump amongst them.

KEW GARDENS.

The director of these favourite national gardens made, a few weeks ago, his annual report to the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Office of Works, from which it appears that the total number of visitors during the past year was 384,698, 20,000 fewer than those in 1859.—Comparing the months of May, June, and July, which are the wet spring and autumn, and to the sultry heat of the summer. In the department of the kitchen garden, the most remarkable circumstance is in the increase of the general collection of plants, by an active correspondence and a system of exchange with almost all parts of the globe, especially of such kinds as useful and ornamental, rejecting such as have neither of these recommendations—but of the latter, specimens are preserved in the herbarium for the use of the scientific botanist. In pursuance of the instructions of the Office of Works, the flower-borders have been considerably increased, and a great number of the most showy evergreens have been added to the shrubbery, and flowering trees and shrubs. No addition to the hothouses and greenhouses has been made; but all the old ones in the existing ones have greatly improved in beauty and fineness of specimens. An alteration has been made in the arrangement of the plants and trees in the great pinetum-stove, by which the magnificent specimens of palms, the palms, &c., some of which are sixty feet high, are now planted in the ground, so that they have room to develop their full size, and with their lofty trunks, and obtains such an idea of their magnificence and beauty as has not been realised in Europe. The new arrangement has assured us, in the tropics even it would be difficult to see such an assemblage of palms as are now brought together at Kew. Great pains have been taken during the past year to increase the botanic grounds or Arboretum. Besides continued planting, the formation of new walks, and the laying out of the ground, additions have been made two features in anticipation which will add greatly to the beauty and attractions of these grounds. One is the new lake, five acres in extent, now nearly completed, which is to be fed by the Thames. It is to take with its beautifully wooded island, is situated midway between the Kew-house and the Pagoda, and will be seen from both. It will be supplied with water from the Thames by a pipe or drain at high water. The other is the erection of what has long been the great desideratum of the gardens—a museum of botany and vegetable products, a museum commensurate with the extent and importance of this great national establishment. The museum will be divided into two parts, one of which contain extra-tropical countries, especially our own colonies. A grant has been sanctioned by the Treasury for this purpose during the next Session, and a very beautiful and efficient plan prepared by Mr. Decimus Burton, the designer of the Palm-house. As the contents of this museum will be of the same general character as the museum which constitute the Arboretum, it is intended to erect it within the pleasure-grounds, near the Palm-house, and to connect it with the latter and to the fine Deodar Vista and avenue of hawthorns or May flowers, now coming into bloom, leading to the Pagoda. Popular and more frequented, it has been determined to open the gardens for a period of free admission to the public, which was little more than four of the summer months, to the public. In the present year, from the 1st of May to the last day of October. The director justly alludes, with great gratification and pride, to the educational and scientific departments of the establishment. In 1859 Professor Lindley and Mr. Moore, on the objects of the most varied and valuable description, systematically arranged, and with the assistance of Mr. Bentham, the whole of the genera in the collection of works more or less connected with botany and manufactures generally.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL THE HON. HENRY MURRAY, K.C.B.

General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., who died on the 29th ult., at his house at Wimbledon, was the youngest son of David, second Earl of Mansfield by his wife Louisa, daughter of Lord Henry Murray, younger son of Mansfield in her own right, and was grandnephew of the able and eloquent Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench of Mansfield. Sir Henry's father was uncle of William David, present Earl of Mansfield. Sir Henry Murray was born on the 20th of December, 1784, and was, when a child, very notice follows this, among the few remaining Waterloo officers. He had been trained the Royal Military College, and received his first commission in 1803. In 1806 and 1807 he served in Naples, Sicily, and Calabria, and for accompanied the Expedition to Egypt, and was made Captain. He served in the attack on Alexandria, the siege and storming of Rosetta, and on every other occasion in which troops were in hazardous service. He was one of the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and was at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In 1810 he was at the Lisbon-Cadiz expedition, and was present at the 18th Hussars, to the Peninsula, and was present at the crossing of the Adour; he commanded the Light Brigade of Guards in the affair with the action of Morales de Toro. Murray again commanded his regiment in the battle of Vittoria, and in 1814, the Pyrenees and the battle of Orthez, and the Cavalry, under the command of Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian. Murray headed the Light Brigade of Guards in the retreat from Burgos to Alba de Quatre Bras; and at Waterloo he was in that brilliant charge of his brigade which commanded the Household Brigade of Cavalry. At Waterloo Murray was made a C.B., and on the 19th of May of this year he was advanced to be a K.C.B. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1841, and died on the 6th of February, 1853. He was on the 19th of March, 1853, appointed Colonel of the 14th (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot. He was also a Commissioner of both the Royal Military College and of the Royal Military Asylum, and for a long time was Governor and Commander of the Western district. Sir Henry married, on the 28th of June, 1819, Emily, daughter of General Sir Henry Bayly, Bart., and sister to the late Admiral Bayly, and by the youngest son, Captain Arthur Stormont Murray, of the Rifle Brigade, died in August, 1848, from wounds received in the attack on Sebastopol.

GENERAL SIR H. WYNDHAM, K.C.B.

General Sir Henry Wyndham was the second of the sons and adopted heirs of George Cumberland Wyndham, Esq., of Dinton, Wilts, a title now extinct. He was the brother of George Wyndham, present Lord Leconfield, and was born the 11th of May, 1788. He entered the Army in 1804, and had served high military honour in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He shared in the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo. He was appointed in 1841 one of the police magistrates of the metropolis, and sat first at Worship-street, and during the last year at Marylebone. Mr. Hammill generally good sense, tact, and humour in the execution of his office, and was esteemed both in public and private as a worthy and amiable man. His remains were taken, with every mark of respect, to Sussex Gardens, on the 30th ult., to very generally and deeply regretted. Mr. Hammill married, in 1824, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Hammill, Esq., of Liverpool, Esq., of Liverpool, merchant, and niece of the late well-known barrister and politician, the late eminent Liverpool magistrate, Edward Rushton, Esq., by which lady he leaves a family.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain John Augustus Wood, of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, and on Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Thomas Bigge, and Lieut. Hale Thomas Malcolmson, of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, in consideration of their gallantry and good conduct displayed during the late campaign of the Malwa force in Persia in 1856-57; also, on William Odgers, leading seaman of her Majesty's ship Pearl, in consideration of an act of bravery which he performed in the recent operations against rebel natives in New Zealand; also, on Private Samuel Bailey, 2nd battalion Military Train, on account of bravery in India.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that the prorogation of Parliament will take place on Saturday, the 25th, or Monday, the 27th inst.

Halifax papers announce the death, on the 16th ult., of the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Lord Palmerston has accepted an invitation to preside at the annual soiree of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution in October next.

The Stafford election took place yesterday week, and Alderman Sidney was returned by an overwhelming majority.

The Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaievna, formerly Princess Cecile of Baden, was delivered of a daughter at St. Petersburg on the 28th ult.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 917,200 lbs., which is considered to be somewhat below the average.

On Monday night a fight took place in Southampton between two boatmen, named Sanders and Welch, in which Sanders was killed.

The parish church of Bromley, Kent, a venerable, old, Norman pile, now a convent on Monday, on which occasion the new organ was opened.

The Earl of Chesterfield and the Earl of Annesley are the stewards for Goodwood 1861. This meeting will open in future commence on the last Tuesday in July.

Mr. W. Brown has been appointed Accountant-General of the War Office, vice Mr. Kirby, who retires; Mr. John Milton succeeds Mr. Browne as Assistant Accountant-General.

Monday being the anniversary of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, second son of her Majesty, the day was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and rejoicing.

The Cunard steam-ship *Olympus*, which arrived at Liverpool a few days ago from Constantinople, brought several thousand Turkish medals for distribution among the British Army.

Princess Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are making preparations for a journey to Italy, and intend to spend a few months at their estate on the borders of the Lake of Geneva.

John Hawley Edwards, Birmingham, a solicitor in extensive practice at Long Ashton, Somersetshire, was thrown from his horse and killed on Thursday week.

John Hawley Edwards, the Birmingham merchant, pleaded guilty, at the Warwick Assizes, to certain of the charges of embezzlement brought against him, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

On Thursday week an explosion of firedamp took place at Winstanley, near Wigan, at a pit worked by M. Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley Hall, which occasioned the death of thirteen men and serious injury to others.

William Baly, Esq., M.D., has been appointed a member of the Council of the General Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, in room of Sir James Clark, Bart., resigned.

Abdel-el-Kader, as has been anticipated, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, in the character of the Knight, in token of acknowledgment of his courageous efforts to save the Christians of Damascus.

George Lloyd, Esq., C.B., late Inspector of Hospitals, Grand d'Affaires to the Free Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, is to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Messrs. Hooper, Queen's coachbuilders in the Haymarket, have presented to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields a carriage for the removal of persons suffering from contagious diseases to hospital.

Sir W. Jardine, and Messrs. W. J. F. Fennell and G. E. Kirkpatrick, have been appointed Commissioners to inquire concerning the Harbours of Peel and Castletown.

Last week two children, who had fallen into the Mersey at Ditkiah, were rescued by a coastguard. Both, however, unfortunately reached and brought them to shore.

On Thursday week Miss Burdett Coutts visited Sunderland, where, by her munificence, a handsome and commodious drinking-fountain is almost as familiar as a household word in the homes of the seafaring of this seaport.

A monument has been erected in the churchyard of Northam, Devon, to the captain and crew, twelve in number, of the brigue *Wanderer*, belonging to Appledore, which foundered in the Bristol Channel, by the widow and friends of the master.

The monument erected at Hugh Myddelton is to be a drinking-fountain, surmounted by his statue, which last Sir Morton Peto, M.P., for the borough of Sheffield, has undertaken to give. The statue or monument is where the old watchhouse now stands upon the Green at Islington.

An adjudication in bankruptcy has been made against the Mirs Cement and Concrete Company's premises at Southampton by Mr. Selfe, in his recent investigation into the United Kingdom Annuity Association.

Of the 16,000 persons in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, it is stated that 14,000 have not any Sunday labour imposed on them, and that most of the remaining 1700 can attend Divine worship at least one time or three on Sundays.

On Tuesday week a cart containing three persons was dragged by a refractory horse over the parapet of King's-cross bridge, in the Isle of Axnam, and fell a considerable depth, a depth of forty feet. The occupants of the cart were seriously hurt, and the horse died immediately.

The jury in a report from Tenth Court, Westminster, in the case of Canada are about to institute a claim of £60,000 for damages against the Great Ship Company, through breach of contract in the vessel having been sent to Quebec instead of Portland.

On Thursday week Lucius Brutus Blacker, eldest son of Mr. John Blacker, the author of "Blacker's Beauties," committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased was of a highly nervous temperament.

A new department, entitled "the Indis Department," is established at the Bank of England. It will take charges of the business connected with the Government dividends, which have hitherto been removed from the India Office.

Benjamin Rich, gamekeeper to Mr. Naish, was shot while engaged in watching his master's estate by a man named James Norris, a poacher, on Saturday night, at Long Ashton, Somerset, on Thursday week. The prisoner has been fully committed for trial.

Early on Monday morning a serious conflagration took place at St. Paul's, which speedily became extinguished, but for the moment, for the accommodation of the goods traffic at the railway station, and of a number of vans and carts which were destroyed by the conflagration.

South Kensington Museum was visited last week by 12,439 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) 7,000; on Wednesday and Friday (students' days), 3035; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1895; one students' evening (Wednesday), 1,109.

Two men, named Hall and Bell, prevailed so far that Mr. Bruntd has been compelled to cease from active duty. He preached his last sermon in Haworth Church on Sunday, the 21st ult. Mr. Miller says the *Halifax Courier*) that the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, husband of Charlotte Brontë (Currer Bell), will succeed Mr. Brontë at Haworth.

A letter from Nice of the 2nd says:—"Workmen have already commenced operations at the Government palace to prepare it for the reception of the Emperor. They have made the garden into a kitchen-garden, and will be replaced by an iron railing, which will give the appearance to the palace a more cheerful appearance.

The governors of the Charterhouse have decided that a second foundation scholarship shall be awarded to the person upon any deserving boys in the school between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. One scholarship was thrown open to competition on Monday, the 23rd ult. The value of the scholars on the foundation is to be increased from forty-four to sixty.

Her Majesty has graciously signified to Miss Emily Faithfull her approval of the establishment by her of a Printing Establishment, for the employment of female compositors, adding that all such useful and praiseworthy steps for the improvement of the condition of industry in connection with women must meet with Her Majesty's entire approbation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey of Boswell Bury, arrived at Corfu on the 26th of July in their yacht, the *Claymore*, on their way to England from the coast of Syria. Mr. Harvey has recommended that Mr. Harvey was of the greatest utility at Tyre, where the appearance of his vessel had the effect of keeping the Druses in check.

While storms, rain, and fogs continue to obscure the sky in the north of France, certain other parts of the country are favoured by the most delightful weather. A letter from the department of the Ain announces that the summer there has been superb, and in the Haute-Saône not a drop of rain has fallen for six weeks. Accounts from that part of France announce an exceptional abundance of forage, corn, vegetables, and fruit.

The Bordeaux Journal says that the Municipal Chamber of Commerce to present to Paris, for the purpose of protecting the manufactures of that town, have received from the Minister of the Interior a report in which he expresses sympathetic testimony to the good faith of the French Government, and expresses their conviction that the treaty will be highly beneficial to both countries.

THE NEW BRONZE COINAGE.

A REFORM of so important a nature as that involved in the recasting of the inferior currency of the British empire calls for some preliminary statement of the circumstances which have led to it. With as much brevity as is consistent with clearness of explanation we shall endeavour, therefore, while furnishing faithful copies of the new coinage now in process of striking at the Mint, to trace the history of our copper coinage from the year 1787 to the present time. We commence our inquiries from this particular date because it happens to mark an epoch in the annals of the English coinage. Prior to the year 1787 the copper currency of the kingdom was in a most unsatisfactory condition. It had done duty for a long period, and the baneful consequences of hard usage and old age had left it worn, defaced, and deteriorated in the most extraordinary degree. In addition, too, to the dilapidation resulting from the wear and tear of customary circulation, the legitimate coinage of the realm was subject to the disadvantage of a similarity with the spurious specimens of counterfeit mintage. It is almost needless to say that the public suffered in no small degree from the loss of money of the denomination we are considering. Indeed, it is a well-known fact, determined and signified on the Royal Mint being at that time within the Tower of London.

The laborious and humbler classes of the community—far less shrewd and intelligent than, thanks to the printing-press, they have since become—were quite incapable of distinguishing between the genuine and the counterfeit, to the great discomfort, inconvenience, and loss of the good money from the bad, and the inconvenience, instead of being diminished, was augmented by the issue of tokens, which, from their possessing no intrinsic worth, with no satisfactory state of affairs, by the mechanical inventions of James Watt and other great planters of the scientific benefactor, Matthew Aikwright, were coining a very profitable business, and the demands for coin of all kinds became proportionately extended. The Mint, which, from the year 1775 to 1797, had coined but half a million of copper pieces, had the impulse of the change, and its resources were soon taxed to their utmost extent. At length the time came at last, and the copper mountain was moved, but not before the public had suffered to the extent of nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The operation, however, was conducted with so much energy and promptitude, and the new coinage was so much superior, both in point of workmanship and durability, to the old, that the change was received with general satisfaction, and was completed in the short space of two years. The effect of all these private contributions to the natural channels of monetary circulation was that they were flooded. The Mint was almost entirely superseded, and it was found anything was to be met with but curious and interminable varieties of the legalised tokens. Besides the facilities which the publication of these tokens afforded to those who chose to make it answer the purpose of address cards or advertisements, it held out a premium of considerable magnitude. It was coined at a low price, and those who determined to make money did so in a double sense. A ton weight of copper was actually coined into 2240 pieces of money, and the cost of the metal, it is clear that the owner could not be charged more than 2*l.* 10*s.* between the year 1787 and the present value of the 103,040 pieces of money, or something over 4*l.* 4*s.* per ton.

In the year 1797 the inconvenience arising from the anomalous condition of the copper currency reached one more a culminating point. Complaints poured in thick and fast, and from every quarter to the same point. Complaints of the most general character. At this period, the Royal Mint being fully occupied in stamping gold and silver moneys, it became an absolute necessity to look for numerous aid to meet the public requirements. Hitherto the coinage of the kingdom, with the exception of the token currency, had been jealously confined to the use of the Mint. The money-factory, however, by an innovation on the practice was unavoidable. The extension of the Mint, confined as it was to a single corner of the City, which corner could be spared, was impossible. The military authorities of the fortress, was simply an impossibility. After some discussion in the Council of Commerce, Matthew Boulton was employed, therefore, to summon to their assistance the resources of private enterprise.

Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, quickly responded to the appeal. He had already an extensive plant of machinery provided for his own purposes, and the application was made to him accordingly. The first contract taken by this gentleman for coining the national pence, halfpence, and farthings was for 500 tons of copper, and the cost of the pence, halfpence, and farthings were pressed into existence. The pieces were very heavy, and the broad band or protecting edge surrounding each caused them to be disliked by the public like "cart-wheels." The term was intended that the "cart-wheel" pence should serve a double purpose—that of measures of weight as well as of money. It was thought that the public would have a check against their nefarious practices. by denominating their pence "cart-wheels," the public would have a check against their own pennies. Upon the same principle Mr. Boulton undertook and executed a coinage of halfpence and farthings of pence two ounces each. About three-quarters of a million of these unwieldy specimens of mintage were issued, but they were not popular. The pennies, on the contrary, were liked, and other contracts were soon taken by the proprietors of the Soho manufactory for their coinage. The practical inconvenience arising from the weight of these pieces, however, soon became apparent. Manufacturers sometimes found the cost of copper slabs and tiles per cwt. to be as much as equal to the nominal value of the same weight of the newly-minted pennies that it was actually to their advantage to collect and melt them down for conversion by other purposes. Many cases of penny rapidly disappeared in this way, and the folly of making intrinsic and nominal value go together in the formation of copper coinage became obvious.

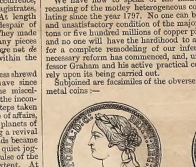
After the year 1799, up to which period the Soho Mint had poured into the channels of circulation forty tons of twopennies and twelve hundred tons of pence, the pound weight of copper was coined into 18 pence, 36 halfpence, and 72 farthings respectively, and this arrangement continued until 1805, when Messrs. Boulton and Watt again undertook extensive contracts for the supply of copper money. Another alteration in the division of the pound weight now took place, and it was again in the direction of reduced weight in the coins. Twenty-four pence were now deemed the proper number to be yielded by each pound of copper, and of halfpence and farthings 48 and 96 respectively. For Ireland, however, a distinctive coinage, of still less intrinsic value, was appointed. In this, known as the harp money, the figure of the device of the reverse, the number of pieces to the pound troy the device of the reverse, the number of pieces to the pound weight were—of pence 26, of halfpence 52, and of farthings 104.

Under the English copper coinage, beginning in 1805 and ending in 1808, Messrs. Boulton and Watt produced—of pence, 361 tons; of halfpence, 693 tons; and of farthings, 224 tons. Of the Irish copper coinage, commencing in 1805 and terminating in 1806, the same firm supplied 151 tons of pence, 467 tons of halfpence, and 71 tons of farthings; making a grand total of copper coins furnished by the presses of contractors between 1797 and 1808 of something over 2,000 tons, or upwards of 5,000,000 individual pieces of money.

This enormous quantity of the inferior currency struck and issued in so comparatively brief a space of time directed the public attention and the Legislature, consequently of the energy of his Majesty's counsellors. It did not, however, suffice for the wants of the community. Its issue was confined to the higher portion of the industrial and manufacturing classes, and the thousand new branches of trade springing up through the agency of steam rendered the necessity for yet more money. The local trade trade languished, though it did not expire until about 1813, and all things tended to show the indispensability of creating a similar issue of copper money on a more extended scale than that in the Tower. Accordingly, in 1808 it was determined to erect a Mint worthy of the country; and in 1810, at a cost of £250,000, the establishment was erected and constructed; and from that time to this the whole of the gold, silver, and copper coins, with two or three trivial exceptions, have been coined at the Royal Mint.

We have now to speak of the immediate subject before us—the meaning of the many heterogeneous coins which have been accumulating since the year 1797. No one can be ignorant of the deteriorated and unsatisfactory condition of the majority of the copper coinage. Tons or five hundred millions of copper pieces at present in circulation; and no one will have the hardihood to assert that it is not high time that a new coinage extended to the whole of our lieges. This great and necessary reform was commenced, and, under the able auspices of Prescott Hewett, has been happily practised coadjutors, we may confidently rely upon its being carried out.

Subjoined are facsimiles of the obverse and reverse of the new mixed metal coins:—



THE NEW BRONZE PENNY (ACTUAL SIZE).

The metal of which they will be composed is a species of bronze, containing—

Copper	...	95 parts
Tin	...	4 ditto
Zinc	...	1 part

The number of pence to the pound will be 48, of halfpence 80, and of farthings 160; this being the first instance in which the relative proportions of coins as regards weight have not been equal.

The new coins, by reason of this division of the pound of metal, will weigh—

Penny	...	145·83 grains.
Halfpenny	...	87·50
Farthing	...	43·75

While their respective diameters will be—

Penny	...	1·200 inches.
Halfpenny	...	1·000
Farthing	...	·800

The weights of the last coinage of copper of Queen Victoria were—

Penny	...	291·66 grains.
Halfpenny	...	145·83
Farthing	...	72·91

And the diameter—

Penny	...	1·33 inches.
Halfpenny	...	1·05
Farthing	...	·86

The economy of metal in the new as compared with the old coinage is very marked; and, as regards the durability, from the use of a common alloy, the new coinage of 1860 will be found immeasurably superior to the copper.

As regards the artistic character of the new money the pre-eminence is hardly a less striking. The portrait of the Queen is admirable, and is happily the reverse of the robe, with its cross, thistle, and shamrock, is the dispersing of the robe, with its cross, thistle, and shamrock, is not less pleasing, but that a palpably a necessity, occasioned by the large proportion of ornament allotted to the bust of her Majesty. Turning to the reverse, we have the time-honoured emblem Britannia* regarding with apparent interest a noble ship—the ever-popular emblem of sovereignty for an insular coin—is seen a phares, or lighthouse. The legend is merely the value of the coin, and on the halfpenny the date, 1860.

The Engravings of both Obverse and Reverse are in very low relief, an advantage, perhaps, in a coin so distinguishing material, and which this engraver, assisted by the tenuity and hardness of the metal.

* The popular tradition that the personification of Britannia was originated by Charles II. is erroneous. On the Roman Imperial coinage of Antoninus Pius, struck in A.D. 140, we find a female figure, seated, and accompanied by waves, in her right hand a standard, in her left a javelin, her elbow reclining on a shield, the leading device for her order; in the exergue, "Britannia." The figure is supposed to typify the subjugated province, and well illustrates the line in Horace, "Britannos hospitibus feros." Under the reign of Charles II. the figure, that is Charles II.'s reign, after an interval of 1690 years, the Britannia of the Roman empire appeared on the coinage of England. Philip Rondel to have been the engraver, and to have introduced the likeness of Miss Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, in the figure of Britannia.

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 15th instant, and thenceforward, remittees of money orders will be furnished gratuitously at all money-order offices with a printed notice, containing a few words of explanation for money orders. The public are recommended, when applying for money orders, to write the name, address, and description of the payee in a plain and clearer security than verbal directions against mistakes.

THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—The Duke of Cumberland has retained several despatches from the naval and military officers commanding the forces of Nicholas I. in the Crimea, and has entrusted a black mahogany cabinet, with his native pals at Taranaki. The conduct of that officer, of his First Lieutenant, and of the men under his command, has been highly praised by the Commander-in-Chief. The Admiralty have promoted the Lieutenant to the rank of Commander.

NEW YORK INSTITUTIONS.—"The New York Directory," just issued, enumerates among its public institutions 29 Lunatic Asylums, of which 8 belong to the city, and 21 to private bodies. The city alone has a less than last year, with a total capital of 76,766,925 dollars; 18 Savings Banks, with 1,000,000 depositors; 11 Commercial Banks, with a capital of 13,000,000 dollars; 2 Insurance, 3 Congregational, 22 Dutch Reformed, 3 Friends', 1 Jewish, 15 Episcopal, 7 Lutheran, 31 Methodist Episcopal, 9 African Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Protestant, 1 New Jerusalem, 45 Presbyterian, 4 United Presbyterian, 1 Associate Reformed dito, 5 Reformed Presbyterian, 24 Protestant Episcopal, 93 Roman Catholics, 2 Unitarians, 4 Universalist, 4 Wesleyan Methodists, and 20 miscellaneous; 4 City Railroads, 16 Clubs, 9 Dispensaries, 22 Public Schools, 34 Primary Schools, 8 Coloured Schools, 8 Colleges and Seminaries, 21 Ferries, 29 Foreign Consuls, 11 Harbourmasters, 13 Hospitals, 145 Insurance Companies, being 4 less than last year, having a total capital of 64,245,000 dollars; 20 Life Insurance Companies, 19 Marine Insurance Companies, 15 Public Libraries, 87 Magazines, 166 Manufacturing Companies, 14 Mechanics' Institutes and Societies, 24 Religious and Benevolent Associations and Companies, 76 Weekly and Daily Newspapers, 62 Mercantile Companies, 181 Societies, and 29 Stage Lines and Routes.

LITERATURE AND ART.

IT is just fifteen years since England, artistic, bureaucratic, and journalistic, was convulsed by the momentous question which demanded "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" Oddly enough, the vexed query has again cropped up in the course of a quiet conversation on the estimates in the House of Commons. The authorities who for so many years have had the decorations of our Legislative Palace in hand were desirous of giving a series of commissions to sculptors for statues of all the Kings and Queens of England, from Egbert and Canute to the last George and the last William. These statues were only to cost £800 apiece—not much for statues even in the aggregate, when the enormous amount we have cast to the winds in connection with poor Sir Charles Barry's building are taken into consideration. In one of its periodical fits of economy, however, the House has put a stop to the proposed grant, and therefore, the gloom of which was to have been relieved by double files of British Sovereigns, is, for the present at least, to remain desolate as the walls of Balclutha. The "statue" placed on these historic walls will be more regarded as the amount of patronage doled out to English sculptors is at most times miserable, and the fifty kings and queens, at £800 each, would have been an appreciable boon to many an unemployed Praxiteles of Phidias, and many a struggling Phidias of Fitzroy-square. The Government did not even propose to have all the statues executed at once, but would have been content to order them at the rate of a brace a year, and going backwards; that is to say, with George IV. as Alpha and Egbert as Omega.

But what has all this to do with Oliver Cromwell? Much much. If the statue question was originally confined by the parsimonious Commons we should have had a renewal of the old 1845 controversy regarding Noll's right to rank as a Sovereign Prince between Charles I. and Charles II.; and, as it was, a very pretty little discussion did arise in the House touching his patriotism or his tyranny, his sincerity or his hypocrisy. It was urged against Oliver that, in defiance of the standing orders, he had once forced himself into St. Stephen's, bidden one of the Members to "fetch the bauble that hangeth over the mace—turned the members out of the House, locked the doors, and put the keys in his pocket. Many other things did this stern Protector accomplish, and misdemeanors are the degrees of ascendancy which he has been held by his countrymen and by posterity. Andrew Marvell apostrophised him in an ode as one

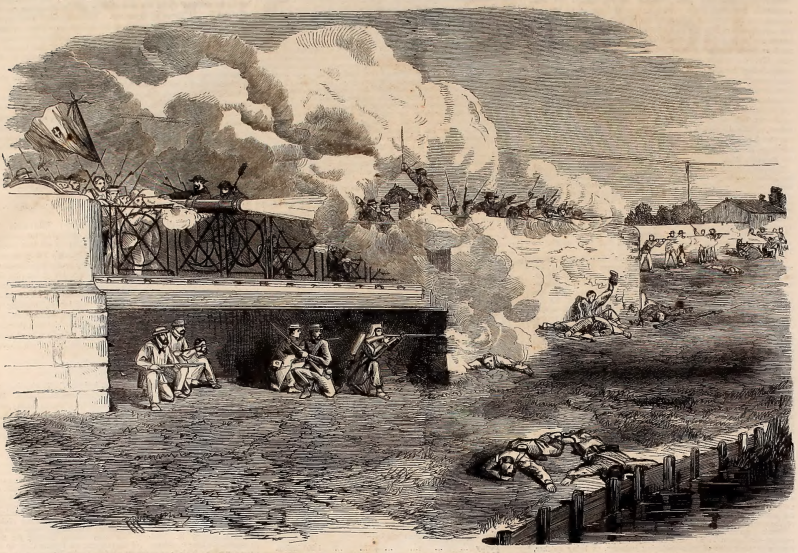
> who cast the kingdom's die
> Into another mould.

Clarendon summed him up as a "bold, bad man." To Napoleon he was almost a demigod, and to Mr. Carlyle he is something more. We have his pictorial presentment in the National Portrait Gallery, there is certainly room in the South Kensington accumulations of the Fine Arts Commissioners should not be at last attended to, and Oliver Cromwell's statue placed between those of such "eminent Englishmen" as Falkland and Hampden.

The Archæological Association began their pleasant labours on Monday at the Townhall, Shrewsbury; but in the most unpleasant weather. The Association, which has been in existence eleven years, has been almost as peculiar a *potoir* as the Basque of the Pyrenean provinces of France), and the recent excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium, were among the principal themes of discussion on the first day of meeting. A most interesting paper from Mr. J. H. Pinxlee concerning the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was read in the morning. While our associated sages of archæology are thus gregariously philosophising at Shrewsbury, we find that a most unpleasant feud is in progress at Norwich—has been visiting Norfolk for the purpose of taking "rubbings" of the monumental brasses in some of the churches. Dr. Rimbault, the well-known musician, the son of the democratic Prince of Canino, and the accomplished linguist who has translated Mr. Layard's "Nineveh" into Italian, are also in Norwich, and Mr. Boileau Pamplin and Mr. Dunn the world goes round. One Bonaparte collects autographs, another Bonaparte has a mania for "dead flies." While is busy in his imperial cabinet writing to his "dear Sandys," while another Bonaparte is trying to cut cartridge paper and beefsteak on a brass plate in a Norfolk chancel.

That Book, so much talked of, written—yes, and published and sold—his Memoirs, and that the said Memoirs are most voluminous, and that they contain not a little of the inner history of Napoleon, have been tinged with all the talent and all the originality, but the world in scientific and in matters of public notoriety. But the world in general, and the Spanish peninsula in particular, are not, it would seem, content with the autobiography of the author of "Monte Christo;" and some good-natured scribe in a clerico-absolutist paper called the *Esperanza*, published at Madrid, has undertaken to write a "New Life and Adventures of Alexandre Dumas." The work will, if completed, certainly be an addition to the "Amenities" of literature; but it has already given rise to a "Literary Victoria Peres." Her Majesty the Queen has even, we are informed, been graciously pleased to signify her approval of the work. Whether Mr. Tennyson Punshon will envy her success, and may be permitted to indulge in a sincere hope that the Queen and her laureate-consorts may not be induced to follow Dumas and her lady-companions may not be induced to follow Dumas and her lady-companions may not be induced to follow Dumas and her lady-companions

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

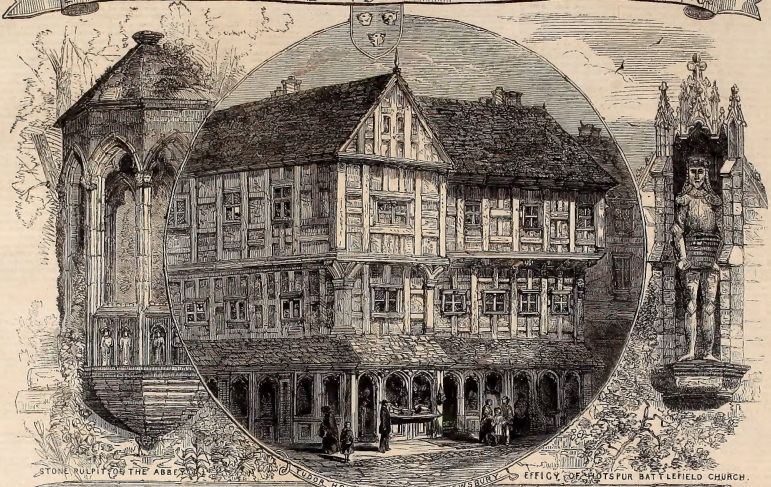


THE FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE OF MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.



DISCOVERY OF A TRAIN LEADING TO THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT THE FORT OF MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE PAGE 130.

Meeting of the British Archæological Association at Shrewsbury



STONE PULPIT IN THE ABBEY — OLDEN HOUSES AND SHOPS, SHREWSBURY — EFFIGY OF HOTSPUR, BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.



SHREWSBURY BATTLE FIELD.



HAIGHMOND CLIFF AND CASTLE.

On Monday the members of this association opened their seventeenth annual congress at Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Mr. Botfield, M.P.; the vice-presidents making up a long list of members of the House of Peers, right honourables, honourables, members of Parliament, and fellows of learned societies. The proceedings occupied the week, the congress opening on Monday afternoon with the inaugural address of the president. This was followed by the first dinner of the members, and there was an evening meeting for the reading of papers, and discussions. The programme of the week included excur-



THE PARIS HIPPODROME: SEVENTEEN HORSES DRIVEN BY M. MARIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

sions to Lindlow Castle, Stokesay Castle, Tong Castle, Bradwas Abbey, Wenlock Priory, Boscobel, the Royal Oak, Lilleshall Abbey, Shifnal Church, Roman lead-mines at Snailve, Roman villa at Linley, Haughmond Abbey, Battlefield, and the interesting excavations on the site of the Uriconium at Wroxeter. This last—so throbs the most interesting excursion of the week—was reserved for the last day. Among the papers read was one by Mr. Planché on "The Earls of Shrewsbury," two by Mr. Pettigrew, and two or three on the discoveries at Wroxeter, one having for its special subject the peculiarities of the skulls discovered there.

Among the famous old towns of England few could have been better selected for the purpose of antiquarian inquiry than the well-known capital of "Fair Salopia." The town abounds in matters of interest, and still retains many of its primitive features. The castle, rather ruinous and disfigured, contrasts curiously with the adjoining railway station; old inns and quaint-looking timbered houses here and there meet the view; and many of the streets of the "Gay Metropolis" have been left much what Shakspeare may have attended on the spot with the players.

The house and shops shown in the Engraving have a particular interest, for even the shops have been little changed, and from their appearance we may gather some idea of the appearance of the best of the London shops three or four centuries ago.

In the churches are many matters well worthy of observation, and in Shrewsbury are found fine examples of ancient stained glass brought from abroad, and placed in dismantled windows. The Church of St. Chad, although managed in an unpromising manner as regards architecture, and near this are the remains of the Abbey and some of the monastic buildings. The stone pulpit, which we engrave, is almost the only portion remaining which enables us to form an idea of this once important place.

Besides the history of antiquity the modern institutions of Shrewsbury are worthy of praise, and the people of this town have reason to feel pride in it; and to be loud in their cry for places, grounds and the poorer classes, a stranger will meet with so much attention and intelligence. Pleasantly the Severn passes along here; and on the clear and sparkling river may be seen, in these days of steam-packets and locomotives, the simple coracles of the fishermen, unchanged in form or in the manner of navigation since the days of the Ancient Britons.

Surrounding Shrewsbury the country abounds with buildings of picturesque beauty, which have many historical associations. Of these, Battlefield is the famous site, Uriconium, where so many important excavations and discoveries have been made, some of which have already been illustrated in these pages. Many of the churches present remarkable features, and in some the Bible and other books of the church service may be seen chained to the ancient reading-desks.

From nearly every point the Wrekin forms a bold object. There are also peaps as the Welsh mountains, which from here are seen in blue and misty grandeur.

At about three miles and a half from Shrewsbury, on the road to the Welsh borders, is Battlefield, the battle-field of Shrewsbury, where Sir John Falstaff fought three hours by Shrewsbury clock, if he might be believed. The particulars of the struggle which took place on this spot are well known, but by the historical records and by Shakespeare's play, that it is not necessary here to refer to them. It is, however, worth while to visit the appearance of the ancient spot, and in the broken foreground are rushes, weeds, and pools of water, and indistinctly may be seen mounds and ridges which had been used as defences during the battle. The whole field seems to be covered with other mounds of various heights which were reared over the bodies of the slain.

In the middle distance is Battlefield Church, which was built soon after the battle, as it might be offered as a prayer for the souls of those who fell in this fierce struggle. This building is a fine example of the architecture of the period, and it is to be regretted that it has been allowed to fall into decay. The nave of the tower and other parts is rent, and the roof of the nave has entirely fallen in. This church was for many years the chief of the English historical monuments, should be allowed to fall into decay. The east end of the building is in a state of preservation, and is very well kept, and in one part is a vocal carving of a female figure supporting the dead Christ; another, over the gable, is a niche which contains the effigy of the renowned warrior whose spur have became cold.

So quiet seems the spot, which still over a large space is desolate and untouched by the plough, that it is difficult to picture to ourselves all the terrible struggle which here in old times took place. Not far off are fields of corn, one of which can be distinguished, until the birds warble, but we listen in vain for the chimes from the Shrewsbury clock-tower, which is seen over groups of trees in the distance. We, therefore, may listen, doubt it, the truth of the story that during the chimes above the ringing of the battle, even supposing that there was a clock in existence in the time of the battle, a circumstance not likely. Notwithstanding this matter of doubt, when on this spot there seems much evidence that the great conflict must have taken place. Haughmond Cliff, where, tradition says, the body of Robspur was found after the battle, answers well the description of the "Rocky Hill" over which the sun was so gloomingly on the morning of the important event. There are other features of this locality which show that Shakspeare, in order to have written the scenes in the play, must have carefully noted the spot.

At a short distance from Little-field is an oak of great size and age. From this spot the fight might be seen, and the combatants from this point Glendower, the Welsh chieftain, seeing the contest turn against his party, sent a message to assist, "with all his power," to his native hills.

Over Haughmond Rocky-hill lie the ruins of the Abbey of that name, and there are no more picturesque spots to be met with. Some of the Norman details are very beautiful, and the decayed stonework has an incrustation of the appearance of being set in rye bread, and the most deep foliage. A few of the flat incised monumental stones and other relics of the past are left.

Amongst the most popular of the antiquities in this district are White Ladies; and close by are Boscobel and the Royal Oak, intimately connected with the early and adventurous years of the unfortunate Charles II. Unfortunately the original oak, in the branches of which the fugitive king found refuge, has entirely passed away from existence. The present oak, grown from an acorn of the Royal Oak, is now on or close to the spot.

In several parts, more particularly towards the Welsh border, are tumuli of great antiquity, which are evidences of the occupation of the neighbourhood by the Britons and the Romans. Offa's Dyke, the most extensive Roman remains at Uriconium (Wroxeter) may be mentioned the Roman villa at Linley and the Roman lead-mines at Shelve. There are other important traces of this great people.

Bridgwas Abbey, with its massive tower backed by wild hills, must not be passed without notice, and the quaint old-fashioned Shifnal Church, Stokesay Castle, Wenlock Priory, Lilleshall Abbey, More, Wroxeter, Atcham, and very curious churches.

A pleasant week is spent in viewing the remains of times gone by. The student of antiquity gains increased knowledge, and many who have a taste for what was and are put up during the chief part of the year engaged in professional and other business, besides the enjoyment of the sight of so many places of note, and the meeting with friends to whom their peculiarities and history are well known, have the advantage of fresh research and the sight of many carriages and other dwellings almost buried in roses and flowers, and other English scenes which are most agreeable to the eye.

It is another advantage of meetings of this description that attention is directed to important and valuable relics, which is often the means of their restoration and preservation, and we trust that one of the pleasant results of the Shrewsbury meeting will be to make an endeavour to preserve the Church of Battlefield from further decay. The parish is of small population, and could not meet the expense. This is, however, one of the landmarks of the past, a memorial associated with both history and literature which it would be a pity, if not something worse, for this enlightened age to see perish. Attempts have been made before, and with a certain result, for the purpose of preserving this interesting object; but, somehow or other, this matter seems to have been passed over. We hope, however, that the meeting of the Archæological Association may be the means of directing the public-spirited gentry of Shropshire to the subject.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A HINT TO PROVINCIAL CHESSMASTERS.—Her Kling, the famous problem composer, we are told, is at present engaged in the construction of twelve problems, one for each of the twelve signs of the zodiac, to be given to the Emperor of Russia on the 12th of August, as a new year's present. He has already, we are told, visited Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, and Northampton; and in every place has met a cordial—and, we hope too, a profitable—reception. In addition to his claims as a problem-master of the very highest rank, Mr. Kling is a player of ability, and fully capable of giving instruction in the openings and middle game to those who require it.

T. ATKINS.—The games, both matches and odds, between the Clubs of Cardiff and Bristol have terminated in the victory of Cardiff—winning both games. We have not yet had time to examine the games, but will report on them shortly.

A LOOKER-ON.—1. The committee of the Cambridge meeting are no doubt aware of and will provide against the difficulty you point out. 2. We have not the slightest interest in the competition. If the gentlemen undertake to enter, the result will depend upon the energy and liberality of British amateurs, and not upon the opinion of a single player, however influential. 3. Various unsigned letters on the same subject should forward their subscriptions to E. Worsley, Esq., M.A., Sydney-terrace, Cambridge.

SOLVERS.—Alpha, Alpha, Beta, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Delta, Epsilon, Sigma, Sigma, Sigma

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

On the evening of Monday, the 6th of August, the regular frequenters of the House of Commons must have felt something as the personages are supposed to feel in those dramas which run through two or three acts in a dream, and at the end of which the chief characters find themselves exactly in the same place, and surrounded by the same circumstances, as when they fell asleep, all the intervening action and change having faded like a phantasmagoria. The dull cold evening, the early sitting, and consequently early illumination of the House, the rapid filling of all the seats, and the regular ranging of the two parties on each side, created the illusion at once whether it was not February, and that he was not about to witness one of the early talking-matches of the Session. The "whips" have been necessary to get up a gathering of members on both sides: indeed, it was said that one gentleman was brought from Scotland, another from Ireland, and the leaders of the row in Syria could not go on without an Englishman or two of distinction looking on and seeking a seat. No doubt the little debate in the early morning of Tuesday, which lasted for six hours, bringing over 500 members together in the second week in August. At the last moment there were whispers that a good deal of excellent management on the part of the opponents of the Government had been thrown away; and that, notwithstanding the comparative failure of the meeting of Liberals at Lord Palmerston's house, the leaders of the Government were safe by a majority of forty. Mr. Gladstone came in next very early, looking pale but composed, and there was no frown on his brow nor any contraction of his lips. He looked calmly about, and more as after a brief conversation with Mr. Brand, the chief "whipper-in," to which he replied that functionary as soon as he took his seat. The aspect of the House at the moment that he rose to make his statement was striking. Every place was full; the ranks were crowded, from the right to the left. Even this it was curious to one must the household troops of France and England have guzzled on each other during that famous repast at Fontenoy which has become a mark in the romance of history. Not a cheer greeted the Minister for the decision of whose political fate that assembly had gathered, as in plain and simple language he opened his speech with an explanation of some technicalities connected with the motion in hand, and for the appearance before him of the well-known deputation which always accompanies great departmental statements, and beside which Inland Revenue and Customs's mendacious mixture which his bronchial affection renders necessary, no one could have augured from the early part of Mr. Gladstone's speech that he was standing at bay upon the question of his political existence. Indeed, all through there was a moderation of tone and demeanour, and suppression of excitement, which was remarkable and, perhaps, on the whole it was the most tactical speech Mr. Gladstone has ever made. There was rather more than his usual quiet humour into it here and there, and the humour itself was less grim than ordinary. Probably any one who heard him then for the first time would have been disgusted and wondered at the cry which was raised on whom he had heard so much and so recently? Nevertheless, there was no want of rhetorical advice at the conclusion; and when the well and long

ANCIENT HOUSES IN THE TEMPLE, AND THE GRAVE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

On the 4th of April last the grave, within the burial-ground of the Temple Church, has been closed upon the earthly remains of the kindly-hearted, clever, but improvident Goldsmith for a period of eighty-six years. A place associated with such a man, with Dr. Johnson, and others, important links in the chain of English literature and art, would have great interest, if even unconnected with other matters; but within those precincts is one of the most choice relics of antiquity of which the dwellers in the metropolis can now boast.

From Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, this property passed into the hands of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem, by whom the Middle Temple was leased to students.

The Outer Temple was disposed to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Treasurer, who was beheaded by the citizens of London in 1326. From that time the students of the two Inns of Court remained tenants of the Crown till 1608, when James I., by letters patent, conferred the two Temples on the Benchers of the two societies and their successors for ever. It is just worth while to glance at these particulars for the purpose of getting at something like the date of the ancient houses which form the background to our Engraving of Oliver Goldsmith's grave.

At the Great Fire of London, in 1666, a considerable portion of the precincts of the Temple was destroyed, or so much injured that it was necessary to reface some and entirely rebuild others. The houses in New-court, built of that substantial dark-coloured brickwork which was so extensively used after the fire, bear the date 1677.

In Brick-court—in No. 2, on the first floor of which Goldsmith for some time lived—the houses have been rebuilt. Letters from Goldsmith are dated from this court in 1771. In 1767 other letters were sent from the Temple (Garden-court), and others from the Temple Exchange Coffee-rooms and adjoining taverns. Mr. Timbs, in his "Curiosities of London," says—"Oliver Goldsmith lived in Brick-court, No. 2, second floor, over the chamber of Blackstone, then finishing vol. 4 of his 'Commentaries.'"

After comparing the dates of the various groups of buildings which are here—the Norman Church, the old Hall, the houses shown in the Engraving, and other relics of times gone by—it will be found that great changes have been made since Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith may have wandered here. Such coats as the "bloom"-coloured one made by John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane, for Goldsmith, are not now to be seen within the Temple, and the "crop wig" of Dr. Johnson, and the more ornamental one of Goldsmith, would now be curiosities; so would the dark and dreary oil-lamps, which, before the introduction of gas-lighting, made the darkness of night visible. Literary and other gentlemen coming from their clubs are not now familiar with the heads of traitors above the gateway of Temple Bar. In 1745 these ghastly exhibitions were not uncommon.

There might be many thoughts recorded by the literary associations of the Temple at about the date mentioned; but, much as we feel disposed to gossip about them, we are now forced to turn to the object which more particularly forms the subject of the Engraving. On an evening in April, 1774, it is recorded, the poet was buried without the building of the Temple Church. Mr. Cunningham says that this interment took place to the east of the choir. We have, however, a tradition that Goldsmith was buried opposite the door leading to the vestry. Mr. Broome, the gardener of the Inner Temple, has been in his present post thirty years, and remembers that when he came there Mr. Collett, an aged man, sexton of the little burial-ground, employed the gardener to prune an elder-tree of considerable size. The old man, who seems to have been of penurious habits, incurred this expense annually because he said that the tree covered the grave of Oliver Goldsmith. The stone is to the south-east of the spot which has been pointed out; but it might be well to know upon what authority it has been thus placed. On one side of this memorial is inscribed "Here lies Oliver Goldsmith;" on the other, "Born March 10, 1729. Died 4th April, 1774." Mr. Broome, taking into consideration the growth of the elder-tree referred to, considers that it was in being at the time of Goldsmith's death. Be this, however, as it may, the authorities of the Temple, or whoever placed this memorial-stone to one of our best writers, are deserving of praise. Many come here, particularly visitors from America and foreign places, to look for this grave; and we feel glad that, even if a little mistake may have been made regarding the spot, there has at length been shown a disposition to prevent the neglect which has been before referred to in this Journal.

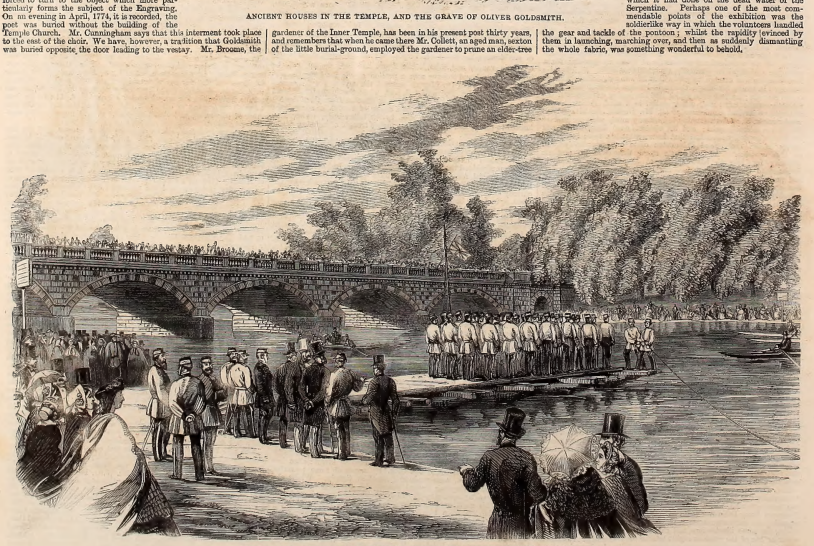
Many will hope that the example of the "Templars" may be imitated in connection with the burial-places of Daniel de Foe and John Bunyan—whose works of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Pilgrim's Progress" may be worthily classed with "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Deserted Village."



ANCIENT HOUSES IN THE TEMPLE, AND THE GRAVE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

PONTOONING BEFORE THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

During the last three days of the past week the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers were experimentalising on the Serpentine with a new pontoon, the invention of Captain Fowke, R.E.; and on Saturday last the Commander-in-Chief attended, as also did General Sir J. Burgoyne, R.E., the Commanding Royal Engineer (Major Keene), Colonel Gordon, Captain Donnelly, R.E., and numerous other officers. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground at four o'clock, when operations were at once commenced, the Volunteer Engineers being under the command of Captain Macleod of Macleod, and the detachment of Royal Engineers present being in charge of Lieutenant Mildem. The pontoon to be tested consists of an oblong framework of wood and iron, over which when fixed for use is drawn a surface of prepared canvas—each pontoon being portioned into eight compartments, all water-tight, so that while one of these divisions remains perfect the boat can never sink. When thus canvassed over it has the appearance of a large ship's boat, and can be at once launched. On its upper surface rafts are now fitted, and on those again are run the chasses or boards. Each pontoon being now complete, it will float with eighty men on its top, and then it only draws sixteen inches of water; while the time requisite to build a bridge of six pontoons is ten minutes, and to again dismantle the same five minutes. To each float of six pontoons is apportioned an extra one to serve as a boat in which is accommodation for twelve oarsmen. After the proceedings were over the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself much pleased with the success of the invention. His Royal Highness stated that he would cause another trial to be made at Chatham, in order that it might be seen whether in a stream the bridge would show the same satisfactory result which it had done on the dead water of the Serpentine. Perhaps one of the most commendable points of the exhibition was the soldierlike way in which the volunteers handled the gear and tackle of the pontoon; whilst the rapidity evinced by them in launching, marching over, and then as suddenly dismantling the whole fabric, was something wonderful to behold.



EXPERIMENTS WITH CAPTAIN FOWKE'S PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE SERPENTINE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1045.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

INDIAN FINANCE—FUTURE POLICY.

If the House of Commons is to be taken as the representative of popular feeling in reference to the affairs of our Indian empire, it would be possible to say that no subject excites so little interest in the English mind. From a variety of causes it is the most difficult thing in the world to get what is technically called a House to listen to a practical Indian debate, such as is involved in the annual financial statement. This year the circumstances which indispose our legislators to the duty, expanded into the task, of listening to the Secretary of State for India for a number of hours, more or less indefinite, were rather multiplied than diminished. It chances that the class of members who take part in these discussions, whether official or amateur, do not possess any of those personal qualities in reference to a debate which are calculated to attract a sympathising if not a comparatively unintelligent audience—unintelligent, of course, in the sense of not being acquainted with the subject and capable of adding information or suggestions to the matter in hand. But, although there was, perhaps, the most meagre assemblage of listeners to the delivery of an Indian budget which has ever yet been exhibited in the House of Commons, there has seldom



THE REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH: VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS ARTHUR'S SEAT AND SALISBURY CRAGS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 160.

been a more remarkable or a more suggestive exposition of policy and intention than that which was brought forward on the present occasion.

If the Secretary of State for India laid down any principles at all, they were, that there should be a resolute stand made against loans for bolstering up the differences existing between revenue and expenditure, and that the permanent debt of India should be confined to the amount of a hundred millions, at which it will stand during the present year. In the next place, the fiscal arrangements which are in process of completion are calculated to bring about the desirable consummation of making expenditure and income correspond for the future; and Sir Charles Wood has gone so far as to venture to fix a date for the accomplishment of that happy object, and that by no means a distant one. So much this object involves the imposition of new taxes on the whole population, European and native, of our Indian provinces. As regards the details of the plan which Mr. Wilson, under the sanction of the local and home Governments, has proposed for effectuating this purpose it is difficult to give an opinion or to predicate what may be its results. Great authorities differ as to the advisability of adopting a uniform system of taxation for the whole of India, and doubts are expressed whether some attempt ought not to have been made to adapt the machinery of taxation to the peculiar habits, customs, and genius of the natives of the different provinces. An impost which would be received, as a matter of course, in Bengal might rouse popular indignation and disgust in Madras; and some such opinion, and its promulgation in a very unadvised and indiscreet manner, led to the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan from the government of the latter presidency. Even in the United Kingdom our financiers hesitated before they inflicted the income tax in a Procrustean form on the whole nation, Ireland having for some time been exempted from the imposition of that burden. How much greater must be the danger of upsetting such a tribute broadcast over the various races of India, whose peculiar prejudices and usages are not merely principles, but sentiments interwoven with their whole social and religious existence?

However that may be, the attempt is to be made with the view of carrying out the intention of making both ends meet. Auxiliary to this operation, we learn that efforts will be made to reduce expenditure, and to promote economy in every department of the Administration of India. At present the great incubus is the cost of the enormous military establishment, the reduction of which is not to be in a state of siege; the reply was given and the national guards being exhorted to do all in their power to maintain public order. From this statement it is said the Ministers at first objected—was caused, doubtless, by an attack made on Monday night by Garibaldi's army on the fortress of Capua. The Neapolitan frigate pursued the aggressor. On Tuesday Court Aquila, the heart and soul of the reaction at Naples, rose to the height of folly. Dispatches announced the capture of the fortress of Scylla by the Neapolitans; but this news must be received with great reserve.

All the accounts from Naples agree that Garibaldi is continuing with the greatest activity his preparations for disembarking in Calabria. Considerable forces have been collected at Reggio, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina, and almost all the peninsula has been converted into a vast intrenched camp. Several Neapolitan line-of-battle ships have been stationed in front of Reggio, from which command the channel in the narrowest part—that is, a little in the rear of the Sicilian batteries—and the Neapolitan and Sardinian vessels to pass without exposing themselves to total loss, or at least to grave injuries. The General has at last succeeded in organising his artillery, which is the weakest part of his army. He now possesses several batteries of compagnies pieces, mountain howitzers, and sixteen-pounders, all drawn by mules. Cavalry is wanting, and the improvised men could have been hoped from soldiers most of whom, only a few days back, knew nothing of the management of a sword. All this seems to have been carefully selected. It is believed that the Neapolitan army in Calabria consists of about 40,000 men; and it is said that General Ghio has concluded himself at Scylla. The object of the Dictator can place about 20,000 men in line; and yet, three months ago, it consisted only of a handful of volunteers.

SARDINIA.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes an account of the subscriptions to the new loan, according to which the total amount subscribed is 120,124,200 francs.

A circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the governors of the provinces has been published at Turin. That circular is designed to repress illegal interference in the affairs of the State, and to prevent the undertaking of hostile steps against neighbouring Governments, in order to avoid all pretext for intervention. The *Opinione* officially announces the formation of a corps of volunteers to join the National Guards.

Letters from Turin state, under reserve, that, in order to avoid the grave complications which might result from the Sardinian occupation of the Neapolitan States by Garibaldi, there was a question of sending a Sardinian corps d'armée to Naples, in virtue of a convention between the Governments of Turin and Piedmont.

AUSTRIA.

The railway from Salzburg to Munich, which connects Bavaria with the Austrian States, was opened with great ceremony on the 15th inst. At the dinner which took place on the occasion an unusual treat was afforded to those who participated in the festivities of seeing Monarchs unbending and mingling in the most unconstrained manner.

The following is the text of the Emperor of Austria's speech :—

The calamity of the last campaign was a painful one for every monarch, because between him and that are widely separated by position. May they employ the new means of communication which have connected all parts of Germany, to extend the blessings of prosperity! Then you must all feel, with me, that this festival claims a higher character. Whether by the Danube, Germany and Austria, they are brought nearer to each other. The sons of Austria rejoice to give the hand to their brothers of Bavaria, and to bind them in peace by the ties of love and fidelity. And the same feeling of unity with which we have attended you to the frontier, we extend to all the other German princes and neighbours, greeting them in this assembly I cannot but remember with pleasure the day on which, a few years ago, I had the honour to receive the Prince Regent of Prussia, strengthening those opinions we mutually entertain. I am assured that he, too, will bring to your view his sentiments. Hope and enthusiasm fanned the flame of the Royal Friend and Brother of Bavaria! Bavaria's Brave and Faithful People! Long live Germany! Long live and People of Germany!"

The King of Bavaria, in reply, said :—

In the name of my people, and in my own, I thank you, with the warmest sincerity, for the kind words you have given. Germany, the consciousness of which we celebrate, has a widely extended importance; it will bring kindred races nearer together. May God's blessing rest upon it! Hope and enthusiasm recently hailed the friendly meeting of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia; it is a guarantee for the unity of Germany, and in that unity lies our strength and power. From the bottom of my heart, therefore, I give you the toast, "My Imperial Brother and Friend of Austria! Austria and her brave Emperor! Long live the two great Powers of Germany!"

It is no longer a secret that the Conference at Teplitz with regard to the foreign policy of the two German Powers. Austria will not interfere with what takes place in the remainder of Italy; and Prussia and the remainder of Germany will not interfere with Austria if she be attacked in Venice, provided, however, the attack proceeds from the Italians exclusively. Only in case France or any other Power foreign to Italy makes itself war with the Italian question, and sends troops to Italy, the self-imposed obligation of Germany would cease. The *Patrie* of Tuesday, however, says :—"We have reason to believe that, in the event of Garibaldi's threatening the provinces of the kingdom of Naples, or organising an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the main land it might be necessary."

The special constitutional committee of the Austrian Council of the Empire have, in a private sitting, by 18 against 5 votes, decided for a federal form of government, and separate constitutions for each single province, as proposed by the Hungarian members. This wish is to be placed before the Government in the most simple form, and in such a way that the reply must be either affirmative or negative.

The Austrian military authorities at Mantua continue to seize proclamations exciting the people to disorder, which are daily posted up, and even thrown about the streets.

The news from Hungary received at Vienna continues to cause disquietude. Among other things, it is stated that General Benedek, in whom the Court party had placed great hopes, finds the task of tranquillising the population almost impracticable, and has resigned, and has consequently expressed a wish to retire from his post of Governor. General de Meluzo is spoken of as his successor. The Protestant Assembly of Miskolcz, on terminating its proceedings a few days ago, had a grand banquet given to it, which M. Zsedenyi proposed a toast to the Chief of the State, and, in doing so, expressed the hopes that before the end of the year the Prince Primate would place on his head, in presence of the assembled Diet, the crown of St. Stephen.

In virtue of the protocol signed at Paris on the 3rd inst. Austria is about to augment her naval force in the Syrian waters by three ships of war. During the last few days extraordinary activity has been shown in the Austrian marine; all vessels fit for service, including the *Novara*, are being armed.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, by Imperial rescript addressed to the Senate, has just sanctioned an association which has been formed, under the protection of the Empress, with the name of "Society for the Re-establishment of Schools for Peasants' Children in the Russian Empire." The rescript states that formerly the Christian faith predominated in the Caucasus, and that, being set aside by Islamism, the most conspicuous traces of it can yet be found there. The society in question, consequently, proposes to re-establish that faith by "persuasion and the preaching of the Gospel."

TURKEY.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Bayuldéré, near Constantinople. The conspirators had formed the project of plundering the Embassies. Numerous arrests have taken place, and guns have been seized.

The Porte has given an answer to the Servian deputation. In reply to the first demand of the deputation—viz., the recognition of the hereditary succession in the Obrenovitch family—the Porte refuses to acknowledge the abstract right, but consents to the succession of Prince Michael. On the second point, referring to the residents of Turks in Servia, the Porte declares that of the Constantinople Porte consents to be bound by the capitulations forbidding such residence. Regarding the third point, the Porte will not, for the present, consent to frame a new Constitution—the Porte refuses to accede, but will send commissioners to inquire into the desires of the new Constitution.

A local loan of 3,000,000 piasters is being negotiated by the Porte.

SYRIA.

News from Syria has been received up to the 29th ult. Fuad Pasha had arrested the chief of the Druse insurrectionary party, Yussuf Bey, and Kurchid Pachas have arrived at Constantinople under arrest. Ahmet Pacha has been sent from Beyrout, after having refused his dismissal. Kurchid Pacha is to follow. Both are to be tried by mixed commissions. There are rumours of a massacre at Bashbe. All is quiet at Aleppo.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"Rumour asserts that there is a well-organised movement in several of the Southern States for the dissolution of the Union on the 4oth inst., and that a convention will be called to assemble at Boston which course England and France will pursue in the event of the establishment of a Republic of Southern States is supposed. Delegates may be invited to sources in the interest of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, whose interests may be furthered by the spread of such reports."

The *New York Times* has a long article on the material interests of the country, says that the recovery from the financial depression arising from the failure of the Ohio Insurance Company has been rapid in some parts of the land. A general good harvest was reserved for the present season. The yield of wheat is large, there has been too much rain for cotton, and the drought and excessive heat have been damaging to the crops of corn and potatoes. Should the drought make further inroads on the crops of cotton and potatoes, it is said that there will be much below the increased planting, and we think we may safely anticipate a crop equal to the last, the figures of which will reach the extraordinary total of 4,600,000 bales.

Mr. Dimitry, the United States' Minister, has succeeded in negotiating a Convention for the purpose of arranging the Mexican Treaty claims against Costa Rica. The Convention will sit in Washington.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The exhibition of the *Great Eastern* at New York was brought to a close on the 28th ult. The total number of persons who had visited the ship since her arrival was 143,809. She left on the 30th, at 4.30 p.m., on her Canadian excursion. She had passengers on board, all of whom had paid ten dollars each. She arrived at seven o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and after a deal of grumbling succeeded in having coaled, owing to bad management. Water was scarce and provisions insufficient. It was officially reported that the great ship will require for coaling the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst., and will be ready for her departure for England on the 16th inst.

The *New York Herald* makes a rough calculation of the financial result of the vessel's trip to New York :—"Let us see now how the profit and loss account of the voyage stands. She will leave Southampton on the 16th inst., and she will leave this country for England on the 16th of August, which, allowing ten days for her return trip, gives her a month for the whole voyage—four twenty days. Her expenses average about 1200 dollars per day, or probably not quite so much, at which rate the expenses of the voyage will be 36,000 dollars, or we will say, in round numbers, 80,000 dols. She will have received before the voyage is completed, about the following sums from various sources:—From 100,000 visitors, at 1 dol. each, 75,000 dols.; from her trip to Cape May, including tickets and profits on the restaurant, 10,000 dols.; from her trip to Canada, 15,000 dols. more; from her visit to Annapolis, 15,000 dols. in coal; from visitors at Annapolis, Baltimore, Detroit, Norfolk, &c., on her trip home to England will probably pay 15,000 dols.; and her passengers and other sources about 10,000 dols.; making her total receipts 150,000 dols. Thus she will have made a clear profit of 70,000 dols. by her first Atlantic voyage."

As a prelude, it is said, to the total abolition of passports in France, the Emperor ordered that foreigners visiting Paris to witness the festivities of the 15th of August—the Emperor's fête—should not be required to show passports.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.—A chiefly pamphlet has just been published, from the pen of Mr. Bentley, the object of which is a comparison of the naval and military forces of England and France. The preface states that the figures originally written by order of the Government, and not for publication; but that, in consequence of misstatements on this side of the Channel, it has been thought advisable to give it publicity. The following is the statement it makes of the strength of the French and English navies. The strength of the English fleet, says the author, is taken from the "Navy List" of the 1st of July, 1860. The effective strength of the French fleet on the 1st of August, 1860, is given. Only the ships afloat are put down; those on the stocks are not mentioned :—

	French.	English.		French.	English.
Steam liners	33	63	Ships of the line	6	39
Steam frigates	48	41	Frigates	12	63
Smaller vessels, including gun-transports and despatch-boats	39	38	Inferior vessels	69	102
Steam vessels	120	142		87	204
Sailing vessels not fighting-ships	398			124	109
	938	492			

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

NAPLES AND SICILY.—PARIS, August 13.—This morning the *Constitution* attempted, but without success, to capture a Neapolitan steamer. The *Palmerstone* fired upon the *Castiglia*.

Last night the *Veloce* disembarked one battalion of Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brisk fire for half an hour.

Sicilia's artillery has not yet left Sicily.

A Calabrian has been arrested here. He has confessed having received money from Count d'Aquila to assassinate Garibaldi.

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, Thursday.—The Archduke Maximilian has left for Pola in order to dispatch another frigate to Naples, where the disembarkation of Garibaldi is considered imminent.

MONTENEGRO.—Cattaro, Thursday.—The assassin of Prince Danilo, who has been arrested here, is an exile. He denies having committed the crime. The body of the deceased Prince has not been found. At Cettigne, accompanied by his widow. The nephew of the Prince, who has been educated at Paris, has been proclaimed his successor.

CHINA.

We have received advices from Hong-Kong of June 23, and Shanghai June 24. The latter is from the manager of the *North-China Herald and Mail*, published at Hong-Kong :—

"Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with their respective suites, arrived here on the 21st. We believe the Envoys will proceed to the north immediately, the state of matters at Shanghai rendering their presence there unbecoming.

"Admiral Hope left for Shanghai on the 9th instant, where he arrived on the 16th. Sir Hope Grant was left on the 11th for the south. All the troops have also left, principally during the early part of the forenight. From Cowan we learn that the troops there had proceeded to the residency at Tsiawtsiawan, about 40 miles from Canton.

"It is extremely doubtful if the complicated state of affairs at Shanghai, coupled with the pressing demands for troops, will allow the Court of Pekin to try and prevent hostilities. The Emperor would thus have a huge force at his disposal to send against the rebels.

"The rebels are also carrying everything before them. Soochow has fallen into their hands, after an immense loss of life and valuable property. The Governor and several other officials had been killed. It is doubtful whether the rebels or the Imperialists soldiery (when it is said, have not had pay for some time, and have taken to pillaging) are they ought to be the worst. The disaffection of the Imperial troops had, no doubt, a considerable influence in effecting the overthrow of Soochow.

"The Governor-General Ho Kwei-Teing had taken refuge in Shanghai. He was said to have got into communication with the Allied Ministers at that port, and had entrusted them to send a force to retake Soochow for the Imperial Government, promising, at the same time, that the rebels should be kept out of the city by the troops who were properly not entertained. He also paid a visit to the American Minister, it is supposed, for the same object.

"Soochow is one of the largest, most populous, and richest cities in the empire, and the loss must be a serious one to the Government. According to William's 'Middle Kingdom,' it contains nearly two million inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall nearly ten miles in circumference, and of which only about one-half is built upon and to measure ten miles. It is through this city that most of our imports passed, which will now in all probability come from an overland route.

"At Shanghai the utmost consternation prevailed. Trade was at a complete stand-still. All the natives that could leave were leaving, and many rich Chinese had chartered foreign boats to take their wives to other parts of the coast, or to store goods, treasure, and valuables.

"In fact, the rebels would be at the gates of the city by the time a force of what part of the expeditionary force remained here. Hong-Kong is in fortress, defended by a government of Europeans. They will incorporate any draughts of men from home, and detach draughts to the north, as may be necessary. Its strength at present is 863 men. The artillerists, under Captain Rowlson, and holding the forts for the troops; and Mr. Goddard, of the consular service, has been stationed there to keep a surveillance over the Chinese settlers.

The Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, sister of King Leopold, died on Wednesday morning at Altenau, near Bonn.

Prince Edward Montenegro was shot on Sunday at Cattaro by a Montenegrin refugee named Radic, and died on the following day of his wounds.

The *Polynesian*, a journal published at Honolulu, announces that the young Prince of Hawaii has been officially proclaimed heir to the throne. The Legislature had decided that the Queen on marriage with the House of Assembly shall receive 100 dollars per session, that 100 dollars a year shall be the annual salary of each representative of each session, and that the House of Nobles shall not exceed twenty, and that the franchise shall be the right of every native twenty years of age.

The "GRAND CUSTOM" IN WEST AFRICA.—The following extract is from a letter dated *off Judy* 11th of June, addressed to the King of Dahomey, is about to make the "grand customs" in honour of the late King Gezo, and has written to the Governor Minucci, the Portuguese agent for the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion. Badahung has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the grand custom. The great pit has been dug which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand victims are to be sacrificed on the occasion.

A PROFANATION.—A tourist just arrived from the Grand Chartreuse states that on the 26th ult. were the monks were horribly scandalised by the fact that a young country to all agriculture, accompanied by a guide to the monastery, and passed the night therein. The fair intruder, an inhabitant of Grenoble, is described as a most elegant and pretty young lady of gentlemen. In the morning she recorded the triumph of her curiosity by carving her name and address on the door of the cell in which she slept. The Duchess de Berri was the heroine of a similar adventure some years ago.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The annual public meeting of the five academies of the Institute of France took place on Wednesday, in the Grand Hall of the Sorbonne, in their honour, by the Academy of moral and fashionable authority. M. Gilbert, President of the Academy of the Beaux Arts, presided, and the meeting was supported by MM. Rouher, Baroche, de Vieyra, Chasles, Halevy, and Franck, delegates of the five academies. After an eulogium upon the deceased, M. Walewski, as President of the Academy of Heavy IV. of France; M. Hitforff, a notice of the late Sir Charles Barry, the English architect; M. Ingres, of Jean Goujon; M. Guizot, a biographical notice of Cicero with Cesar; M. Viennet, five new tables in verse; and M. Claude Bernard, a memoir on the nature of the nerves and their functions in motion and hunting; and on the possibility of making them assist in medicine. The proceedings then terminated.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Perhaps the most singular paper per' sented at the last sitting of the French Academy of Science was one from M. Bianchi, who stated that the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th July last was in Spain, and who announced the astounding fact that the same protuberances, &c., were observed by himself and by M. Rico, at the same time, the one occupying the same place, and having the same form; and he confirms this statement by the assertion that the observations of the one and the other, by the numerous astronomers that he saw Bialy-Bradi, which were also seen by the English observers at Reyes, at which M. Bianchi had been present, and which he had described in the Spanish journals during seven days. On the latter subject, M. Leopiatti, who has also sent in a memoir, declares that he saw the same protuberances at Torino, Milan, and Padua, in equally perfect form. Bialy's Beads were not seen until by him. His chief object in sending in his memoir was to communicate to the Academy the peculiarity of this phenomenon of luminous appearance, and to describe certain luminous streaks not presenting the same form as the rest of the coronary phenomenon. M. Leverrier's report on the subject was to the effect that the observations were interesting, and that the phenomena described were to be seen with the telescope. He mentions four principal protuberances, and one of Leverrier's red cloud. In addition to these papers, a communication on the same subject was read by M. Prazmowski, who also had selected Reyes for his station; his purpose being to make experiments of polarisation on the light of the corona and protuberances. The results he has arrived at are that the light of the corona, having been polarised, is still very light, and is derived from the sun; but that the protuberances do not emit polarised light of the same kind, so far as he can judge from the light of the moonlit at the same time after the angular position, whether these solar effects can be compared to that of the light of the moon, or to that of the temperature of the sun at all events leading to the supposition that they must be composed of very refractory substances.—*Galignani*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES. *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

The Bishop of Rochester, it is also stated, will make a visitation this autumn.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has intimated to his clergy that he will hold his triennial visitation at the end of next month.

The Rev. J. Kingston, Rector of Cattistock, Dorset, has been appointed Master of Sherborne Grammar School, in that county.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has fixed Thursday morning, September 4, for opening the Diocesan Training School for Schoolmistresses.

The Rev. R. Newlove, M.A., Vicar of Thorner, near Leeds, has been presented by the parishioners with a silver salver and a purse containing fifty sovereigns.

The consecration of St. Mary's Church, Peterborough, took place on Tuesday week, the Bishop of Peterborough officiating. The collections under the inaugural services realised £50.

The Church of St. Michael, Stow-Nine-Churches, Northamptonshire, which has been restored by Mr. Scott, was reopened on Tuesday week, amid much rejoicing.

The Bishop of Lincoln has appointed the Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, to be his Examining Chaplain, in the room of the Rev. T. P. Henney, deceased.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. J. Cohen, M.A., Minister of the Jews' Free Synagogue, Great Alie-street, to the living of Mary Whitechapel. The chaplaincy to Holloway, which thus becomes vacant, is in the gift of the Court of Aldermen.

On Thursday week the Bishop of London preached a sermon on the occasion of the opening of a new church in Clapton-street, for the religious instruction of a neglected population inhabiting that neighbourhood.

The Chancellorship of York Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Lewson Vernon Harcourt, M.A., has been conferred upon the Rev. W. C. C. Vernon Harcourt, M.A., Rector of Bishopthorpe, who recently been collated by the Archbishop of York to the vicarage of Doncaster.

A series of meetings in commemoration of the tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation commenced on Sunday in the Church Assembly Hall, Edinburgh. The proceedings were opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scottish National Church, London, who, among the speakers.

Lord Houghton has conferred the canonry in Westminster Abbey, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Repton, M.A., upon the Rev. Evan Daniel, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, and Rector of Bergavenny, with Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern, Monmouth.

The Bishop of Ripon objects to professional singing in churches. He has just addressed a letter of remonstrance to an incumbent in that diocese, who has introduced a choir and has thus a permanent singer had been engaged to sing on the reopening of his church. He exculpates the clergyman from any intentional disregard of the authority exercised by the Bishop.

YORK MINSTER.—The Very Rev. the Dean of York has presented to the Chapter the munificent donation of £2,000, to be invested as an ornamental fund, in the name of Archbishop Musgrave, for the repair of the cathedral. This great liberality is in keeping with his former donations so well known as the gift of £1,000 to the Minster Fund, and £500 for the improved approach to the cathedral.

PRESENTATIONS.—The Rev. DAVID LAING.—On Monday the mortal remains of the Rev. David Laing, the late Minister of St. Giles's, in the City, were interred in the Grayfriars churchyard, after a procession over the course of persons. From Trinity Church to the cemetery some hundreds of persons followed in the train of the deceased, and in addition to every mark of respect paid to the memory of the reverend gentleman. The procession of five carriages contained the relatives of the deceased, and a large number of private carriages, and the inhabitants, with the schools, walked in procession. The whole proceeded to Grayfriars' Burying-ground, where the body was laid in the founder. Mr. Laing graduated at Cambridge in 1824. He was some time Librarian of Edinburgh University, and afterwards Librarian to the Faculty of Divinity Church, where he continued till 1857, when the Bishop of London appointed him to the living of St. Giles's, which he held till his death.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Peel, Rector of Hanbury, Staffordshire, to be Rural Dean of Tamworth. The Rev. E. Arthure to All Saints', Worcester; Rev. J. D. Davies to Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire; Rev. J. Bowen to Llanfair, Merionethshire; Rev. Archdeacon of St. Helena to Elton, Hunts; Rev. W. Nicholls to Heslington, Yorkshire; Rev. J. E. Dyer, curate of Bishopwearmouth, to Brighton; Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of Crown Court, Covent-garden, to Bonnington, near Stamford; Rev. S. H. Meyrick, Honorary Canon of Worcester, to Hodnet, Shropshire; Rev. J. Bullock, to be Chaplain to the Cathedral of St. Patrick; Rev. A. C. Saunders to Magor with Redwick, Monmouthshire; Rev. J. Bowen to Llanfair, Merionethshire; Rev. J. Bowen to St. Michael, Tonge, Lancashire; Rev. W. Billett to St. Catherine, Tremaine, Cornwall; Rev. J. Bullock to Ballymore, Rev. J. Bullock to Granstown, Lincolnshire; *Canada, &c.*: The Rev. H. J. Bolchen to Merton, Surrey; Rev. J. Bullock to Ballymore, Rev. J. Bullock to Granstown, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. Brewster to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. J. W. Calcraft to Tembeter, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Cumming to be Chaplain to the Cathedral; Rev. H. Jones to Burgh with Winthorpe, Lincolnshire; Rev. O. Clayden to Base Dragons with Aldwincle, Northants; Rev. J. Bullock to Heighington, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. W. M. M. Gwyn to Eton Vale, Trelyan, Monmouthshire; Rev. A. Hanbury to Bedwellty, Mon.; Rev. Lord Rev. A. E. Harcourt to Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. St. G. Kerr to Langrivelle and Thornton-le-Fen, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Bullock to Ballymore, Rev. J. Bullock to Granstown, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Jones, Bermondsey; Rev. J. H. Williams to Weathercote-cum-Dry Doddington, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Bullock to Ballymore, Rev. J. Bullock to Granstown, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Bullock to The Rev. Horatio Walmsley, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, to be Chaplain to the Queen, in the room of the Rev. Henry H. L. Pinsley to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord of Bantry; Rev. J. W. C. Cumming to be Chaplain of the Cathedral; Rev. J. Bullock to Ballymore, Rev. J. Bullock to Granstown, Lincolnshire; Rev. O. Robinson to be Assistant Hospitaller of St. Thomas's Hospital, north-west.—*Guardian*.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer reduced to 32°	Dew Point Temperature	Humidity Saturation = 100	Shade Temperature	Minimum Temperature on Grass	Maximum Temperature in Sun	General Direction	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour	
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug. 8	29·610	59·2	87	64·0	46·8	67·8	S. SW.	7·1	·000
„ 9	29·643	59·2	91	63·7	51·9	62·8	NW. WNW.	20·1	·000
„ 10	29·610	57·2	80·0	72·1	47·8	81·0	SW.	9·4	·000
„ 11	29·562	56·4	82·9	68	53·7	69·2	WSW. WNW.	20·0	·000
„ 12	29·561	56·4	85	67·1	49·7	69·2	WNW.	28·0	·000
„ 13	29·610	57·2	87	66·1	51·8	67·8	W.	19·0	·000
„ 14	29·673	56·8	85·5	65	51	67·5	SSW. SW. S.	11·1	·031
Means	29·610	57·4	85·5	66·7	50·4	68·0	WSW. SW.	14·4	·031

The following are the readings of the Kew self-registering thermometers for the above week :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	29·710	29·635	29·609	29·553	29·543	29·710	29·605
Temperature of Air ...	62·0°	61·1°	54·9°	49·9°	49·9°	64·9°	57·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	52·9°	51·1°	50·9°	45·9°	45·1°	61·9°	57·0°
Direction of Wind ...	W.	WNW.	W.	WNW.	W.	SSW.	W.

INAUGURATION OF THE ELLESMERE MEMORIAL.—The tower recently erected on the Bridgewater Canal was inaugurated on Thursday yesterday week. The erection has been raised by public subscription, and has been erected by Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Manchester, from the designs of Messrs. Weeks Wood, and is Gothic in design. The base of the monument is square, and is surmounted by a circular tower. On the base are four figures, which appear the family arms. Mr. Webber, of London, is the architect, and under his superintendence the building was erected. The Rev. Canon Parkinson presented the key of the tower to the noble Lord (who, with the Countess and family, was present), and his Lordship returned thanks.

NEW GAME ACT.—On Wednesday the new Game Act was printed. Town and after the passing of the Act on Monday last the new duties have been in force. The following is a list of the duties under the Act, which came into force at the same time as the Act of April and before the 1st of November, and after the 1st of April and before the 1st of November, and after the 1st of October and before the same year in which it is taken out, £2. Or, if the certificate be taken out after the 1st of November, to expire on the 6th of April following, £1. For a gamekeeper, if he kill game on lands of a person having that right, £2. For every license to kill game on lands of a person having that right, £2. For every license to deal in game to be granted by the Commissioners. In default of a license to deal in game, £5. To also the 11 and 12 Vict., c. 29 and 30, except that a "game certificate" is to be substituted for a "gun license." By 25 Geo. IV., c. 50, sec. 3, no person is to kill game, but a gamekeeper or servant, to be responsible for the killing of game in any part of the United Kingdom.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord Elcho, in a letter to the *Times*, discusses the question as to the formation of certain corps, recommending that, in preference to distinct regiments of working men, they should join existing regiments, being enabled to do so by means of cheap uniforms. All classes would then join his Lordship, in conclusion, he is able to mix in the same ranks, and a brotherhood in arms would be formed which no power would dare to disturb, and which would set all dangers, whether from without or within.

The 1st Albany Volunteer Rifle Corps passed holding a rural fête on Monday next, in a meadow commanding a view of St. Albans's Abbey, and the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, kindly lent by Lord Grimston.

Imitative of the volunteers in the north and south of her Majesty's dominions, the Caledonian and Dundalk had a review of their own on Saturday last, at Newton-le-Willows, a force of 1000 strong being accumulated on the ground. The men mustered in great force, considering the fact. In the centre of the ground the volunteers were drawn up in four brigades. The second, third, and fourth brigades were somewhat weakened, owing to the circumstance that a train of 400 yards in the rear of this line was the remainder of the first brigade, and the men of the latter were waiting for their other brigades, the whole completing the centre. The cavalry, 200 strong, occupied a position on the right flank of the line. All the movements of the troops were effected on one side, and the usual regularity which astonished the public, and drew forth praise from soldiers of the line, was not wanting on this occasion. The battalion marched towards the troops, and complimented them very much upon the military knowledge they had displayed.

The 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers were inspected last Saturday afternoon by Colonel M'Murdo in Bushey Park. The volunteers travelled by South Eastern Railway carriages, and arrived in the park about four o'clock. They consisted of 398 rank and file, including the officers, formed into eight companies, and were put through a variety of military evolutions. The men were addressed by Colonel M'Murdo, who complimented Earl Cowper on their commander, and on the efficiency of the corps, and expressed a hope that they would not discontinue the drills, which professed the most happy results.

A shooting-match took place yesterday week at Longford Park, when the Ipswich Volunteers competed for a prize-cup. The cup was afforded by a number of Ipswich gentlemen, and is valued at 50 guns. The distance was five shots at 400 yards range, five at 500, five at 600, and five at 900. The competition lasted four hours, and the highest number of points was obtained by Mr. Pretty, jun., who made 42 out of 25.

Last Saturday the 1st Division of the 1st East Rifle Volunteers assembled at the Militia Barracks, Maidstone, under the command of Major Scott, and, after marching through the town, the men, to the east of the Town Hall were, in the presence of a large company, they were presented with a pair of colours by Mrs. Scott, the wife of the commanding officer.

The North Staffordshire rifles were inspected on Tuesday in Trentham Park by Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., the inspecting officer, assisted by Captain Thompson, the Adjutant. Each company was accompanied by its band. At the close of the inspection the officers of the battalion entertained the corps, and should have the pleasing task of forwarding to the Lord Lieutenant of the county a request for their services.

A ball was given by the officers of the Rifles, on Wednesday, at the Wimbledon Assembly Rooms, which was splendidly attended. The room looked very pretty, and the Duchess being out at this point by the officers. Her Grace, with a few observations, presented the colours, and after a moment to the corps, handing to the senior Captain, who addressed some suitable acknowledgments to her Grace and the ladies present, and the ceremony was accompanied. Its reception was announced by a general salute, and the band struck up the National Anthem.

While the Artillery Volunteer Corps were camped in gun galleries at Adelaide Lines, Hythe, on Tuesday, and the guns were being fired, a premature discharge occurred, by which Mr. Harris, a member of Captain Wellington's company, had his right hand blown off, and received injuries to his fingers in all directions. Mr. G. T. Thompson, solicitor, and Mr. Hall, a gentleman residing at Hythe, were also injured, but not seriously. Lieut. Thompson was the Coroner for the borough, and was held in the highest esteem by all classes of the inhabitants.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Some useful changes are being carried out in the arrangements for the inspection of Volunteer corps. Each district has first selected of appointing the Assistant Inspectors to the several military districts have been brigaded. The appointment of Major Dick, late Inspector, ward is regulated by the population of the different localities. The Staff of the appointment has also been altered. Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, late of the Military Train, will be Deputy Inspector-General, and, in the absence of Colonel M'Murdo, will act for the Inspector-General. The Brigade of Guards is divided for. Major Douglas Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Metcalfe, has been appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Major Dick, late of the Rifles, promoted to the 19th Depot Battalion. Major Dick, late of the Military Train, has also been appointed Assistant Inspector, and three more will be speedily nominated.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The engineer of the Mersey Dock Board has been authorised to furnish to the Secretary of War a plan and section of the wharf-wall which has been cut in the Rosslin landmarks, and upon which it is intended to construct a battery.

On the 1st of October an Act of Parliament will come into operation which will enable the public to send by their coachman or groom to receive their redirected letters free of the redirected rates of postage which are usually charged for that service. The Postmaster-General has also very wisely determined to allow the private letter-boxes to be delivered free of the foreign postage chargeable in the case of letters.

Within the course of a few minor details, the handsome memorial rock which has been some time in progress at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, to the memory of Sappers and Miners, commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, is now completed. All that now remains to complete it is the cross, and a few months ago.

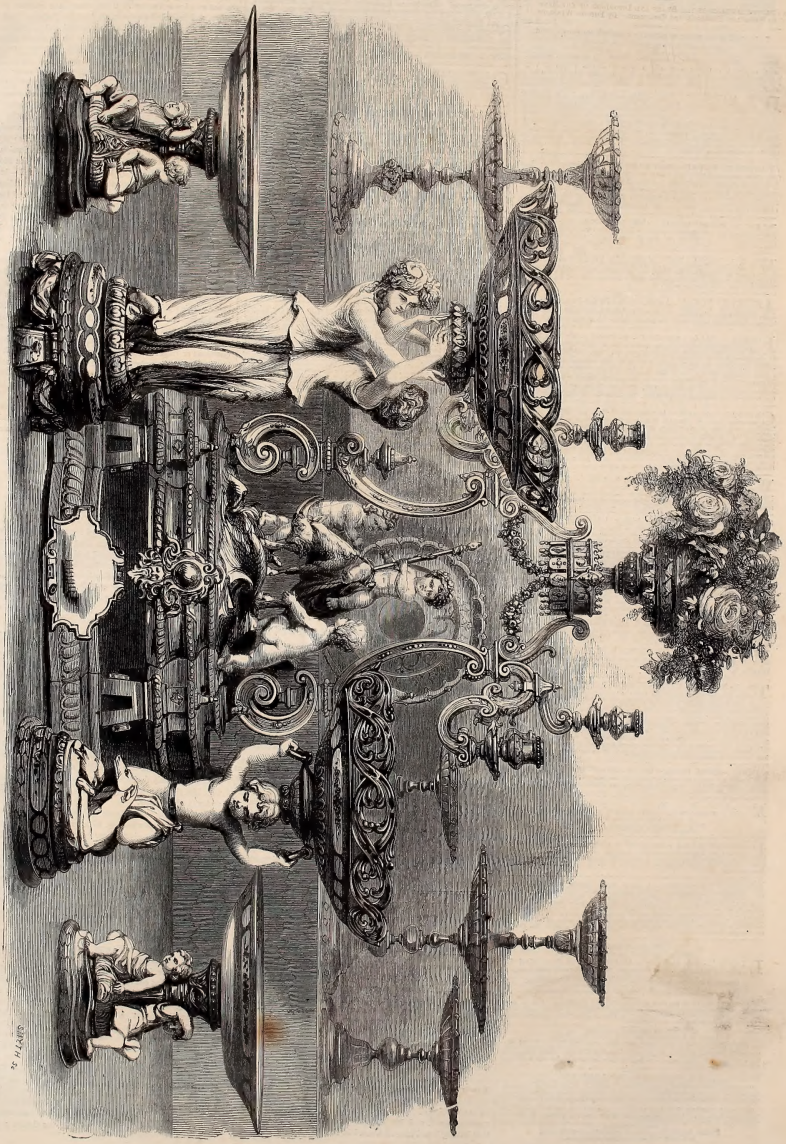
The 2nd Highlanders were paraded on Thursday week on the esplanade of the Castle at Edinburgh, for the purpose of receiving the medals awarded to them for the distinguished conduct they had borne in their struggle. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced in consequence of the medals being presented by Lady Alexander, the wife of Sir John, and late General Hawkeye, who was much affected. After the distribution Lady Alexander addressed a few words to the regiment, and also to the sick soldiers. Her Ladyship was received with enthusiasm by the regiment.

STATE OF CHINA.—The Chinese Court is, or at least ought to be, in a terrible state of perplexity. The Taeping rebellion is now bursting forth and threatening dissolution. The great imperial palace, with its circling outworks, is surrounded by a host of rebels, and the only consumption functions of a ruler—he can no longer even make soundness of his teeth—are being performed by the Emperor of the Middle Kingdom. Government has attained such a head that no money at all reaches the public service for which it is raised. The Chinese Times says that the soldiers of the Imperial armies were paid from the duties collected at the foreign ports, and principally from those collected at Shanghai by Lady Alexander, and that there funds have ceased to go to their accustomed purpose. The Imperial soldiers have not been paid for months. And now that the pecuniary means of the Chinese soldiers knows what the immediate consequence of this was. They did not get paid, and they did not fight. They deserted over to the rebels, and carried the heads of depredations. Shanghai escaped a sack because the English and French were there, but the Imperialists, who were paid and fed regularly and efficiently, and all the ready cash has been drained, the rebels make their assault and take the city. Such is the case at present in Shanghai, the nominal capital. Government has attained such a head that no money at all reaches the public service for which it is raised. The Chinese Times says that the soldiers of the Imperial armies were paid from the duties collected at the foreign ports, and principally from those collected at Shanghai by Lady Alexander, and that there funds have ceased to go to their accustomed purpose. The Imperial soldiers have not been paid for months. And now that the pecuniary means of the Chinese soldiers knows what the immediate consequence of this was. They did not get paid, and they did not fight. They deserted over to the rebels, and carried the heads of depredations. Shanghai escaped a sack because the English and French were there, but the Imperialists, who were paid and fed regularly and efficiently, and all the ready cash has been drained, the rebels make their assault and take the city. Such is the case at present in Shanghai, the nominal capital. For eight years in the hands of these brigands, and as it is the only city that has been long just where it was. What is more precisely important to foreign merchants, the great emporium of the empire—Liverpool and Manchester combined—is in the hands of the rebels. Chinese merchants have rolled up into one—Hankow, which was a province of houses divided into four quarters, by two streets crossing each other at right angles, and with its dependent towns numbered eight millions of souls, has been five times taken and retaken, and the rebels now occupy three of the quarters. Dr. Medhurst, Captain Sherard Osborn's sailors found pheasants among the ruins of the Taitsang. In Chinese Hankow everything is changed. Even the Chinese dress is changed. A stranger or a native must have a drawing, a screen, a fan, a piece of embroidery, or some such work of art to show that he is not a spy of the Taeping Rebellion. This great city, within easy water communication of Shanghai, was the object of attack by the Taeping rebels, and was taken by them. It was the man who has succeeded in smuggling himself into Soochow. The last telegram that we have received from China is that Soochow is taken. What civilisation there was in China is being turned out and trampled out.—*Times*.

LITERATURE.

ON OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND DISORDERS OF THE MIND: their Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L., Oxon, &c. John Churchill.

The necessity of accurate investigation into the phenomena of mind, as the basis of judicious modes of treatment in mental disease in all its phases, would seem to be so obvious a proposition that in this enlightened age it stands in no need of elucidation. It is nevertheless, a fact that no writer on disease of the mind or brain has attempted to lay down principles for the recognition of symptoms which precede these affections, and while they are in that stage which admits of both prevention of further mischief and cure. Therefore it is evident that no progress has been made in the science of mind, while it increases our responsibility, exposes us at the same time to a multitude of errors, of which a full share will be found in all the treatises on disorders of the mind—viz., in a variety of classifications, definitions, and ingenious hypotheses, conveying different interpretations of the same facts, and deducing various universal laws from particular facts, or by jumbling together inaccurate observations and experiments, making his own theories and synthesis from incomplete data must always involve failure; and that which was wanted above all other contributions to this important subject was a treatise which took a view of the whole subject as should reduce the results of past years of investigation into a perspicuous form, freed from hasty conclusions and speculative theories, and exhibiting by a clear and logical process such a distribution of elementary materials as might be made the solid basis of all future inferences, deduct



MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF SILVER PLATE AND DESSERT SERVICE RECENTLY PRESENTED TO SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, BART., M.P.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 160.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 14.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Dunsblane Principalities Convention signed, 1853. [1678.
TUESDAY, 21.—Henry Mannfield died, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Queen's Telegraphic Message to the President of America.
THURSDAY, 23.—War with America, 1776. Moon's 1st quarter, 0h. 43m., p.m.
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
SATURDAY, 25.—Indian Mutiny Pand commenced, 1839.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 30	9 0	9 30	10 0	10 30	11 0	11 30
20	50	20	50	20	50	20

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE in aid of the BAND FUND of the LONDON IRISH RIFLE REGIMENT, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Dunne, and under the immediate patronage of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. the Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. On Tuesday, August 23, will be performed, for the first time in London, a Grand Performance will take place in aid of the above Theatre at the disposal of the Corps

up in front or in rear of Austria, or both, while Naples is simultaneously inflamed into revolution, may not impossibly be known in the course of a few telegra s, for which Europe eagerly looks.

THE COURT.

The Queen on Thursday evening, the day after the arrival of the Court at Balmoral, walked in the grounds adjoining the cottage occupied by Her Majesty's attendants. Previous walks were carried out in the neighbourhood. On the afternoon the Prince Consort and the Princess Louise, when 18 weeks were driven to Mar Lodge en route to the Falls of Garbrock, attended by Major Bjelmstierna, of the Royal dinner party included Princess Alice, Sir George Bowyer, who had arrived from Holy Rood. Sidney Herbert as Minister in attendance, and her Majesty, Sir Charles Phipps, Sir James Clark, Dr. Robertson, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

On Friday evening the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Louise, and by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Hon Emeline Hyde, drove to Altnagiuthasach, and rode home by Glenglider. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Lord Grey, and others of the suite, left the Castle on foot in the morning, drove to Abergeldie, when the weeds were driven for deer. The Royal dinner party included Princess Alice, Sir Charles Phipps, Lord Grey, and gentlemen in waiting.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louise, drove to the foot of the Falls of Garrawak. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with our gentlemen in waiting, shortly after arrived attended Princess Alice and Sir George Grey, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Countess of Desart, drove to Invercauld and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out grouse-shooting over the moors of Invercauld, and had the honour of shooting with his Royal Highness. Sir James Clark was the only addition to the Royal dinner party.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny, who were staying at Persigny, Cornwall, on a visit to Lady Molesworth, have since left, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Caroline Townley, at Townley Park.

His Excellency the Danish Minister will leave town at the latter end of the month for Denmark, for a short time.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, who arrived in town a few days ago from Goodwood Park, Sussex, have since left for Gordon Castle, N.B. They regret that, as regret is usual, they are unable to accept invitations.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Hembury, at which watering-place the noble Marquis and Marchioness propose to pass a few weeks.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left Buxton for Combermere Abbey, where they are to receive a succession of visitors for the autumn.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family have left town for Scotland.

A marriage will shortly take place between Lady Rosina Stanley, only daughter of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Hon. W. F. M. Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Shrewsbury was married a few days since last to Lady Alice Villiers, daughter of the late and Countess of Clarendon.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The chief topic of interest to be found in the United States and Canadian journals is the progress of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The squadron arrived off Halifax on July 29, and the Prince landed the following day. The address of welcome, presented by the Mayor and Aldermen having been presented, the Prince rode on horseback to the Government House, where the members of the Legislature presented an address, to which his Royal Highness replied—

I am deeply touched with the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed to this colony, and thank you most heartily for your address. It will be my duty, as it certainly will be my love to make known to the Queen my mother the loyalty and sympathies in the pride with which you regard the interests which are dear to Her Majesty and to her people. I am sensible of the honour of being here during the first visit of my country and yours. The sentiment you refer to will kindle the heart of every one of us, and of those who remain behind, as we have left them, and who, in the case of this colony which I have lately quitted, are enduring, with exemplary fortitude and patience, the hardships of a long and severe winter. The last few years have now elapsed since the international struggle which for the unexampled prosperity of this country were brought to a close. The peace and harmony amongst yourselves complete the good work which then commenced, and may nothing cause the happy relations which at present exist between us to be disturbed.

The Prince rode out in plain costume in the afternoon, and received a drenching before he returned; but he sat his horse as coolly in the rain as at starting. A half-past seven he dined at the Government House with Lord Mulgrave and a party of fifty-six gentlemen and officers. The fireworks were postponed on account of the rain.

Next morning his Royal Highness appeared in public in the uniform in which he landed, and, in company with all the members of his suite, rode in the dreariest of the troops in the garrison and the volunteers. He was received on all sides with enthusiasm, notwithstanding the immense concourse of people collected round the field. He was continually uncovering and bowing with the others. At about 2 o'clock twenty minutes to two he left the field amid a salute from the volunteer artillery, which was fired from the Citadel hill. He then inspected the citadel, and returned to the Government House to luncheon, after which he returned to the common to witness the rustic sports, which were composed of races. The Prince, in the best spirits all were their national costume, and attracted much attention. Several thousand people were assembled around the field. The Prince laughed heartily at the ludicrous games and scenes, and appeared very much interested in the foot-races, which were run by young men, of fifty guests, at the Government House. The whole town and the fleet in the harbour were brilliantly illuminated. The ball at the Province Building was attended by upwards of 2000 persons. About midnight the Prince arrived at the ball, accompanied by all the members of his suite and Lord Mulgrave. He remained before ten in the evening, and left at midnight, and looked remarkably well and good-humoured. He gave a reception to all present, and danced with them, and they passed him in single file. He danced afterwards with Miss Pitt, niece of the Premier, and the daughter of Mr. Pilsbury, United States' Consul. "His Royal Highness," the correspondent of the *New York Herald* informs us, "is a capital waltzer, and a very entertaining partner. He rests his purine frequently, and in the interval with cheerful conversation and remarks upon the company."

A grand regatta took place at Halifax on the 1st of August in honour of the Prince, and passed off most satisfactorily.

The Prince seems to have ingratiated himself into the goodwill of every one, and even the publication of the newspapers was suspended, so that no business whatever might interfere with the general festivity.

His Royal Highness left Halifax by rail on the 2nd inst. for Windsor and Hantsport, and was warmly received at both places. He sailed from Hantsport on board the *Styx* for St. John, where he arrived on the morning of the 3rd inst., and took a most active part in reviewing the school children, who were drawn up at the gates, sang the National Anthem, and afterwards marched past the Royal party. The members of the Government and several members of the Legislature dined with the Prince in the evening.

The whole West Indies squadron would accompany the Prince to Quebec.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.—On Tuesday Mr. Mayall, the photographer, having received her Majesty's permission, gave a private view, previous to a public exhibition, of his recently-executed portraits of the Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and other members of the Royal family. The collection is somewhat numerous, Mr. Mayall having taken advantage of forty negatives, comprising his illustrious sitters in a variety of positions, singly and in groups. The majority are of the *carte de visite* size, now so popular. The portraits form the whole of the Royal family. As specimens of the art of photography, and as pleasing likenesses, the photographs are so successful that the Queen has ordered their exhibition and publication.

CABMEN'S CLUB.—A large body of London cabmen assembled on Cryston Common on Monday, for the purpose of inaugurating their London Cabmen's Friendly Society," as James Duke presided. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and we cannot but wish success to a movement which is intended to benefit this useful class of public servants.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.—Such is the name now given to the large and imposing structure which has recently been erected at Newington Butts, and which has been hitherto known as Mr. Spurgeon's new chapel. It was opened for worship for the first time on the 31st ult., within its walls, for a double purpose of returning thanks for the success of the undertaking, and of making an earnest effort to secure the necessary funds for the liquidation of the debt.

THE THUNDERSTORM OF SATURDAY.—Several persons are said to have been injured, and much damage done to property, by the thunderstorm of last Saturday. The steeple of Bow Church was struck by lightning, and the cross which surmounts it damaged. Bethnal-green appears to have been the chief scene of the storm. Mr. Cooper's house, in Green-street, suffered much from the effects of the lightning, and a horse was killed in a field at Dagenham, Essex, while in charge of a flock of sheep, several of which were also killed. Several miles of the electric telegraph were destroyed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 857 boys and 799 girls—in all 1656 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1359. The total deaths in the week were 1,035, and in the preceding week the number was 1047. If the deaths from epidemic cholera in the thirty-second week of last year should not be discovered, the return of mortality in 1865 is in the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week of the years 1850-59 became, 1,035 to 1,027, or a proportion of 1008 to 1000. Compared with this result, the deaths in last week were less by 228. Seven hundred and twenty-one died of the 1,035 in the week under review.

KEW GARDENS.—The flowers (almost endless in form, size, variety, and colour) in the great parterre or Italian Garden on the terrace in front of the Palm House, are looking their best at this time. The display is unique, and now in their greatest beauty and perfection, and will remain so for some weeks to come. The arrangement is, as it were, a combination for the exquisite beauty and variety of foliage, and the gorgeous splendour and rich combination of flowers, presenting, as it does, a mass of colour that plants now in blossom—gathering, festooning, and adorning the crystal pile, roof, and pinnacles of the Palm House, and the noble avenue of Pines." Several tropical botanical curities are also in flower in the aid and on remaining in the conservatories.

THE AMERICAN BEGGING-LETTER IMPOSTURE, which was exposed several months ago, has been revived in the City. At the Mansion-house Police Court, on Monday, the magistrate received from a gentleman residing near Birmingham a letter, which he had received, asking for aid, and which had been addressed to his father, now deceased, by a person living in North Carolina, in the name of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lee, who stated in the intimation that "poor dear Clement" was dying, and that, as the "most constituted" friend of the deceased, the writer now applied on behalf of the condition. The gentleman who forwarded this letter to Mr. Paynter at once sent through the United States Consul, and received information, shortly after the receipt of another letter, which was couched in precisely the same unassuming style, that the name of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lee was obvious, upon reading the announcement of the death of a gentleman of fortune of Birmingham, who had formerly resided there in his father's life, in the hope of finding dupes among his executors or surviving relatives.

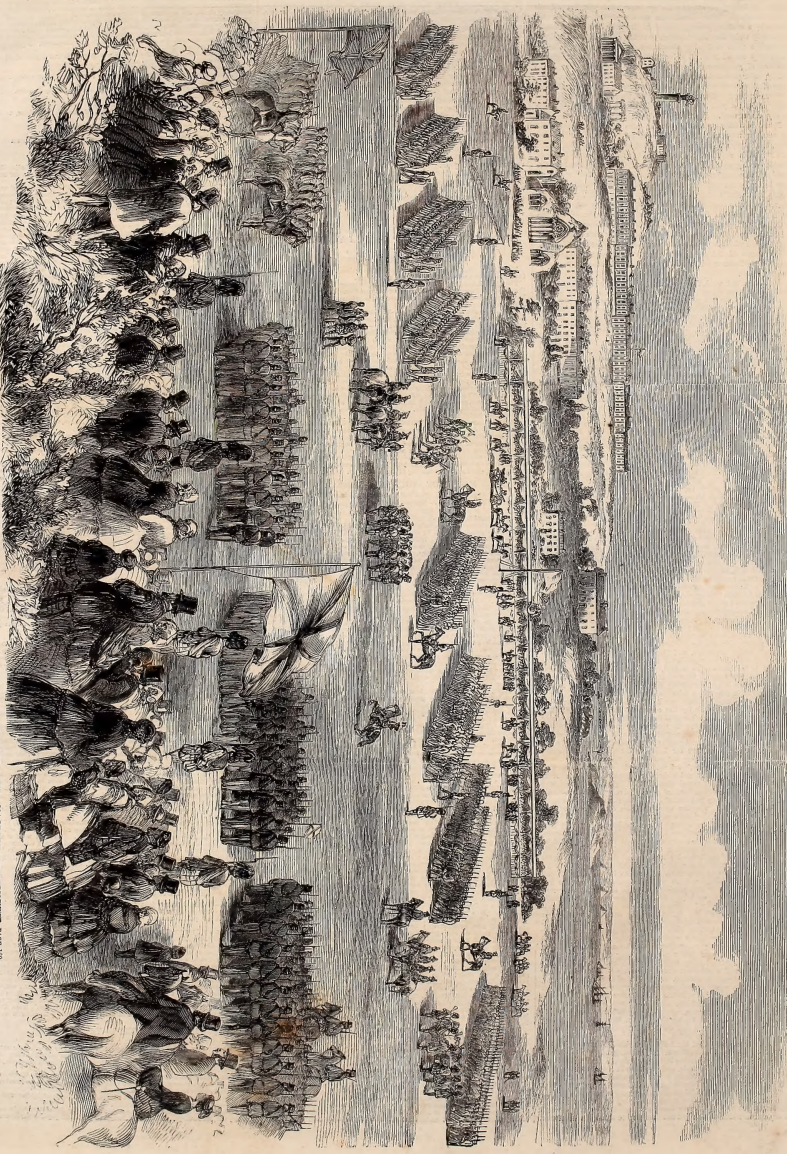
MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the memory of the late Mr. Stephenson, M.P., was recently held at Fenchurch Hotel, Westminster, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most appropriate mode of perpetuating the memory of the great engineer, the general respect for his memory. Amongst those present were Lord Lindsay, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Fowler, M.P., P. Gassiott, Mr. G. P. Bidder, &c. Lord Lindsay was unanimously called to the chair, and in a few words explained the object of the claims of Mr. Robert Stephenson to a public memorial. His Lordship reported that the Committee appointed at the last meeting had waited on and made to the Government for permission to place it within the area of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where, by the side of the grave, and between the graves of their professional labours and of the Parliamentary constituency he had represented for so many years, the remains of the late Mr. Stephenson lay. This request had met with the most favourable consideration, and every encouragement to the younger members of that profession to which Great Britain owed so much of its commercial greatness, and which the late eminent gentleman present addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were passed:—1. "That a monument be erected to the memory of the late lamented for the character of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., as appears to the meeting, be entrusted to a Committee of gentlemen now formed for providing the necessary funds." 2. "That the nobleman and gentlemen present form the Committee for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their number."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—David Wemyss Johnson was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, before the Recorder and Sir James Ferguson, with a view to retort money. The witnesses, among whom was Mr. Hall, the manager of the Bank of Deposit, spoke to the prisoner handing the cheque in question. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and recommended him to mercy on account of his having introduced into which it may be inferred that they, like the rest of the public, regard him as the victim of a fraudulent system. The Recorder postponed passing the sentence until Thursday. It is as follows:—"The sentence of the Court is, that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of seven years. If you had not at the expiration of that sentence, you enter into your own recognisance in the sum of £100, and two sureties in the sum of £50 each, to keep the peace for one year towards her Majesty's subjects, and particularly those you have libelled. Your case has been considered by the Secretary of State, who are charged with the manslaughter of a patient, was postponed until next Wednesday. Mr. Serjeant Ellis, for the prisoner, said he had communications towards a poor child has excited the horror of the whole country, was tried, and found guilty of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Westland, by giving to Elizabeth Westland was charged with attempting to drown his child in a pond at Hackney. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but on account of her previous kind treatment to the child. She was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for three years. The trial of Mrs. Ann Lee, charged on Thursday indicted for the wilful murder of his sweetheart, Mary Wells Daniel Purdy Lisle, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for the prosecution, Hayes and Thomas Seale Longmire, in Manor-place, Walworth. The jury found a fatal wound on the deceased's throat, and that it had been self-inflicted, but that the deceased was of unsound mind.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—An announcement is made in the *Times* that the committee recently appointed has concluded its labours. The Committee consisted of the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earls of Strathmore and Devon, Lords Llanover and Charles Russell, Sir Lionel Pender Dimsdale, Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., and the Rev. Henry Bull. The Archbishop and Lord Devon were appointed chairmen, and the committee was divided into two courts. In the majority were regular in attendance at numerous meetings. On the petitioner complained that the committee had refused to go into evidence, committee here pronounced no conclusion; but they appear to be of opinion that the general charges of bribery, corruption, and treating were not considerably greater, and that the means available from the sale of the seized property are sufficient to meet the expenses. The Lord Chief Justice has not yet anticipated. The committee have communicated their report to the Dean and Chapter, and it is now in the hands of the printers. It is the intention to communicate it to the Old Westminsters in good time to allow of their annual conference on the subject. The Dean and Chapter have not yet come to a decision when a fuller meeting can be obtained than at the present time. In the meantime it is stated that the Dean and Chapter have a list of improvements which the committee have unanimously recommended to be effected in the Great Hall, and which will be carried out as soon as the funds are available. The report, in effect, finds fault with the want of regular, comfort, and convenience of arrangement in the Great Hall, and suggests that the Dean and Chapter, with the Dean and Chapter express their concurrence in a great many of the suggestions contained in the report, and intend to carry out the whole as far as it is possible. It is hoped that the general appearance and convenience of the whole place will be considerably improved, and that the means available from the sale of the seized property will be sufficient to meet the expenses. The Lord Chief Justice has not yet anticipated. The committee have communicated their report to the Dean and Chapter, and it is now in the hands of the printers. It is the intention to communicate it to the Old Westminsters in good time to allow of their annual conference on the subject. The Dean and Chapter have not yet come to a decision when a fuller meeting can be obtained than at the present time. In the meantime it is stated that the Dean and Chapter have a list of improvements which the committee have unanimously recommended to be effected in the Great Hall, and which will be carried out as soon as the funds are available. The report, in effect, finds fault with the want of regular, comfort, and convenience of arrangement in the Great Hall, and suggests that



EDINBURGH CASTLE, FROM THE CORN EXCHANGE, IN THE GRASSMARKET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 169.



THE REVIEW OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS BY THE QUEEN AT EDINBURGH.—THE TROOPS MARCHING PAST HER MAJESTY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 153.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A STRANGER in the approaches to the Palace of Westminster would be incredulous as to the fact that Parliament was still sitting. The long vista of Westminster Hall is dotted by a single policeman; in St. Stephen's Hall the statues gleam white in the empty spaces, and the pervading silence gives that impression of still-life which seems properly to belong to sculpture. In the central hall the officials of the Telegraph Office stand idle at the doors, or break the stillness by a scuffling practical joke. At the end of the interminable corridors up stairs the chief functionary of the Committee Office sits at his door in a state of dreamy abstraction, and the messengers are absolutely idle. In the committee clerks, these remarkable specimens of gentlemanly young men, who always appear to be working under protest during the Session, have vanished, and probably, wrapped in their gowns, and cocooned in their chrysalis-like chambers, are endeavouring to realise, with little success, the fact that that glorious holiday of half a year which is their proud privilege to enjoy has actually commenced. From the lobby of the House of Commons when the House is sitting you only hear the echo of the footstep of an Irish member now and then as he wanders towards the deserted library, the empty smoking-room, and the desolate refreshment-rooms, where it is to be hoped he may meet on to the usual consolation of excitable and gregarious gentlemen when they are placed in the painful and unwonted situation of being alone. The doorkeepers, no longer hailed as the endless objects of inquiries from strangers, appear in their huge chairs undisturbed, and, in consequence, are almost civil, and as nearly courteous as their nature, actual or acquired, will permit them to be. In the Committee-rooms the Clerks of Committees are busy—as busy as ever often to be seen seated quietly in the House than flitting from the door into the lobby with that gliding gait like pure which is peculiar to their official idiosyncrasy. Without, in the spacious Yard, the usual bustle has arrived at the close of a Parliamentary Talmor, while within everything betokens the beginning of the end.

Nevertheless, last week there were one or two spasmodic epipalos which afford some slight material for remark. The debate on the second reading of the bill providing for the expenses of the proposed fortifications, which was carried on in the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir Charles Napier, repeating in a wonderful manner exactly the same speech which he had delivered in the previous discussion, was restive that nothing was requisite for the defence of the country but ships; Colonel Dickson has acquired his military knowledge by virtue of his command in a regiment of militia, against the disembodying of which he has fought off and hard; was all for the old constitutional force; and Lord Ranelagh made almost his first appearance in the House this Session, and who has distinguished himself so greatly by his efforts in the Irish Militia, and consequently knows all that nothing of having eternally connected his name with the useful article of knickerbockers, insinuated his belief in the development of his grand conception by the introduction of a regiment of kilts into the country; while Mr. Sidney Herbert, summing up with the acuteness of a Judge in Equity, and with the glibness and quickness of an accomplished disciple of Ignatius Loyola, caused each one of his hearers to feel convinced by the simple process which he adopted, and waived the first contested portion of his audience that he meant to adopt just so much of the nostrum of each as would cover his own intentions and to keep out of sight those of all the rest. The discussion of the vote for the Galway contract for the conveyance of the mails by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and Mr. Cardwell, Secretary to the Treasury for exhibiting his remarkable qualifications for making things pleasant. One could hardly refrain from thinking that, in addition to his acuteness, he possessed Palace shrewdness by the chairman of that peculiarly-situated company; and that he had a slight tendency to lean towards the side of the scowl of indignant virtue which rested darkly on the countenance of Mr. Gladstone when he made a sort of speech which was neither fish nor flesh nor red herring, but which was, nevertheless, cognate to some species of his before now. The fact was that this little matter of the Galway contract was one of the incongruities with which the Right Honourable Mr. Disraeli, and he must have been wrathful at finding that by his Government occasioned by the unlucky fact of the Session of 1859. Who can estimate the mortifications which Mr. Gladstone has endured this Session, during which he has been obliged to submit to so many compromises of his financial policy as would have made any weight he sat on the Treasury bench in an attitude literally crumpled and crushed, looking by the end of the Session after a good many of the Budget items so moist and malefic to the floating adornments of the gentler sex. The cause was that Lord Palmerston had again thrown one of his cherished measures in the Lords' House, and, having done so, came into the Peers' seat in the Commons, and plonted lovingly over the discomfiture of his opponents. Of the Right Honourable gentleman it is not to think it is his business to control, in virtue of his office as Comptroller of the Household, the manners which we know Lord Palmerston, of a sincere, so it is not surprising that he should endeavour to find something to do in connection with his department.

Talking of the House of Commons, it is reminded that a little sensation was created in that assembly by the appearance of Lord Clyde on the occasion of the Budget night—not a sensation of the Commissariat or in India, in the course of which he spoke a few sensible, practical sentences in his usual, but brilliant, easy embarrassment, and he is the hero in one having authority. Having seen Sir Colin and gallant Lord a few days only before his departure for India, under circumstances which afforded every opportunity for the discussion of his personal appearance in reference to his "physique," we are enabled to say that his service in India has not affected his health in the slightest degree, that he looks as fair, and embrowned his complexion; but his figure is still erect, and his step as light and active as that of a man of only two-thirds of his years. The cheering which was raised by the House on his entrance, but in that old soldier, who has vindicated his claim to be ranked as a General, is a fact of the time.

The ordinary course of the business which has been going on in Parliament has been of a character which we have had to refer incidentally chiefly personal, which have occurred here and there. It would be unjust not to allude to a remarkable exhibition of spirit displayed by the Attorney-General for Ireland in the course of Mr. Bright's bill, and he stated, in a very small man, with a very slight figure, usually very quiet in his way, and remarkably unobtrusive in his manner, the explication of a matter not much in consonance with his physical development. Mr. Bright's bill for the Representation of Ireland Bill in that stuck on the system of Irish parsonage which was peculiarly irritating, and, as it was put by Mr. Bright, it was exposed to be blunted and noise, but with a peculiarly cold and cutting irony. Up jumped Mr. Deasy, and, inwardly suggesting a rush by a spirited batman on a lofty cavalry charger like a rocket, hissing and fizzing, he plunged into his antagonist, and, having wriggled and poked about him with immense energy and considerable success, he was at last seen to fall that was absolutely overwhelming. The fun of the thing was that, having been so much in the air, he did not get calm till night, but went in for a defence of the Peace Preservation Ireland Bill in that same Greek-fire sort of fashion, astonishing the recalcitrant Irish members, and probably laying up for the Irish Secretary a store of comparative quiet at least during the present Session. It is pretty certain that they have heard to that their Attorney-General can be dangerous when he is excited to action.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Bright has closed his career for this Session under a sense of discomfiture. That hon. gentleman took occasion to bring the privilege question in dispute between the Lords and the Commons once more on the tapis, and he did so in a very earnest, analytical speech, which, on the whole, did not seem calculated of itself to excite the towering passion into which Lord Palmerston got in his reply, and which caused him to administer something very like a severe castigation to Mr. Bright, who received it with unwonted meekness and downcastedness. It was afterwards found out that there were many adroit, outside, causes which encouraged the Premier to take the opportunity of exaggerated line which he adopted. Certain it is that, although the Lords have again, indirectly, ventured on asserting the principle of their co-ordinate authority with the Commons on matters of finance, the question of privilege has received its quietus for this year. Even the metropolitan member who has been nicknamed Lord Whitboy, and who, by virtue of his peculiar advantages as an Irishman, endeavoured to tack the repeal of the excise duty on paper on to the bill imposing new duties, and against which he failed at this period to the election of Marylebone, and resigned has pet stepping-stone to a little very prominent. At any rate, up to the time of this present writing, Mr. Bright has not reappeared in the House. Notwithstanding his repeated demands for the production of the Indian budget, he was not present on the night when Sir Charles Wood declared that it was the policy to a House of twenty-five members, with the front Opposition bench entirely deserted, to bring down the Indian budget in order to give Sir Charles a figure on which to fix his eye—a great assistance in speechmaking—and though Lord Stanley was not present at the beginning of the evening, he evaporated in a very short time beneath the eccentric heat of Sir Charles Wood's eloquence, probably assisted by the numerous cups of tea and coffee which this hon. gentleman purchases when he puts figures together. In fact, on that evening the catastrophe of the "Thirty Minutes' Adjournment" was reached by half a minute, when some officials came in just in time to enable the Speaker to count three members without the process of which at that hour an adjournment is imperative. Mr. Disraeli has disappeared; and, unless he is concocting a summary of the Session—which he will have to deliver to the Government assembled—he will probably be seen no more this year.

The Speaker has issued his usual invitation to the officers of the House. It is rumoured that the Ministerial whitebait dinner is fixed for a certain day, the little fish in question kindly postponing their appearance for the sake of the convenience of the noble Lord Mayor's Government; and therefore all things are culminating towards the vanishing point of the Session.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Census (Scotland) Bill and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Poor Removal Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Commission Bill, and the Emperors Forces (India) Bill, passed through Committee; as did the Poor Law Continuance Bill, the Inclosure Commissioners Supplemental Bill, and the India Stock Transfer Bill.

CAPTAIN OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for correspondence commencing November, 1859, between Captains on the reserve list of the Corps of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen at Arms and the Lord Steward of the Household, to whom, he believed, justice had not been done by the new regulations which had been made. Those officers who, like himself, had retired after sixty years of age a retiring allowance of 18s. a day. The Duke of Newcastle said that correspondence would be laid before the House previous to participate in it.—Lord CREMORNE stated that he had been requested by his colleagues to say that they would not oppose the Bill, but that it had not in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty, and he would, therefore, move the second reading of the Bill this day six months. The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for that day six months.

RETIRING PENSIONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for correspondence concerning November, 1859, between Captains on the reserve list of the Corps of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen at Arms and the Lord Steward of the Household, to whom, he believed, justice had not been done by the new regulations which had been made. Those officers who, like himself, had retired after sixty years of age a retiring allowance of 18s. a day. The Duke of Newcastle said that correspondence would be laid before the House previous to participate in it.—Lord CREMORNE stated that he had been requested by his colleagues to say that they would not oppose the Bill, but that it had not in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty, and he would, therefore, move the second reading of the Bill this day six months. The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for that day six months.

CAPTAINS ON THE RESERVE LIST.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for correspondence commencing November, 1859, between Captains on the reserve list of the Corps of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen at Arms and the Lord Steward of the Household, to whom, he believed, justice had not been done by the new regulations which had been made. Those officers who, like himself, had retired after sixty years of age a retiring allowance of 18s. a day. The Duke of Newcastle said that correspondence would be laid before the House previous to participate in it.—Lord CREMORNE stated that he had been requested by his colleagues to say that they would not oppose the Bill, but that it had not in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty, and he would, therefore, move the second reading of the Bill this day six months. The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for that day six months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Macdonogh's bill to confer certain rights on and for the borough of Sligo, in the room of the Right Hon. J. A. Wynne, retired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the Committee of the whole House,

Mr. C. WOOD, in moving the resolution that it is expedient to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the present year, explained that the Budget which he had to make a statement of the finances of India, Mr. Wilson had inaugurated new and measures of taxation, all the provisions of which, with the single finance accounts were on the table of the House. The deficit of the two years 1858-59 and 1859-60 was £8,000,000, which he proposed to meet by half a made in August last, and amounted to £4,168,980. The expenditure for the present year was estimated at £43,861,000, leaving a surplus of £2,000,000, during a deficit of £8,000,000. The estimate of expenditure for the coming year was £44,000,000, and the estimated receipts, on the present scale of £47,000,000. The military expenditure was estimated at £15,270,000, from which, if the Sepoy Army Commission saved, say £1,000,000, there would be for military expenditure. It was not possible to make any considerable reduction in the civil charges, which, in 1857-58, before the mutiny had been already proposed. In the last two years there had been a reduction in military expenditure of £6,000,000, in civil expenditure of £1,000,000, and also in the interest on the debt, which was an amount of £4,461,000, on a sum of £91,781,000. The debt now stood at £100,000,000, leaving by half a which was now £872,000, and no further reduction would be made in that item. Since 1857-58 there had been a deficit of £8,000,000, and a loss of taxes of £11,000,000, while the revenue had increased since then by £4,000,000, and the expenditure by £7,000,000. The estimated deficit for 1859-60 was £8,000,000, a deficit for the year ending 1861, if no new taxes were imposed, would be £12,000,000. Since 1857-58 there was due to the Bank of England and for open loans. Then recourse must be had to new taxes, and no income tax was at present in force in India. Mr. Wilson had, after much anxious consideration for a year, had been adopted by the Indian Legislative Council. They were taxes which, he believed, would produce their amount without serious difficulty. These taxes, it was estimated, would produce in the present year £3,000,000, and in the next £4,000,000, and not less than £5,000,000 when which was now £872,000, and no further reduction would be made in that item. Since 1857-58 there had been a deficit of £8,000,000, and a loss of taxes of £11,000,000, while the revenue had increased since then by £4,000,000, and the expenditure by £7,000,000. The estimated

The Lord Chancellor observed that the notice given by the noble Earl was premature.

Lord Monteagle deprecated the conduct of the Government in reference to this bill, and thought that a longer notice ought to be given by Earl Granville.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the general impression in the country was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer enacted by means of the Succession Duty bill to enable the public funds, and to make use of the money till he to enabled to dabble in the funds. But this was denied by the friends of the savings banks in connection with the loan that was originally to be granted.

The Duke of Argyll indignantly repelled the charge made against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and declared that the notice given by his noble friend was the result of the determination come to by her Majesty's Ministers at the last Cabinet Council.

The subject then dropped.

The Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the morning sitting the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time and passed—viz., Exeter Turnpike Trusts, Bill; Lunacy Regulation Amendment Act Amendment Bill.

Sir G. Grey expressed his surprise that the new gentlemen-at-arms had not been sworn in, and not made the usual speeches on the occasion of their enlistment with the sheep, which the Pope was going on in Ireland. All he would say was that he behaved himself in a manner that put to all shame the noble Lord, who he hoped would be ashamed of himself.

Lord Palmerston said the Government were not aware that any such enlistment was going on as that referred to by the hon. gentleman. As to Mr. Hennessy, he subject was one of great difficulty in Ireland, as the hon. member was aware, in the case of the recent enlistments in India. They were going out the Pope, and he hoped the parties engaged in it were going out for the purpose of assisting in the making of railroads, which, no doubt, the old nun stood much in need of. The law must be so necessary that the enlistment should take place in this country to constitute an offence. He might probably regret to be informed concerning the enlistments that they might probably evade the law by saying that they were going out to the country to which they were doing (Laughter). As the matter now stood, he could not, from what he had seen, discern, because such a step would be an act of desertion.

Lord Palmerston said he knew of no such enlistment as that alleged. The noble Lord Mr. V. Scully said, of course, they were bound to assume that the noble Lord knew what he was talking about, and therefore applies. He (Mr. Scully) thought extraordinary that in the subscription-list got up for the relief of the Vincentian Fathers who were murdered in the first two names were those of Viscountess Palmerston and Mrs. Gladstone.

The subject then dropped.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were agreed to, amongst which was £272,000 for the Irish national education system.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

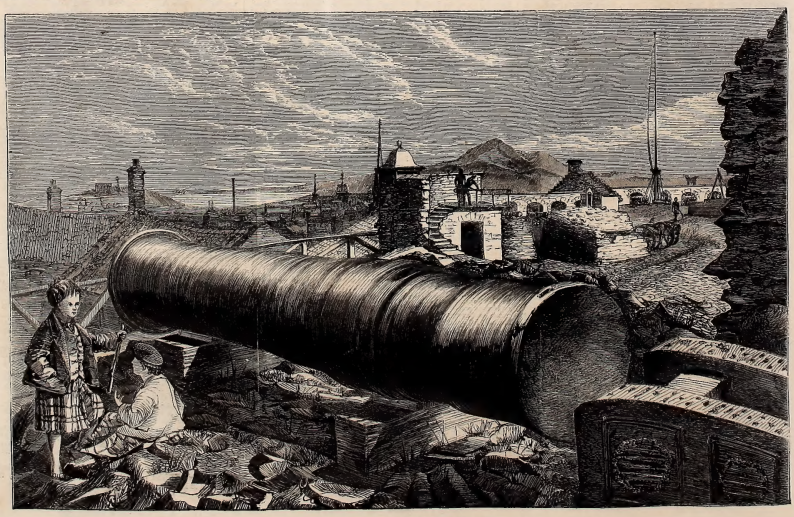
Lady Byron's Will.—The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Anne Isabella, late Baroness Noel and Baroness Wentworth, of Kirby Hall, Ripon, and Ockham, Surrey, both in the county of Surrey, and Lovelace, Surrey, which is entitled to the said late, to the said late, to the said late,



INTERIOR OF THE SOLDIERS' THEATRE AT MOURMELON-LE-GRAND, CHALONS CAMP.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BEAUCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 161.

MONS MEG.

THIS gigantic piece of artillery in Edinburgh Castle one tradition avers to have been cast at Mons, in Flanders, and another in the Isle of Thrave. Recent research has, it seems, shown that the latter tradition is alone entitled to credit. "The gun was constructed (so *Black's Guide to Edinburgh* informs us) by Scottish artisans, by command of James II. of Scotland, and called Mollance, or Mons, after the blacksmith who cast it, and Meg after his wife, whose voice is said to have rivalled that of her namesake. The proper maintenance of Meg (the gun, not the wife) is a frequent item in the public accounts of olden time, in which charges are made for grease to grease her mouth withal



"MONS MEG," EDINBURGH CASTLE.



CAVALRY QUARTERS AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BEAUCÉ.



QUARTERS FOR INFANTRY AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BEAUCÉ.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 161.

(to increase the loudness of the report), ribbons to deck her carriage, and pipes to play before her when going on warlike service."

The following particulars relating to Meg are from "Chambers' Gazetteer of Scotland":—"In March, 1828, an addition was made to the curiosities of the Castle by the restoration of a very ancient piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, which had been removed from the fortress in 1754. This gun, which is composed of long bars of lead iron, hooped together by a close series of rings, measuring twenty inches in the bore, is supposed to have been fabricated under the auspices of James III., who, in 1489, employed it at the siege of Norham Castle, on the border of England. It was rent in 1682 when firing a salute to James, Duke of York; and, though now quite useless, it is still held in high estimation by the Scotch, as a curious relic of the taste of one of their ancient and favourite princes."

The balls for Meg, at the castle, are made of Galloway granite, a strong presumptive proof that the gun is of Galloway origin. In circumference at the breech, and solid, Meg measures 16 ft. 9 in.

Mons Meg is 13 feet 4½ inches long: 6 feet 2½ inches in circumference at the breech, and 2 feet 1 inch in diameter at the muzzle: the bore being 20 inches in diameter. There is an iron plate 6½ inches thick at the back. The bore expands at the muzzle, seems to be 21 inches wide by 1 inch thick. These are overlaid by rings the whole extent of the gun, the rings being 3 inches broad by 3½ inches thick. There are two handles, making a fissure 6½ inches wide, 3½ inches deep, and 4 feet round the gun.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—Nearly the only theatrical news of the week consists of the fact that this theatre has been opened for benefits and a summer season. Mrs. H. Marston, Mrs. Hickson, and others have appeared in "The School for Scandal." "The Rivals" and "The Lady of Lyons" are to follow. Mary Sullivan is announced for twelve nights' performances. Mr. Planché's "Fortunio" has been the afterpiece, and afforded opportunity for Mr. Joseph Robins to exhibit, in the part of the *Engineer*, his extraordinary burlesque powers. On Thursday "The Serpent's Opera" was performed, Miss Clara St. Casa appearing in the heroine to great advantage.

NEW ADELPHI.—The reconstitution of "Janet Pride" has proved a great success. It serves to illustrate more and more the Adelphi extremely artistic talent. It is with pleasure we observe that the benefit of Mr. William Smith, the stage-manager, will take place next Thursday.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS QUADRILLES; for two performers on the Pianoforte. Composed by MARY ARLING. Jewell.

THE SCOTTISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. Arranged by H. KIRKPATRICK. Edinburgh: Paterson and Sons.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE GALOP. Composed by J. R. TUTTON. Addison, Hollier, and Co.

THE RIFLE GREY. A New Volunteer Song. The words by CARL C. E. SEALY. The music by the popular air "R. ROY PATRICK."

Edinburgh: Paterson and Sons.

OUR DEFENDERS. March, by LEON KERMESCH. Smith and Co.

AIM, BOYS, AND FIRE. A Rifle Recruiting Call. Song, with Chorus, composed by MAURICE COBHAM. Wessel and Co.

In all ages and countries martial music has been a concession of patriotism and martial feeling. In times of public excitement, when a brave people have been roused to arm themselves in defence of their country, the influence of their national music has been most powerful, and has been animated by the general spirit, and the song, the march, the warlike dance, have been the means resorted to for the public safety. Such is the case at the present time. The public mind is full of energy and resolution—sentiments which every notes full vent to in music and in publications to which such a state of things gives rise are numberless; and it is from a vast multitude that we have selected the few pieces at the head of this article, as having found them well worthy of special notice.

"The British Volunteer Rifle Quadrilles," though composed by a lady, are not only gay as dance music should always be, but have a great deal of martial fire. They are, moreover, written in a musician-like style, and are arranged for two performers on the pianoforte as follows and accessory to their harmonies. The only criticism which they suggest is that the beginning of the first part and the trio are different keys—an infringement of a rule generally observed, and undoubtedly founded on a principle of taste.

"The Scottish Rifle Volunteer Quadrilles" consist of popular Scotch melodies, appropriate in character and expression, and arranged in the quadrille form, very effectively and happily.

In regard to "The London Rifle Brigade Galop," the runs of its composer (Mr. Tutton), so long and favourably known to the public, is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. It is, indeed, a spirited and admirable little piece, which will not only please the popular ear but will also gratify the musician; for, without displaying any great difficulty which belongs to this class of music, it contains (particularly to the "coda") a few bold and original characteristic passages, worthy of the hand of a master.

"The Rifle Grey" is the fine old northern air, "The Keel Row," with very animated words by Captain Shand, of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. The verses are bold and joyous, as such songs ought to be, and are admirably fitted to heighten the spirit of a volunteer exercivial meeting.

Herr Kermesch's march, "Our Defenders," is a fine, yet simple, strain of martial music, which must have a great effect when played by a military band, for which any competent bandmaster can easily arrange it.

"The Rifle Recruiting Call," as we are informed by the titlepage, was "written for the band of the 1st Regiment of Middlesex, or the grand military bazaar of Edinburgh. It is a song for a single voice, with a chorus of voices in harmony of four parts. The music is lively, and the words (which are by Alexander Maclagan) are animated and inspiring.

ARCHERY.—The Cheshire Bowmen met in the park of Arley Hall on Wednesday week, through the kindness of R. A. Warburton, Esq., whose lady was the patroness and Sir E. M. De Capell Brooke the president of the day. The inauspicious state of the morning prevented the assembling of a large number of spectators, but the presence of the ladies and gentlemen of the district was sufficient to fully bustle and gentlemen to assemble at the target of the day. The ground was admirably adapted for the purpose, and the lady patroness was the first to place in the bullseye of Mrs. T. Kemp for the greatest score, who made also the most central hit, though given to the leader of the opposite side, Miss M. Cowper; in the second round the highest number of gods: to Miss M. Clowes for the most improved score on that of any lady-shooter at the last meeting; a great round, by the way, which the gracious score amongst the gentlemen shooters: to Mr. Bower for the next scoring gold and silver laced arrows respectively, and to Mr. Kemp for the highest number of golds. The day's gay proceedings were closed with a dance in one of the rooms of the noble mansion. The annual autumnal meeting of the County Dublin Archery Club was held last week, in the pleasure-grounds of Sandymount, on the property of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and adjacent to the ancient Castle of Monkstown. The shooting did not terminate until nearly after six o'clock, and then only for the day. The challenge prize and the first prize were won by Mrs. Macnamara, with a score of 81 points, and 9 hits. The second prize was won by Miss Macnamara, with a score of 242, and 34 hits. Miss Bethem and Miss E. Copland were in the field for striking the gold in the centre of the target, each having made four hits. Miss Garrett won the fourth prize for the best score—viz., 200 hits; and a second prize for the greatest number of target was awarded to Mrs. Gibbert. The first of the gentlemen's prizes was won by Captain Bethem, with 252 points and 34 hits; the second by Mr. De Burgh, with 228 score and 36 hits; the third prize, for most gold hits, was a tie between Mr. W. Rotherham and Mr. R. Copland, with 4 each; prize for most central gold hit, Mr. H. W. Archer; and the wooden noggin, for whole hits, was awarded to Mr. E. Rotherham. At the conclusion of the shooting the archers and visitors, to the number of 300, were entertained at a splendid déjeuner, provided at the joint expense of the committee; and in the evening there was dancing.

A CLUB SUPPER.—It came out during the hearing of a case in the *Lord Mayor's Court* last Saturday that thirty-three members of the "Social Club," consisting of barristers, officers, merchants, and gentlemen, commenced an eight-per thirty-eight-crown bowls of punch, in addition to considerable quantities of wine, liqueurs, and spirits.

Gold chains and valuable jewellery, worth more than £300, were stolen on Wednesday morning from the shop-window of Mr. Myers, Pentonville-crescent.

THE FIRST TRACTION-ENGINE FOR COMMON ROADS IN IRELAND.—The traction-engine, on Boydell's principle, which was made at the beginning of this year by Messrs. T. Bollaert and Co., of Eagle Foundry, Manchester, has arrived at its destination, and has had a satisfactory proof of its capabilities. The ascent from Mask to the city of Petropolis, 340 feet high, in a length of eight miles, was achieved successfully, and the steepest angles in the road were turned with ease and precision.—Successful experiments were made with the engine in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and other engines intended for Brazil. The engine, working twenty-five tons, and the trucks of the same weight, started to it, working up a gradient of one foot in nine of the park and the road paths without leaving a deeper track than that of a coal-waggon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

IN the House of Commons, on Monday evening, a resolution was passed granting power to the Secretary of State for India to raise a loan of £8,000,000. Considering that the return will not be raised under £10 per cent, it is absolutely required, considerable future loans will be necessary. In the National Debt Office, on Tuesday, the loan has not exceeded 3 per cent; but, evidently, all persons are looking forward with much uneasiness to the continued operation of political matters on the Continent. The result is that every investment market is affected in Consols; but, on the other hand, sales have not increased to any extent.

The exports of bullion, partly to pay for foreign corn—the importations of which are on a most liberal scale, and not in excess of our requirements—and of which are as follows: the whole of our imports of gold are purchased for the mother country, and remain behind the specie in circulation. The exports of silver are principally to meet high rates in India, and are not likely to be considerably increased, every way long period of bullion to purchase silver and to meet that, consequently, for some time hence, there will be no additions to the stock of silver. The Governor of the Bank of England communicates with bankers generally, as well as the purely discount houses, have, for the most part, agreed to take the rate of 3 per cent for paper, at sixty days, which is considered moderately low with the present prospect before us. The current rates are as under:—

	Per cent.
Three months' bills	3 to 3½
Three months' bankers' acceptances	3½ to 4
Six months' bills	3½ to 4

The last return of the Bank of France shows an increase in the stock of bullion of about one million sterling. In other respects the return shows a considerable change in them. On the contrary, generally, money is to be had, as follows:—

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.
Amsterdam	3½	3
Antwerp	4	3½
Frankfort	3½	3
Hamburg	No bank rate	3
Paris	3	2½
Berlin	4	3 to 3½
Vienna	5	4 to 4½

In the Stock Exchange money on Government Securities is offering at 5 per cent, and the rate ruling for the best commercial bills is from 6 to 7 per cent, and the rate ruling for the best commercial bills is from 6 to 7 per cent, with seven days' notice, is 4½.

Letters from Alexandria state that the Government of Egypt have contracted a loan in Paris for £300,000, at 6 per cent.

Several additional companies have commenced this week; but, for the most part, their prospectuses are small. These or few new companies have been announced, the principal feature of which appears to be speculation.

The Australian Agricultural Company has declared a dividend of £2 10s. per share for the year 1859, and £1 per share for the first half of the present year.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been very moderate. Ocean Marine Insurance have been done at 2½ to 2¾ prem.; Overend and Gurney, Limited, 8½ to 11-16 prem.; Crystal Palace Debentures, 2-16 to 3-16 prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 5 to 6 dis.; Lisbon Coal, 1 to 1½ prem.; Bank of Australasia, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Bank of Egypt, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Livingston, par to ¼ prem.

In Mexicans, the transactions were steady in price; but the dealings in them were trifling. Realized and New Three per Cents were done at 21½ ½; Consols, New Annuities, and Reduced, 93¼ ¾; Ditto, Bonus, 1860, 93¼ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 1 to 3 prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 1860, 1 prem.; Ditto, Long Annuities, 1885, 3 to 3½ dis.; India Stock, 218 to 220; Ditto, Bonds, 1 to 2 prem.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1861, 101 to 102; Ditto, Three per Cents Reduced, 91 to 93; Ditto, New Three per Cents, 91¼ to 93; Consols

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NOTICE.—Mr. WILKIE COLLINS'S WOMAN IN WHITE may be obtained this day, complete in 3 vols., at all Libraries. Also, on all Bookstalls, the Half-way Stations, No. 1, monthly, price 2s. 6d., of ILL FATED LIVES, a Tale of the Unknown, by the Author of "The Long Dreamless Sleep."
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AT a MEETING of the COALMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, held at the George Hotel, Nottingham, July 14, Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P., in the handsomest manner, moved the following resolution:—"That the Coalmasters' Association, in the case of the Editor of the Nottingham Journal, Mr. Sutton, Sad-ley Jobbery, having been read,
Resolved unanimously—
"That the Coalmasters, having the humane impressions of the case brought before them by Mr. Sutton, in Mr. Potter for the promotion and encouragement of any part that is to be taken by the Coalmasters, and that Messrs. Cox and Co., the Bankers of the Company and ability they have displayed."
J. SALMON, Chairman.

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see that you get it,
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"The times of a thousand towers,
Smiles from them while they weep."
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BLIGHTS, Mildew, Bedbugs.—GISHURST COMPOUND, patented for preventing, destroying, and curing the above. Sold by Gishurst's Chemists. "Cottage Gardener" and "Field" say, "Gishurst Compound is the best." Gishurst's Compound for Rats; kills them in the open air. Sold by Gishurst's Chemists and Ironmongers. Depôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.



COPPER MINE OR QUARRY, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. A. ANDREWS.

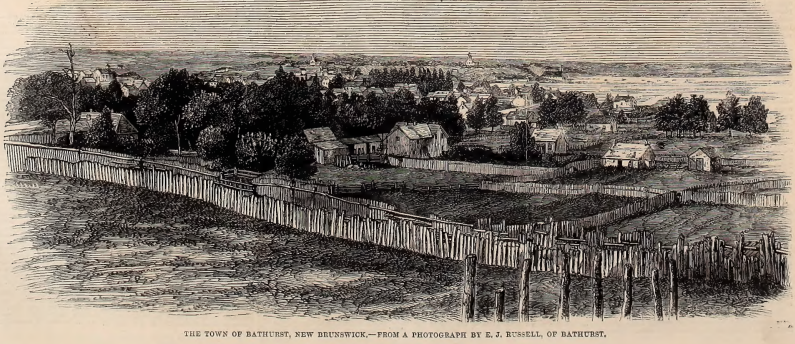
THE COPPER-MINE NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE commercial part of the community who reside in Montreal and the neighbourhood have lately been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the discovery of an immense deposit of copper ore in the hillside near the village of Acton, Canada East, a small place, situated on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, about forty miles from Montreal, between that place and Richmond junction. Not only the inhabitants of this part of Canada, but many persons from the United States, daily visit the spot. Excursion-trains run from Montreal expressly to visit the mines; and, as the proprietor makes a charge for admission to the mine, he is likely to make a rich harvest of gold and silver, as well as of copper, by his discovery.

The approach to the mine is through a wood of the ordinary character, about half a mile of which having been passed through, the visitor arrives at a wicket gate, where a fee is demanded for liberty to inspect the works. Entering the inclosure, an extraordinary scene presents itself. The face of a considerable hill has been laid open, and what appears a large stone quarry is being worked by about a hundred men, who are continually blasting with gunpowder, and using all the ordinary means for getting out blocks of dark grey stone, which, on a closer examination, will be found to be good rich copper ore. Two or three quarries have been opened on the side of the hill, and a shaft has been sunk to a considerable depth; and, so far as the search has been made at present, the whole mass of the hill appears to be of the same valuable material. The largest quarry now open is about eighty feet long by sixty wide and thirty deep, measuring from the highest part of the hill excavated. The overburden is a yellow loamy sand, about eight feet thick, immediately under which is the metal-bearing rock. The upper part of the formation is much cracked and dislocated, and quartz dykes intersect the hill in several places. The surface of the ground is ordinary forest. At the excavation the roots of the trees can be seen penetrating through the loam into the cracks and fissures of the rock which carries the metal. The yield of copper is eleven tons of ore, carrying 20 per cent of copper, for every cubic fathom of rock excavated.

BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE town of Bathurst, New Brunswick, is situated on the south side of the Bay Chaleur, at the head of a basin formed by the confluence of the Grand Nipisiguit, Middle Nipisiguit, and Tetagouche Rivers. Its exports are lumber and fish; the chief establishment of the former is that of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin, and Co., who ship immense quantities of timber and deals to the British and other markets. Their saw-mill is considered the largest and best arranged in the province. Of the latter Messrs. Levy and Samuel, and Messrs. Underwood and Co. (Boston), export annually upwards of 50,000 cases of preserved salmon. These firms employ numbers of the French settlers of the coast in the catch of this fine fish. They have likewise establishments on the Miramichi and Richibucto Rivers similarly engaged. The Nipisiguit—or River of Troubled Waters, which is the Indian signification—is the favourite resort and spawning-ground of the salmon. As a river for fly-fishing it probably has no equal. It takes its rise among the lakes, 100 miles in the interior of the country; and, after traversing about 80 miles over a very rugged bottom of ledges and rocks, forming falls and rapids, at very short distances apart, it is precipitated over a mass of rugged granite. This is known as the Grand Falls. It is a very romantic cascade, or series of cascades, as it is composed of four distinct pitches. Tourists consider it the most beautiful in North America. In order to reach the foot of the Falls, the adventurer must enter a narrow gauge half a mile distant, through which the water is forced with fearful impetuosity. The light bark canoe, on the bottom of which the traveller is seated, requires the utmost exertions of two powerful Indians to pull it. Even with this force it will remain for seconds quivering on some surging rapid, the water defying further progress. At some seasons, when the river is high, it is impossible to get within hundreds of feet of the Falls. On each side of this gauge the rocks are perpendicular, rising in height from 200 to 250 feet, appearing as if rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. These falls form an impassable barrier to the salmon. The pools nearest are the favourite casts for the angler in the river. In some of the lowest rocky projections during the season sportsmen may be found from all parts of the



THE TOWN OF BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. J. RUSSELL, OF BATHURST.

world engaged in the "gentle art." Twenty and thirty fish have been killed by a single rod during a morning's fishing in these pools, the average weight about 15lb. Lower down the river is the Chain of Rocks, a very picturesque rapid, or succession of small pitches—the range of the "Middle Landing;" the Pahinaan or Cranberry Rock; the rapid of the Round Rocks; Bushey's Falls; and the Rough Waters, all of which afford excellent fishing. This really romantic stream possesses, Mr. Bouchette assures us, not only attractions for the tourist and angler, but the emigrant likewise. It is settled but five miles above the town. Thousands of acres of excellent land, on each side above the town. Thousands of acres of excellent land, on each side of the river, may be had by the intending settler at the rate of two shillings per acre, which may be either paid in cash, or by labour in the improvement of roads through the settlement, at an equivalent; so that, with the exception of a small fee for surveying the lots purchased, it is comparatively gratis to the settler—compelled to do in the great manufacturing districts of Britain for a scanty pittance, of bearing a yoke from at the end of the year's labour instead of a pauper's allowance after toiling all their best days,—such inducements ought to be sufficient for the seven-days,—such inducements ought to be sufficient for the seven-thousand persons nearly annually to take him away. The proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway now before British capitalists (and which ought to be constructed by a military and engineering point of view) would pass through this portion of the province, if Major Robinson's survey be accepted. This line crosses Tabusintac by the Palmetto.

In the neighbourhood of Bathurst there are, it is supposed, mines of copper. A company has been formed, composed by some American capitalists testing the same. The country in all directions gives indication of mineral wealth, requiring only skill and energetic to develop the treasures now hidden in the bowels of the earth.

THE REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.

The review by her Majesty of Scottish volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, passed off with the utmost success. Nowhere, indeed, in the British dominions could such a field for display be obtained as that which offers to such spectacle than that where the review took place. "Imagine (says the *Edinburgh Courant*) a large natural amphitheatre, in the best sense of the word, of considerable depth, from the level basement of which, sufficiently large for twenty thousand men to march and manœuvre without squeezing or crowding, there rise to the height of eight hundred feet a series of terraces, some bold and precipitous, some gently sloping, and it will be evident that, even if the Park had not been laid off by the hand of nature for the occasion, it could hardly have been better suited for the purpose to which on Tuesday week it was put. Going by the nearest road from the esplanade, you are struck with admiration at the sight which immediately meets you. Here and there on the hill-sides are groups of men and occasionally a number mmbers,' looking down upon you, dispersed in easy groups, or clustering thick as bees on every knoll and eminence, while hillside literally slopes down to the esplanade that cover them. You are baffled in the attempt to calculate the throng, and, with a relief from the sense of responsibility, look beyond the crowd to the highest feet of Salisbury Crags, away to the extreme right your eye rests immediately with pleasure on some military tents where the men are at their ease, busy refreshing themselves in the sunshine, at once gets effect from and gives it to the foreground, dark with the dress of the human figures, as against the sky and the rose. Whither ever all their stretches a noble canopy brilliant with the ever-shifting hues of light and shade. Going by the Queen's Drive, or be so imposing from the lower ground, where the view is of necessity broken and limited, how different it be from the loftier and grander site? There, on the extreme left, the view embraces entire the Royal turrets of Holyrood. Traversing the intervening space, you are attracted by the bright uniforms of field officers and their brigades

A RUN ROUND THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S RECENT VISIT TO IT.

(By our Special Correspondent and our Special Artist.)

THE tendencies of the present phase of civilisation are decidedly military. To whatever side we look, the principle of organisation and discipline appears to be gunpowder, conveyed through the generally convincing medium of gun or cannon more or less rifled. The year 1860 has even found the same martial spirit extending to England, whose inhabitants had for a long period relied for the triumph of their cause upon other means than those "artificially cultivated" in the camp, on the plain, or the round field. With the arming now considered necessary, the use and practice of arms are becoming more and more indispensable; but these are not sufficient. In order to render military forces of real service it is requisite also that they should be trained to the hardships of life in the field. To do so properly is to undergo considerable voluntary fatigue and privations if called upon. The camps in England, the camps in France, the camps in Italy, the camps in Prussia, Spain, Russia, Belgium, Asia, and in Africa, even in America, in fact, almost everywhere (for it would be difficult to find a country without one), are sufficiently, or sufficiently nearly, to be able to designate the *ne plus ultra*—have all been established with this view in our century; we must but substitute the high degree of perfection of the French armies in campaign to the manner in which they are annually accustomed to live for a considerable period under canvas, whereby they are rendered at the same time hardier and more healthy than if they were confined to barracks.

The recent visit of the Emperor of the French to the Camp of Châlons—which, both on account of its extent and the number of troops annually assembled there, may be looked upon as the model of all camps, or to say the keystone of most of the others in Europe—induced us to make an excursion into the department of the Marne in company with our Artist, Bennett, of Italian campaigning memory. In the midst of a chilly August shower we made our way in a fiacre to the Northern Railway, where the camp seemed pretty well represented; for in the numerous corridors of the Paris station we encountered a large number of soldiers awaiting their departure by the special destination, or, as they say in picturesque groups on all sides. They did not go by our train, however, which soon started in the midst of a perfect deluge of rain, with a number of waiters vendors vociferating "Figaro" and "Garibaldi," and the usual accompaniment of a crowd attending the getting-up of a train. The line runs rapidly on our way to Chalons, through vine-clad slopes and occasional valleys, richly coloured by the productions of nature at this season, only enjoyed by the natives of Chalons, Chalons-sur-Marne, and Epernay, where we descended, as in duty bound, to take a glass of champagne at the buffet of the latter, at the town of Châlons, where we found a excellent quality and at a cheap price, much to the delight of thirsty travellers, and we, with no doubt, to the advantage of the wine-merchants of the neighbourhood. Shortly before arriving at Epernay we had remarked, on a beautiful height surmounting a perfect forest of vines where the delicious sacred nectar ripens with the genial influences of love, poetry, and military ardour, the splendid château of Boursault, recently built by Count Chandon, whose two younger brothers, the late celebrated Mdme. Cliquot, of A 1 champagne notoriety, as a present to her son-in-law, M. de Mortemart. Another short spin of twenty-one kilometres brought us to the town of Châlons, where whose hospitable walls we took up our abode for the night at an ancient hostelry styled the Hôtel du Cygne. Quite City, as it is commonly termed, with a double-bedded room of the enormous dimensions usually allotted to travellers in the "good old times," we found but a single bed of modern construction, in which the number that can be accommodated rather than the quality of the accommodation is the principal anxiety of the proprietor.

At a very early hour of the following morning we were on foot, and proceeded to the railway connection, which is established close to the camp nearest the head-quarters; for, be it remarked, the camp, although named Châlons, is situated at a distance of some fourteen or fifteen miles from that venerable town. At the same time the new establishment of this new fungus encampment in the arid plains of the Champagne Pouilleuse, as it was called in former days, is not only to be reached by diligence, of foot or on wheels. The Emperor at once expressed his will to the contractor for the line of railway from Châlons to the village of Petit-Mourmelon, from which the immense streams of fents first become visible. The Eastern Railway Company have commenced their work, and the line is now completed in the extraordinarily short space of sixty-two days, much to the delight of the inhabitants of that hitherto desolate part of Europe. However, the camp only commences at this spot, and so we pushed on at once to its real city, the late village of Grand-Mourmelon, as it is now called, distant about half an hour's drive from the Petit-Mourmelon. Of course, greatly extended during the last three years, and is at present quite remarkable for the multitude of its canteens and refreshment-houses, only made use of for the most part during the sojourn of the visitors attracted by the camp during the months of June, July, and August, when is life and bustle, from early morning till very early morning again; hundreds of soldiers, suit down with bags and baskets to the bakers and butchers of the place for supplies; crowds of pedestrians and carriages pass through at a gallop; and loungers of all descriptions, civil and military, pour eastwards on the Sunday—every day, indeed, more or less, at least, possesses the merit of novelty, and, at the same time, a little of everything to be found in the French civilisation. The only hotel in Grand-Mourmelon being full, we were obliged to take up our quarters in a maison meublée of the fragile description above alluded to, the access to our somewhat bellicose being by a ladder and trap-door placed at the back of the temporary pile. Every sound in the house during the noisy night and night hours perfectly audible to every one in it, we were so little satisfied with the accommodation for "sweet repose" that we determined for the rest of our visit to take up our quarters in the camp itself, where we met with an hospitality characteristic of the moral of the officers with whom our Artist had become acquainted during his voyages in the Crimea, in Lombardy, and in Italy throughout the Italian campaign.

Before proceeding to describe our Illustrations, we will endeavour to give some idea of the general aspect of the camp. Except at the head-quarters, and in the so-called Infantry Barracks quarter, there is nothing about it to realise the idea usually entertained of a military camp is spoken of. The extent of ground occupied by the camp is so vast, that upwards of seventy thousand men disappear, as it were, in the midst of the immense plain, and there is no crowding whatever, and every regiment has a small district to itself. The tents, around many of which tastefully-laid gardens have been planted, are mostly placed in double lines; and the strictest order is observed within each of these military districts, everything placed at certain distances from the regiments as well when the troops are exercising in front of their encampment as when they are under canvas. Notwithstanding this separation of the different regiments, which is of course highly conducive to their health, there is no want of picturesque animation in the camp: the constant neighing of horses, the beating of drums, the occasional music of troops at exercise, the passage of military waggons on their way to the artillery park, and the rolling stock of various descriptions for this large mass of soldiers, and the troops of horses being taken to water, afford a succession of interesting attractions to civilians, rendered still more pleasant by the absence of anything like crowding or confusion. Only once did we have to complain of an excess of sound, and this was during a storm in front of the Zouave quarters, where the Ecole des Tambours, near the quarters of the 7th Chasseurs, in which the practising of drums by hundreds at a time produced a most mendiously noisy but headache-producing harmony. The greatest difficulty in a camp of so great an extent is experienced by persons who may have to go from one to the quarters of another regiment; for, although from eighty to one hundred thousand men muster from time to time in front of the Emperor's tent, the distance, it is in such occasions quite impossible to communicate with individuals; and it is no pleasant information to be told that the quarters of the regiment after which you inquire are some five or six miles further on to the right or the left, as the case may be. In consequence of its great expanse in each division of the camp there has been erected a wooden tower of observation overlooking a large portion of the vast plain. At night the summits of these towers are illuminated to indicate the lines of tents. One of them is shown in our Engraving of a part of the cavalry quarters.

During the second week of the present month the camp was enlivened by the visit of the Emperor, who generally passes some weeks of the autumn at the head-quarters every year. His Majesty paid this special visit for the purpose of bidding adieu to the troops leaving for the Syrian expedition. More than ever has the air of "Partant pour la Syrie" become a favourite with the French soldiery, and it is now constantly sung and played by them. The Grand Duke of Baden also arrived at the camp shortly after the Emperor; and on the 9th instant the little Prince Imperial went to join his august father, to be present at the grand review of grand manœuvres ordered on that occasion by his Majesty by all the soldiers under the command of the Duke of Magenta. The Imperial Prince followed the movements in an open carriage by the side of his father. The Emperor, on this plain, or evolutions his Imperial Highness mounted his pony and passed in front of the troops, who received him with the loudest acclamations.

Owing to the great extent of the camp, we found it no easy matter to select points for illustration. The designs of our Artist, all made on the spot, will, however, give a tolerable idea of the most striking features represented in our Engravings, which we will endeavour to describe as briefly as possible.

THE CAVALRY QUARTERS.

The encampment of a regiment of Hussars forms the subject of our illustration of the Cavalry Quarters, and it presents on the whole once of a street inhabited by an equal number of human and equine beings, only the former are accommodated with a tented covering, while the latter are only protected by the canopy of heaven. Fortunately they are of the hardy Arab race, light and enduring, undergoing the inconveniences of the weather with little injury to their masters, who are, moreover, uniformly kind to their steeds. Nothing can be more picturesque than the different attitudes of these graceful horses, some lying down on their straw litter, or lazily nibbling from off the ground. The rows of tents, each of which is adapted for eight troopers, are also arranged about twenty-five feet apart, and this further extremity is one of the towers of observation mentioned above, outside the camp, and which is occupied by an officer of sentinels, some mending articles of apparel, others furbishing up accoutrements, while frequent recourse was had to the pails of blacking and brushes to keep the leather in order. The regimental band was likewise at work under and around the tents was so varied as to render it difficult to believe that only the men belonged to the regiment; and in this case and liberty appears to be looked upon by the soldiers as one of the greatest charms of camp life.

THE INFANTRY BARRACKS.

It must not be supposed that the barracks here represented are for all the infantry, which is for the most part under canvas. The accommodation afforded by the Infantry Barracks, which are, and are usually occupied by the Imperial Guard when it is present at the camp for the autumn manœuvres, is very limited. Numerous additions to the building serve for exercising-grounds, and in one of them some soldiers of the line in undress uniform are seen going through their performance under the eye of their sergeant. The accommodation in the infantry barracks, arranged as streets, is being increased, and they will probably afford shelter to the winter quarters for the accommodation of several regiments of infantry.

INTERIOR OF THE SOLDIERS' THEATRE AT MOURMELON-LE-GRAND.

In our second Illustration page of the present number we have given an invitation to visit the (new) military theatre, situated in the Tivoli Gardens, which are in a hollow alongside the high street. This theatre, built in the form of a Roman amphitheatre, and open at the top of upwards of 4,000, was opened as a private speculation in 1857, during the time that the camp was formed there for the reception of soldiers used to send up to the camp six hundred free admissions for the common soldiers every time there was a performance. The granting of the free admissions for admission to go to the theatre was found to exercise such a powerful influence on the conduct of the troops that the length the privilege was suspended, and only restored, after a short interval, by the Emperor, upon the theatre being placed under the direction of the camp, and now allows the proprietor 6000f. a month for the camp, and now allows the proprietor 6000f. a month for the camp, and now allows the proprietor 6000f. a month for

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE, AND THE NEW PRESIDENT.

THE REV. W. WOOD STAMP.

THE annual meeting of Wesleyan ministers, known as the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, which was this year held in London, closed on Saturday last; and, the Conference journals having been signed, the ministers in attendance (more than four hundred) departed to their several allotted spheres of ministerial labour. The business comprised, beside the discussion of various interesting proposals afterwards referred to various committees, the reappointment of the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., and the Rev. G. Wilson, as the connectional editors, and of the Rev. J. Mason as the book steward; the presentation of the thanks of the Conference to Dr. Etheridge, of Ireland, for his "Life of Dr. Coke;" the review of a tabulated statement of the numbers in the society, presented by Mr. Dickin, and showing a large increase; the authorisation of collections all over the world for the purchase of the lease of the venerated City-road Chapel (John Wesley's), which is about to expire; the consideration of a large number of memorials from various circuits (praying for various objects, and one of them from Birmingham, stating the great pain felt by the memorialists on reading the evidence of the Rev. George Osborn and Mr. Perceval Bunting on church rates before the Lords' Committee, which they conceived did not properly represent the feelings of Wesleyans generally, and expressing approval of the principle of non-interference generally adopted by Methodism in political questions, &c.), and the stationings of the preachers.

Considering the large amount of influence exercised by this Conference and, the important results of the decisions at which it arrives, we have thought a Portrait of the President, the Rev. William Wood Stamp, would not be uninteresting to our readers. It is scarcely necessary to remark that to be elected President of the Conference is at the same time a high honour and a heavy responsibility, and it says something for the general opinion of Mr. Stamp's qualifications that he was elected by a majority of eighty-four votes, although the next candidate was the well-known John Rattenbury, of Bristol.

Mr. Stamp was born on the 23rd of May, 1801, in Bradford, Yorkshire, and is the son of the late Rev. John Stamp, forty years a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and for seven years the governor of Woodhouse-grove School, an establishment for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. From his mother, who was the daughter of Mr. John Wood, of Northaven, Beverley, Yorkshire, Mr. Stamp received that sort of training best fitted to imbue him with those sentiments which were necessary to make him the fitting representative of the cause of Wesleyan Methodism, and he left her early care to enter the school of which his father was for many years principal, a school, by-the-way, in which many men now holding prominent positions in the world were instructed. After spending some three years and a half at this place Mr. Stamp was removed to pursue his studies for the medical profession, which was the career his father had chosen for him; but during his apprenticeship he became convinced that he had work to do as a preacher, and accordingly communicated his intentions to the Rev. John Gaulter. Like many of the early Wesleyan preachers the scene of his first efforts was a very humble one; it was, indeed, no other than a room in a place near Lincoln's-inn, called "Narrow Hall." This room was occupied by a poor woman who "took in" mangling, and Mr. Stamp has since been heard to say that his first sermon was delivered "to six old women and a mangle." After passing through the usual examinations Mr. Stamp was received by the Conference of 1823 as a probationer, and ordained fully in 1827. His public career has been a highly honourable one; and, uniting a sound and comprehensive judgment to practical habits of business, he soon became the superintendent of a circuit, and had some of the most important Methodist stations intrusted to his care.

It would seem that Mr. Stamp has been particularly successful in originating plans which have ultimately freed various chapels from debts considered almost insurmountable. His peculiar adaptability to business matters, as well as an intimate acquaintance with all the laws and customs of the Wesleyan body, have rendered Mr. Stamp peculiarly eligible for the office of President; and his present physical and mental vigour gives promise of his carrying out its duties with energy and ability. Mr. Stamp has written, beside occasional magazine papers and essays, a History of Methodism in Bradford; and a Memoir of the Rev. John Crabtree, Vicar of Bradford. His literary productions, like his sermons, are rather sound, logical, and distinct, than brilliant, but are indicative of that practical character which has so eminently fitted him for the work he has had to do.

Our Portrait is from a photograph recently taken by Messrs. Eastham and Beeson, of Regent-street, who have been commissioned to take portraits of the principal Wesleyan ministers.

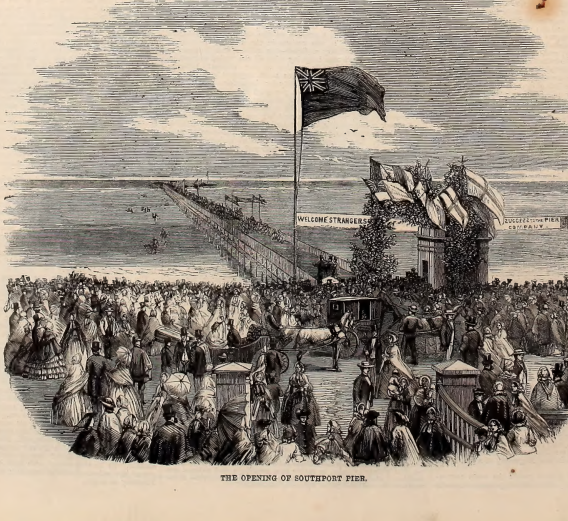


THE REV. WILLIAM WOOD STAMP, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY FOR 1860-61.

SOUTHPORT PIER.

THIS light and elegant pier is erected on the extensive sands at Southport, a watering-place on the Lancashire coast, about thirty-seven miles north-west from Manchester, and twenty miles north of Liverpool. The locality has lately become well known from the interesting experiments with the Whitworth guns having been made there. The salubrity and cleanliness of Southport are now so well appreciated that it is rapidly gaining renown as a fashionable watering-place.

The pier, which was opened with great éclat on the 2nd inst., has been erected by a company, under the Limited Liability Act, from the designs of Mr. James Brunlees, civil engineer of London. The total length is 1200 yards, or nearly three-quarters of a mile, commencing at the middle of the Promenade. The height of the platform from the level of the sands varies from 13 feet at the town end to 22 feet 6 inches at the sea end. The superstructure is supported upon cast-iron columns, three to every pier, each column being cast in three lengths. The bottom lengths, or bearing-piles, were sunk to the necessary depth by a peculiar process, first adopted by Mr. Brunlees in obtaining a foundation for the viaduct over the sands at Morecombe Bay, on the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway. The bottom of the pile being provided with a flat disk eighteen inches in diameter, with a small hole in the centre, a length of two-inch gas tubing was passed down the pile into the sand and the joint made tight. By means of a pipe connected with the water company's mains a pressure of water of 50lb. to the inch was obtained, which forced the sand from under the disk, thereby enabling the pile to sink by its own weight on the pressure being removed. So firm a bearing was obtained that, although severely tested with a load, not the slightest settlement could be detected. Had not the water company's mains been so near at hand a forcing-pump would have been used, as at Morecombe Bay. The superstructure itself is formed by a triple row of lattice girders, of fifty feet span and three feet deep, securely braced and covered with a footway of three-inch planking, open-jointed, to prevent the lodgment of water. The sides are protected by a wrought-iron railing, designed especially to prevent the possibility of accidents to children. A platform, with seats all the sea end, one hundred feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with stairs for descending to the sands at low water, will prove a great acquisition to visitors wishing to encounter the breeze at the elevation of the pier, or the milder air at the lower level of the sands. The work was commenced in the middle of August, 1859, and has been very creditably executed by the contractors, Messrs. W. and J. Galloway, of Manchester.



THE OPENING OF SOUTHPORT PIER.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.



SICILIAN SKIRMISHERS ATTACKING THE ADVANCED POSTS OF THE NEAPOLITANS ON THE LEFT FLANK AT MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

OUR Special Artist in Sicily has forwarded to us, with other Sketches illustrations of two striking incidents in the battle of Melazzo, which are here engraved; and we annex a portion of a very animated account of the battle written by the *Times* correspondent relating to them:—

"The dispositions taken on the Sicilian side were—the left, under the command of Colonel Malarchibi, consisting of two battalions of Tuscans and a battalion of Palermitan recruits, was to advance on the road close to the seashore and go right at the town of Melazzo. The centre, under the orders of Medici, and composed of his first regiment of four battalions, all old troops, some from Lombardy, was to advance by the direct road from Miri; one battalion of the 2nd Regiment was to take the main road to Messina, starting from Corioli, and was to be joined by the battalion from St. Lucia. The centre and right were to unite by the cross road nearest to Melazzo, and then work up their way united towards Melazzo. A body of Sicilians, under Colonel Fabrizi, was to take position on the extreme right at Arcile, so as to oppose any attempt made from Gesso to assist the force at Melazzo. A second line and reserve, the troops arrived with Garibaldi, were placed together with the troops which had come up with Cosenz.

"At dawn the columns started, and by six a.m. the first firing was heard on the left. The open beach gave the advantage to the Neapolitans of employing their artillery on this point more successfully than at any other, and while the column to the left, without artillery, tried to sustain this unequal struggle, the centre found itself likewise in face of the enemy. Leaving the narrow road, inclosed on both sides with garden walls, they penetrated into the gardens on both sides to attack the enemy, whose advanced posts had taken position in some detached houses not far from the point where the first cross road joins the main road of Miri at the hamlet of Le Grazie. The troops belonging to the second expedition, eager to regain the lost time and rival



GARIBALDI CUTTING DOWN THE CAPTAIN OF THE NEAPOLITAN CAVALRY IN THE CHARGE MADE BY THE LATTER NEAR THE BRIDGE OF MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

the victors of Calatafimi and conquerors of Palermo, soon drove the enemy's outposts from the detached houses; but it required considerable exertion to make him leave the cover behind. Invisible to the eye, he fired with deadly aim at our advancing troops, penetrating numbers of them without suffering himself. Frequently the cover was so thick that not even the puffs of smoke were visible; it was the most trying thing to the soldier to fight against this formidable phantom adversary, who seemed inaccessible. Any general disposition became impossible, the men of one company often scarcely seeing those of the next, much less those of another. The road, which at first sight seemed to be the most difficult point, proved easier than the rest, for there, at any rate, one could see the adversary and his movements. The only tactics possible under these circumstances were to push on the road, and thus take in flank and rear some of the nearest cover of copse; and, on the other hand, to make a bold push through the cover, unmindful of losses, to gain the rear of the enemy in front of the road. The heavy losses, and the almost unequal fight entailed on the attacking forces, as well as the necessity to concentrate the whole disposable force, which the nearly could alone execute without being seen, reduced very early the number of the reserve.

Although the whole movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight, finding himself invariably at the point most crowded, and where danger, as it is his wont to do. He was with the centre, which was making its way slowly over and through the thick brushwood, when the news arrived that the left, which overlapped the superior forces of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking half a company of reserve, a battalion then composed of North Italians and Palermitans under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne and several other English officers, he went to the left to stem the advance of the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertions of the officers of the battalion moved the confusion of those young lads, who not only resisted further attacks, but pushed forward towards the guns with which the enemy was sweeping the road. Just as the soldier laid hold of the first limber to drag the guns; an English sailor, lately visited at Paltì, was the first across the wall behind him and the guns were captured, and the same moment the gun was carried off in triumph. Just at the moment when it was disappearing behind the curve in the road, the cry arose of "Cavalry—cavalry!" and confusion. An unsuccessful attempt of Garibaldi and of the officers to overcome this bugbear of young troops; they scented among the guns on one side, and, jumping a ditch on the other, they opened a road to about a dozen bold horsemen of the Chasseurs à Cheval, who, with their Captain at their head, rushed through this breach in time to recapture the gun. Garibaldi had only time to step aside when the horsemen passed, sabring right and left. But they did not last long, for after the first panic the infantry recovered and soon emptied the greater part of their saddles. Cougnet, a Hungarian, and a private tried to make their escape, and would have succeeded but for Garibaldi's personal bravery. He went into the middle of the road, and, having left his revolvers in the holsters when he dismounted, he drew his sword, and placed himself in a position to stop the Captain. The only person with him at the time was Captain Missori, of the Guides, who had likewise on foot, but armed with a revolver. His first shot, wounding the horse of the Neapolitan Captain, brought it on its haunches; Garibaldi seized hold of the bridle, intending to secure the Captain as his prisoner. But the Captain answered to the demand to surrender by a blow with his sword at Garibaldi, and retaliated, while cutting the Neapolitan Captain with one stroke down the face and neck, and pronouncing him dead at his feet. While Garibaldi was thus engaged in this single-handed combat, Captain Missori shot down the Sergeant who came to assist his officer. This one dispatched, he seized hold of the private who had run away, when he, in his retinue, shot him also with another barrel from his revolver."

This brilliant incident, we are told, prevented a little to animate the troops on the left, and they soon came up in a line with the centre,

THE PLACE FOR SUMMER ENJOYMENT.—It is pleasanter to spend the summer in the country than any other place than by the sea. The sea is too glaring in sunshiny weather; the prospects are too extensive. It wearies one's eyes to look without and make out a boat or distant sail across the water. The true locality in which to enjoy the summer time is a richly-wooded country, with lots of hedges, hedgerows, and trees, and not everywhere—mere objects for the most part are near you: and, above all, no grass. It is pleasant to live in a shirt-sleeve state in order to prevent broad brightness, in whose centre you feel as if you were condemned to remain a prisoner, and to watching through the holes in your jacket the sovereign short of a four-in-hand looks so insignificantly small. Give me country-town, the nearest thing to a village that can be found in our modern day, so narrow that the eye without an effort takes in the green hedges and fields at every bird's drive or walk-stage.—*Every Man his own Doctor.*

CHANGE OF AIR IN SICKNESS.—Change, a change of air, is of the very first importance in sickness, as the illness of the country. Everybody must have remarked how a person recovering remains sometimes for weeks in a state of apparent progress, yet with apparently no progress, no matter with him. The change from a ground floor to an up-stairs ward will sometimes be quite sufficient to make the patient feel as if he were across the water. The true locality in which to enjoy the summer time is a richly-wooded country, with lots of hedges, hedgerows, and trees, and not everywhere—mere objects for the most part are near you: and, above all, no grass. It is pleasant to live in a shirt-sleeve state in order to prevent broad brightness, in whose centre you feel as if you were condemned to remain a prisoner, and to watching through the holes in your jacket the sovereign short of a four-in-hand looks so insignificantly small. Give me country-town, the nearest thing to a village that can be found in our modern day, so narrow that the eye without an effort takes in the green hedges and fields at every bird's drive or walk-stage.—*Every Man his own Doctor.*

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M.—The conditions of the Cambridge *Problem Tourney* were published by us in a recent number of this paper.

W. Corbett.—It is impossible to believe that two such games could have been played by correspondents between "strong players." They are evidently the work of quite young hands, and have hardly a single move worthy of attention to mark. Let the contestants arrange another match, and, during its progress, undergo a severe course of study in the openings.

The Sheffield Chess Association will on set in motion a series of four communications from that town, the first being against the game in question being described as a "Match between the Clubs of Cardiff and Bristol," which is not the case, the latter club took no part in the contest. It appears, in fact, that the challenge of the Cardiff club was declined by the Bristol club in consequence of the latter having arranged to play a match with the Bath club, their own representative, it would have been well for the parties who said on the Bristol side to have waited in the first instance.

D.—Cambridge is not positively eligible for an assemblage of chess amateurs, being sadly eccentric from London, and possessing many features of attraction, that there can be little doubt the forthcoming meeting will be a success. Candidates for the honour must enter by the 31st inst.

Rook.—Mr. Staunton is at present resident in Manchester, and has established a column of chess in one of the leading papers of that busy city. He will no doubt be present at the Cambridge meeting.

W. S. PAYNE.—No; I admit of a second solution by 1. E from E 7th to K 8th (K), 2. Kt to Q 6th, mate. 1. Kt to K B 3rd (best) will not do.

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BISHOPMILLAN.—It shall be corrected.

F. G. MARSHALL.—We cannot tell you where the *Philadelphian Daily Evening Bulletin* is filed in London. It ought to be taken in by all the chief chess clubs, and it will be well to urge the matter.

G. S., Melbourne.—A reply shall be forwarded in a few days.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 859.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 8th sq	B takes B	1. Kt to K B sq	Anything
2. K to Q Kt 2nd	Kt takes P	2. B to K 8th	Mates

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 860.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 6th, or (a)	2. Kt to K 5th (dis ch)	K to K 4th
	Kt to K 4th	3. R to Q B 2nd, and wins.	
(a) 1.	K to Q 4th	3. R to K 2nd, and wins.	

PROBLEM No. 861.

By W. S. PAYNE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A brilliant little Game between MR. HARRWITZ and MR. LA ROCHE.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (MR. H.)	BLACK (MR. L. R.)	WHITE (MR. H.)	BLACK (MR. L.R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	(This is ill for us, but unfortunately Black he's a move in arrear, which makes all the difference in the value of the two attacks.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	11. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K B 3rd		12. B takes B	Kt to K 3rd
(The favourite mode of proceeding in the game from this point is to play B to Q Kt 5th.)		13. B takes Kt	P takes B
	Kt to K B 3rd	14. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. B to K B 6th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	16. B to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
(It is obvious that if he had taken the Pawn, White would have replied with P B to Q 3rd, and if B to K 3rd, then Kt to Q Kt 4th, winning.)		17. Q to K R 4th	K to Q sq
		(The termination is very neat. Had Black attempted to prolong the contest, the following moves would have been:—	
7. Castles	Castles	18. P to K 6th	P takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. B takes K B P (ch)	K to K B sq
9. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th	20. P takes Kt	Winning easily.
10. Kt to Q 6th	Kt to Q 5th		

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart Game between MR. KOLISCH and the Hon. MR. COKE, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(*Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.*)

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. M.)	WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11.	P takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. B to K 3rd	K Kt to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. Q R to Q sq	Q to K B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	14. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	15. K R to Q sq	K R to Q sq
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	16. Q to K B 2nd	K to K B sq
7. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	17. Kt takes K P	Q Kt takes Kt
8. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	18. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to K Kt sq
9. B takes B (ch)	P takes B	19. Q R to Q Kt (ch)	Kt takes R
10. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to K B 6th	And mates next move.
11. P to K 6th	Q to K B 2nd		

(Very well played.)

Third Game of the Match between MR. MAUD, MR. K. giving the Q Kt.

(*Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.*)

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. M.)	WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to K 5th	B takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K B 2nd	P to K 6th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. R to K B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	20.	
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	(Instead of this move it appears that he might safely have played P to K 6th.)	
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd		
7. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20.	Kt takes R
8. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	21. B to Q B 4th (ch)	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	22. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q 6th (ch)
10. P to K 5th	P to Q R 3rd	23. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 6th
11. P to Q R 4th	B takes Kt	24. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 4th
12. P takes B	P to Q Kt 5th	25. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 4th
13. Q takes Q B P	Q to Q Kt 2nd	26. Q takes Q	Q takes Q (ch)
14. P to K 6th	P to Q 4th	27. K to Q sq	Q to K B sq
15. B to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd	28. K to K 2nd	And wins.
16. Q to Q R 3rd	Castles at K side		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1162.—LA REGENCE.

White: R at Q Kt 6th, B at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q B 5th and 6th, P at K 4th and Q 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at K 2nd and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1163.—LA REGENCE.

White: R at Q B 3rd, B at Q 3rd, Kt at K R 3rd; P's at K B 4th, K 4th, Q 3rd, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th; P's at K 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has approved of M. Jules Carron as Consul at Edinburgh for the Emperor of the French.

Mr. T. L. Gilbraith is appointed Sheriff Clerk of the county of Stirling.

Captain Mante has been selected to take charge of the graves at Scutari.

Mr. May, engineer, of Great George-street, Westminster, died yesterday week, after only a day's illness.

The Rev. R. Main, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Radcliffe Observer.

News had reached Fernando Po that 15,000 slaves had been shipped from the whole coast during the months of April and May.

Jules Favre, known for his opposition to the French Government, has been elected Honorary Chief of the barristers of Paris.

The Rev. W. Brock, minister of the Baptist Chapel, Bloomsbury, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University.

G. Arnald, Esq., the British Consul at Lagos, died, on board her Majesty's ship *Ariel*, on the 16th of June.

A private in the Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps has been fined 40*s.* and costs for shooting on a Sunday, the New Brighton Sabbath.

Mr. Macdonough was returned for Sligo borough on Wednesday week, the numbers being—Macdonough, 169; Kelly, 9; Somers, 1.

Cramond House, near Edinburgh, at present occupied by R.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, is the seat of C. Craigie Halkett Inglis, Esq.

Some of the French journals announce that a decoration of the Legion of Honour in diamonds is being manufactured, by order of the French Government, for Abd-el-Kader, at a cost of 14,000*f.*

It is stated that the Baron de Chassiron, who served as volunteer through the campaign in Italy, has just left France for Syria, to place himself at the disposal of Abd-el-Kader.

The Viennese Government has just decided that public affairs and justice may be administered in the different provinces of Hungary in the language of the majority of the population in Croatia, as heretofore.

The executors of the late Mr. R. Stephenson have paid the governors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary a legacy of £10,000, bequeathed by the deceased to that institution.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a report issued by the Provisional Board of Health, declaring the port of Malaga to be considered free from cholera.

Prince Edward Leopold has been constituted an archdeaconry of the diocese of Ross, Scotland, by the Queen's letters patent, and Archdeacon Herbert Reed has been appointed its first Archdeacon.

The *Irish Times* and *Telegraph* state that the potato disease is rapidly manifesting itself in South Yorkshire. At least one-tenth of the crop now taken up is affected.

The fourteenth annual show of the Harewood Agricultural Society was held in Harewood Park yesterday week. The total number of entries was about 370, the exhibition being upon the smaller scale.

The foundation-stone of a new Unitarian church was laid last Saturday in Manchester, for the use of the congregation over whom Dr. Priestley was once the pastor.

Birmingham was on Monday morning visited by a heavy storm of rain; all the lower parts of the town were flooded, and a deal of damage was done thereby.

The King of the Belgians, travelling under the name of the Count of Ardennes, has left Brussels for Wiesbaden. His Majesty will be absent a month.

Dr. Ruffs has just been nominated Director of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens founded in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris—an Engraving of which will be given in our next issue.

The *Moniteur* announces that an honorary medal of the first class has been presented to Mr. Jonathan Gurbutt, consular agent of France at Hartlepool, for his services in the late steamboat shipping.

Lieutenant Myers, of the Rifle Brigade, was out shooting on the moor at Sinah, near Southampton, on Monday, when he fell down a precipice to the depth of about 350 feet, and was killed.

It has been resolved to remove the Theological Department of the Queen's College, Birmingham, from its present to the east wing of the College, in Paradise-street.

At Preston, near Manchester, on Monday, a recently-erected portion of the premises occupied by Mr. John Parry suddenly fell in, crushing three of the workpeople to death and severely injuring seven others.

A proposal is about to be established at Poonah for the recreation of European soldiery. Independent of gymnastic exercises, there will be a ground set apart for cricket matches, and a bathing club is likewise to be formed.

A crown of gold, worth 3000 piasters, and represented as of great artistic merit, has been offered to the Spanish Duke de Tetuan (O'Donnell) by the province of Alicant, as an acknowledgment of his political and military services.

At the Liverpool Assizes (Crown Court) Mr. Baron Martin said he had many cases before him, and he would merely call upon the bar for the county palatine, a distinction equivalent to that of Queen's Counsel for the county of Lancaster.

The *Posen Gazette* says:—"An Imperial rescript which has just appeared enacts that the levy for the army which was to have taken place in Russian Poland in the autumn is cancelled this year. This will be the first time that there has been no levy."

A testimonial, consisting of a splendid shield, was presented to Lord Chaston at Newton Abbot on Wednesday week. The shield was subscribed for by the tenants, and the chair was taken by Mr. Charles Munro, and the vice-chair by Lord Courtenay.

The Liberal electors and non-electors at Hull, on Tuesday night, presented a splendid service of silver plate to Mr. Seely, the Liberal candidate at the two last elections, in testimony of their respect for his zeal and gratuitous services. The service is to be kept in the Public Subscription Rooms, opposite Colonists.

"Several families who have escaped the horrible massacres of which Syria has been the scene," says the *Progrès de Lyon*, "are arriving in this city within the last few days, as well as a certain number of monks belonging to the different establishments on those unfortunate shores."

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Argyll to be Lord Clerk Register in Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Justice-General. The chair was taken by Mr. Charles Munro, and the vice-chair by Lord Courtenay.

The Liberal electors and non-electors at Hull, on Tuesday night, presented a splendid service of silver plate to Mr. Seely, the Liberal candidate at the two last elections, in testimony of their respect for his zeal and gratuitous services. The service is to be kept in the Public Subscription Rooms, opposite Colonists.

The alleged case of manslaughter at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum was again the subject of investigation at Bow-street Police Court yesterday week. Some important medical evidence was submitted for the postponement, which was granted for a fortnight.

At the opening of the Liverpool Assizes Mr. Baron Martin, during his charge to the grand jury, said that the present state of his experience he had never seen so heavy a calendar. Except treason, it embraced all the crimes and offences known to the list of punishment.

An Act of Parliament has been printed by which the office of Assistant Master of the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench is abolished. The Lord Chief Justice pays the salaries of Masters, and is empowered, immediately after the passing of the Act.

From a Parliamentary return it appears that the total number of steam-vessels registered in the United Kingdom, on the 1st of January, 1869, was 3,102, with the following detailed information as to the length, breadth, depth of hold, tonnage, and horse-power of each of these vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which is 890,019.

An Act has just been passed to amend the Act regulating the Queen's Prizes. Prisoners sent to Bethlehem Hospital under the Act of Parliament are to be considered as insane as if they were persons of sound mind. All lunatics removed to places from Bethlehem Hospital are to be under the direction of the Lunacy Act.

The volunteer movement has spread to Belgium. An association is now in course of formation in all large towns for the patronage of the Government, whose object will be to assist in increasing the defensive strength of the State, by creating volunteer corps to co-operate with the army in case of need.

The Minister of War in Austria has just ordered that Protestant soldiers shall only be interred in cemeteries in a part separated from the soldiers shall only be interred in cemeteries in a part separated from the Catholic portion by a hedge or inclosure. Some of the Austrian journals complain of the inconvenience and unnecessary illiberal, and only exist forth by the requirements of the Concordat.

The Queen's Private Museum was visited last week by 10,989 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 5396; on Wednesday (shilling day), 1,000; on Thursday (two-shilling days) (admission to the public, 6d.), 1444; one students' evening (Wednesday), 150.

Relics of the Past.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

THE subjoined epistle from the correspondence of this distinguished statesman and truly "Royal Merchant" preserved in the Public Record Office, we are enabled, by the kind permission of the Master of the Rolls, to print for the first time. It matters, at this time, but little to the memorable report in 1555 that the Queen, who in reality laboured under a dropsical affection, expected to become a mother. The extent under a dropsical affection, expected to become a mother. The extent to which this ridiculous delusion was fostered would be incredible were it not attested by official records of the time. "And now," says Holinshed, "time was brought to be right that this young master should come into the world, and that midwives, rockers, nurses, with the cradle and all, were prepared and in a readiness for the delivery, upon what cause or occasion it is uncertain, a certain rumour was blown in London of the prosperous deliverance of the Queen and the birth of the child, for the which bonfires were made, and banquets and processions made, not only in the city of London and in most other parts of the realm, but also in Antwerp there were shot off great peals of ordnance, the ships, and the mariners thereof were rewarded with an hundred pistolets or Italian crowns, by the Lady Bergen, who was there for the King." On the 3rd of May the Bishop of Norwich received "the solemn good newes of the Queene's Highnes' most hyefull deliverance of a noble Prince, whereupon, to laud God, *Te Deum* was solemply sung in the cathedral and other places of the city (of Norwich) with wonderfull joy and much gladnesse, and the like was done almost all the whole city and the country thereabouts." The parson of St. Anne within Aldersgate went so far, according to Stow, as "the part of this present here came news along the west to Bristow, and this country that the Queen's Majesty was brought a bed of a young Prince the last of April, which news continued here till the 4th day, and as third day, the Regent, being in this town of Antwerp, about seven of the clock at night, did cause the great ordnance to be shot off and men to understand that the news was true. Signifying unto your honours that as 2nd day upon the arrival of the first news the Queen's Highness' mere† merchants caused all our whole English ships Highness' mere† merchants caused all our whole English ships Highness' mere† merchants caused all our whole English ships

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.



FETE AT NORTON HALL, THE SEAT OF C. CAMMELL, ESQ.

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THE traveller entering Sheffield by the Midland Railway most likely gets a mouthful of bitter smoke just before the train stops at the terminus from a small forest of chimneys and furnaces right and left of him. These are the Cyclops Steelworks, known well enough to railway engineers and companies, the property of C. Cammell, Esq., in many respects the most remarkable man in Sheffield. To us the true philosopher's stone seems unquestionably to be neither more nor less than good iron ore. Sheffield is one of England's laboratories, and the owner of Cyclops is a successful adept. That he once occupied a very different station in life Mr. Cammell makes no secret; that intelligence, decision of character, and indomitable perseverance have in a few years made a journeyman smith owner of 600 acres, and of Norton Hall, lord of the manor, Lay Rector of Norton, and master of the Cyclops Works, is scarcely a fact to conceal.

A fête of a very pleasant kind was held in the park of Norton Hall, on the 4th inst., to celebrate Mr. Cammell's fiftieth birthday. Every employé at the Cyclops, with his wife and children, to the number of nearly 3000, spent the day at his master's invitation in the grounds, by the gates of which Mr. Cammell used to stroll after a hard day's labour at the forge. Now owner of one of the most beautiful parks in Derbyshire, he was presented by his workmen with a massive gold plate candelabrum, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, and valued at 500 guineas.

The workmen walked in procession from Sheffield; the women and children rode. Arriving at Norton, they were entertained by Mr. Cammell in a large marquee. A few of the items will show the hospitable ideas prevailing at Norton Hall. There were cut up at dinner 2 bullocks, 4 sheep, 28 lambs, 4 calves, 60 hams, 250 plum-puddings; 500 four-pound loaves, buns, cake, and wine; 64 thirty-six gallon barrels of ale; with ducks and fowls innumerable.

After dinner, cricketing, hurdle and foot racing (for prizes given by Mr. Cammell), archery, bands of music for dancers, racing in sacks, and every approved Sheffield pastime made the day quickly pass away, but not so soon will it pass away from the memories of the worthy "Sheffield blades."

Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Cammell's manager, a man of the same stamp as his master, carried out to the full all the ample arrangements of the host, whose beaming face showed that he, at least, was enjoying the holiday. The presentation took place at four o'clock. An eloquent address was delivered, and a most gratifying reply received.

Norton Hall is situated on the slope and crown of a hill, with prospects of great beauty in every direction—the dales of Derbyshire sweeping away to the south; in the extreme distance there are Castleton and its caverns, and the High Peak district; Buxton lies yonder; Monsall and Millers Dales and Haddon just beyond. Hidden in blue smoke, Sheffield lies in the north-west, and beyond, again, the woods and moors of South Yorkshire; in the west, Beauchief Abbey and Ecclesall Wood.

The church, which stands in the park, has several ancient monuments, and was the burial-place of Sir Francis Chantrey. He was born in the adjoining village, and left bequests to the poor as long as his grave at Norton should be preserved. An old yew-tree and a broken cross stand in the churchyard near Chantrey's grave.

Norton Hall is a large Grecian pile, with an east front, decorated with copies in marble of statues by Canova. In the library and hall is a considerable art-collection, in part from Alton Towers, and partly brought from Italy by Mr. Cammell.



FETE AT DENHAM COURT, NEAR UXBRIDGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1046.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860. [WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT] TENPENCE

THE TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

No one imagined that the progress of the Heir Apparent to the throne of England through our North American provinces was merely an experiment in reference to the loyalty of the people of those districts. Every certainty was felt that demonstrations of respect, attachment, and of enthusiasm would be abundant and continuous. There could be no doubt of the constant flow of formal but sincere addresses from every body of the people that could be constituted into an institution whence such instruments could issue with propriety and fitness. It was equally certain that exhibitions of personal appreciation of the presence of the eldest son of the Queen would be manifested in every way that crowds of every class, in all possible places and under every possible circumstance, could contrive to display their feelings. It was to be expected that every movement of the Prince would be accompanied by popular fêtes, and that every day the young nation on the other side of the Atlantic would make joyous holiday. In all these respects nothing has fallen short of anticipation; and the onward public and regular evidences of due consideration and estimation of an event which is remarkable for its novelty and its suggestiveness have fully come up to any standard which might have been formed. Governors and commanders-in-chief, legislators and municipalities, clergy and laity, in all corporate capacities which may belong to them, have, of course, been prominently assiduous in their greetings and their observance of the chartered forms of welcome to a personage so high as only to be one degree removed from a Monarch. Shouting, cheering, and applauding crowds of enthusiastic citizens have done and will do their honest, hearty, and genial part to the heart's content of the most exacting member of the Royal suite, and all has gone merrily and gladly.

It will, however, have been observed that there has been in the circumstances of the Prince's progress a kind of inner life and feature which is especially pleasing. We cannot read the accounts of the daily movements of his Royal Highness without perceiving that, apart from his public re-



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—TROOPS PREPARING TO EMBARK AT THE FARO POINT, MESSINA, FOR CALABRIA, ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



NIAGARA FALLS VILLAGE: THE RAPIDS ABOVE THE AMERICAN FALLS.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 190.

ception, he spreads to be thoroughly enjoying himself in private life. There is something peculiarly gratifying in the statements which show that he enters into the amusements and recreations of society with the zest of a high-spirited and accomplished young English gentleman. Emancipating himself from the trammels and the paraphernalia of Royalty, the Prince of Wales has thrown himself into the innocent gaiety of social life, with the fullest intention of making things agreeable to himself and pleasant to those who surround him; while, as far as we can learn, he has displayed infinite tact and excellent taste in those scenes more especially dedicated to recreation and amusement. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the description which we read of the Prince's doings in the various ballrooms which he has honoured with his presence; and his conduct on those festive occasions has clearly won for him the everlasting favour of that important section of the Canadian community, the ladies. Something has before now been whispered of a physical deficiency which tended to render his Royal Highness somewhat graver and less active in his habits and tastes than is usually found in young men of his age in this country. After reading the accounts of his proceedings in North America, no one is likely to question his soundness or decay to him to the possession of those good spirits and that animation and capability of enjoyment which are inseparable from healthy, happy, and care-free youth.

We learn that as the Prince proceeds on his prescribed route Royal state is more and more gradually laid aside, so long as he is merely travelling. In this respect he occupies the position of a high-bred gentleman of rank, and nothing more, and for all practical purposes while in motion he almost assumes that incognito which, as Lord Renfrew, he will maintain during his progress through the United States. It is not merely by notice that this visit of the Royal Highness seems to excite considerable interest beyond the border of our North American colonies, and everything betokens for him a hearty and even an enthusiastic welcome among the Republican citizens of a state which every day seems more anxious to recognise a monarchical origin and connection in the land in which it is, and which prides itself still as being essentially Anglo-Saxon. The good taste and tact which has ordained that the representative of Old-World monarchy should merge his factitious rank in the simple character of an English gentleman in a country which does not acknowledge, but still respects, hereditary sovereignty, cannot but be heartily appreciated, and we very much doubt whether our brethren in the United States will not show to a European Prince that Republican institutions are quite consistent with national splendour and magnificence.

From every point of view, the republic—for in many respects it is entitled to that designation—of the immediate heir to the British crown is calculated to be beneficial. To our North American provinces it will give an opportunity of recognising limited monarchy as a principle and an institution which finds its support in the very centre of free, constitutional government; to the United States it will offer a direct pledge for the existence of those feelings of sympathy and mutual respect and esteem between the two nations which, we believe, were never more thoroughly and generally entertained as at the present moment; while to the Prince himself it will afford excellent scope for gathering experience of men and things under circumstances which have never been before within the reach of the legitimate successor to the throne of England; and it would be strange, indeed, if his Royal Highness returned home without having made a rapid and a gainful stride towards that manhood on the verge of which he stands. Every way the matter is subject for congratulation; and the worthy inhabitants of those transatlantic territories may depend upon it that the English people will be quite as appreciative, and will not be one jot more forgot, the representative and suggestive character which their cordial, earnest, and heart-whole reception of the Prince of Wales has assumed in the minds of their brethren in the old country.

The bureau of Napoleon I. recently advertised for sale, was sold in Paris on Saturday to M. Rieuse, a furniture-dealer.

The arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw is fixed for the forty-part of August. The Emperor will stop at Skierniewice to inaugurate the railway from that place to St. Petersburg.

An Irish servant girl, named Jane M'Coen, residing in Boston, Massachusetts, recently transmitted to Ireland the sum of £40, the result of six years' incessant toil, as payment of her deceased father's liabilities.

The Turkish Government have again authorised the Government to pay £2700 to the owners of the British sloop *Herald*, unjustly seized whilst trading with the Circassian coast.

Lola Montes has recovered sufficiently from her severe attack of paralysis to be removed to Astoria. She is as yet scarcely able to lift her head, and keeps herself in bed for the greater part of the day.

According to accounts received at St. Petersburg the insurrection in the Caucasus has been completely put down, and the villages occupied by the rebels have been destroyed.

Intelligence has been received from Portugal announcing the marriage of the Infante Don Augusto, youngest sister of the King of Portugal with the Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, brother of the deceased prince consort of Portugal, and son of the President of the Prussian Ministers. The Princess Augusta was born on February 4, 1835, and was therefore in her twenty-fifth year.

The *Nouvelliste of Rouen* says that a very curious coin was found at Carville, near Rouen, on Tuesday week, being a gold piece struck in 1418, when Henry V., after the battle of Agincourt, was master of the greater part of France on his marriage with Catherine, daughter of Charles VI.; it bears the following inscription, which is quite new:—"Henry, par la grace de Dieu, roi d'Angleterre et de France."

The merchants of Frankfort are at present signing a declaration by which they denounce public gambling-houses, and bind themselves to dismiss any of their clerks who may play therein; also not to employ any they may find have been discharged for that offence. The house which they have adopted for its measure is that a railway is to be opened which will place Homburg within an hour's distance of Frankfort.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE FRAUD.—Accounts from Valparaiso give details of an extraordinary insurance fraud. A merchant pretended to be engaged in buying up gold doubloons for shipment on board a vessel he had lately purchased. He made up boxes purporting to contain £20,000, but which, instead, were filled with stones; while as the same time he extracted £25,000 from other boxes which had been sent on board as freight. He accompanied the vessel himself, and after a certain period was arrived that she had foundered at sea, and that he had been saved. He at once claimed from the underwriters, and two insurance companies at Valparaiso paid their policies, and others in New York and Lima have been referred to settle without further explanation. The result has been that they have unravelled the whole affair, the agent of the delinquent having made a full confession.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left on Thursday on a visit to the new departments of Savoy and Nice. Marshal Vaillant is intrusted with the care of the Imperial Prince during the absence of their Majesties. The Marshal will also sit at the Council of Ministers. A squadron of lancers will escort their Majesties to Algiers. The *Foudre* is about to proceed to Tunis to convey the Bey from that place to Algiers, where he will remain under the stay of the Emperor and Empress.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the duties on emolluire. Another decree abolishes the compensation duties established by a decree of February last, on cashiers made of cloth and trimmings in silk, velvet, or gold lace. Another decree reduces the duties on chocolate liqueurs to 6f. 25c. per hectolitre.

Thursday's *Moniteur* publishes a decree reducing the navigation dues on the canals of France. The reduced scale to come into operation on September 1, 1860.

SPAIN.

The great Powers have, it is stated, agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for increasing Spain in the manner of the great Powers.

It is announced that the Court, after returning to Madrid on September 3, will start for Barcelona on the 10th, unless any extraordinary circumstance should occur to prevent her Majesty from doing so." It is supposed that this saving clause alludes to the eventuality of the fall of Franco de Rocha, which, once the Liberals, who compose the great majority of the population of Madrid, might possibly take advantage of the absence of the Court to testify their joy in a somewhat too exuberant manner.

M. Ribero, the editor of the *Discusion*, has been wounded in a duel with the Duke de Rivas, the latter having accused the Duke himself for reporting that he had bastinadoed a soldier. The Colonel has received three challenges arising out of the same affair, but it is not thought that there will be any more fighting about it. M. Ribero's wound—a pistol-shot in the abdomen—is not dangerous.

SARDINIA.

Baron Winspeare has been appointed Neapolitan Minister at Turin.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants-General in reference to the levy of volunteers to join the national army:—

"The Piedmontese Government," says a communication from Turin, "has ordered the formation of ten camps of instruction, divided into six groups:—1st. A camp on the right bank of the Upper Ticino, north of Novara; two camps. 2nd. Three camps on the mountains of Lombardy, to the north of Milan, towards the Mincio, and towards Cremona; in all, three divisions. 3rd. Two camps in the environs of Parma and Modena, and between Bagnacallo; three divisions. 4th. A camp near Ferrara; two divisions. 5th. The Italian volunteers, who will assemble in Tuscany, opposite Mantua; two divisions. 6th. A Tuscan camp, a detached corps, manœuvring at eight kilometres (five miles), from Florence.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The fête of the Assumption, on the 15th inst., passed off in tranquillity.

The Pope is said to have augmented his motley army by the engagement of 1000 men for the consolidation of the Austrian Duke of Modena, and who have been quartered in Ventia since their master's expulsion from his duchy. Disturbances connected with the enlistment have been apprehended.

General Lamoricière has dismissed all the clerks at the Spoleto telegraph office for holding treasonable correspondence with Venice, has confided the service to a Jesuit from the Loretto College, who he thinks will keep his secrets better.

AUSTRIA.

The Committee of twenty-one members of the Reichsrath, acknowledging the justice of the reasons adduced in the memorandum of the Archduke Rainer, has resolved to recommend that the Austrian Ministry be reconstituted.

Proposed by the Minister of Finance, has unanimously decided that the marine budget may be increased by 1,900,000 florins.

The Council of the Empire has adopted, that the Austrian Ministers have accepted, the scheme demanded by the Hungarian members of the Council of the Empire for the reorganisation of the Austrian empire. The national Hungarian fête has passed off with perfect order, in consequence of the wise measure adopted by the Archduke Albert, intrust the maintenance of public order altogether to the municipality of Pesth, whose members, on this condition, undertook to guarantee the tranquillity of the town. The Prince Primate, who has resigned altogether on the national side, was loudly cheered by the people while leaving the religious procession, in which he officiated pontifically.

A letter in the *Debats* says:—"I need not tell you of the attitude of Austria; it is as threatening as it can be and be at peace, i.e., not at actual war. Verona is constantly reinforced. The garrison, to a force of 18,000 inhabitants, there is a garrison of 14,000 soldiers. There are soldiers in the smallest villages."

SYRIA.

Advices from Damascus, transmitted by way of Constantinople, state that Fuad Pacha was vigorously engaged in the task of restoring tranquillity. Numerous arrests had been made of the Druse chiefs and Mussulmans which have filled Syria with bloodshed. He had moved a large body of troops towards Lebanon, and had threatened to waste the Druse districts with fire and sword if they did not bring their arms to surrender within two days. Twenty of them had already been captured, and among these was the Druse Emir Said Jumblat. Besides, about 1000 camel-loads of plunder had been recovered.

A letter from Alexandria of the 6th states that the Viceroy of Egypt was sending 5000 men to the Christian refugees and their families, and had offered them concessions of land in case they would establish themselves in Egypt.

The arrival at Beyrout of the first caravan of rescued Christians from Damascus is reported in the *Times* letter, dated Beyrout August 8:—

They had left Damascus on Thursday at noon—a caravan composed chiefly of women and children, with a few old men—numbering in all 1400 souls, under the Turkish authorities had provided cattle for the conveyance of 1500 persons, but many of the refugees had to go on foot, carrying their own or friends. Parched with thirst, not half fed, unwashed, with clothes unchanged for nearly a fortnight, covered with dust, and covered with flies, they had hitherto, under heavens glowing like brass, from the city, which, if it be the most ancient, still beautiful of all the cities of the earth, had been a scene of horror—of widows and orphans, whose husbands, fathers, and brethren had all been slain before their eyes with circumstances of the most revolting barbarity—of pillage and devine, and whose most comely maidens had been sold to gratify the brutal lust of fiend-like men. Of the 1400 who started on Thursday, 400 had already had died on the journey, and one was taken in labour. Babes might be seen clinging to dead mothers, and mothers were seen to lay their children down to dirty, so disfigured by noses, on which flies settled continually, as to be unrecognisable. Of the 1000 who arrived yesterday evening, not more than sank down exhausted, heedless of the crowd that pressed upon them, looking like so many corpses, and many of them actually mistaken for such by their kindred to take the water for which they famished, or of crawling to the shelter provided for them by the authorities at Ras-el-Metn, near Khana. The streets leading from the Damascus road were thronged with mules, stumbling horses, and asses, all huddled together, and increasing the confusion of the fugitives all the more painful.

THE UNITED STATES.

A reported resignation of Secretary Cass was without foundation.

Congressional and other elections were being held in several of the States. At Louisville the shock was slight. No damage was done.

The President visited the *Great Eastern* on the 8th inst. The excitement on board the ship was very great. Her Majesty's steamer *Styx* and two pleasure-trips she has taken to Cape May and Annapolis have notwithstanding certain deficiencies in the border, &c., confirmed the previous favourable impressing her. Her speed and other seagoing qualities give much satisfaction.

THE OPERATIONS IN SICILY AND NAPLES.

LANDING OF GARIBALDI IN CALABRIA.

The war on the main land has begun. Several expeditions on a minor scale had been sent from Sicily to the opposite coast, but whether set on foot simply to baffle and confuse the foe, or put out as feelers, or intended as advanced guards to clear the route by which Garibaldi would pour in the main body of his troops, was not clear, As read by the light of after events, the latter seems to have been their purpose. The landing of Garibaldi himself on the coast of Calabria, according to the telegrams, took place at the very spot for which its preparations were visibly made—namely, Bagnara. A few miles north of the foot of Scylla, and in easy reach from Faro, on the Sicilian coast, which, according to another telegram, the landing was effected at Melito, a village about fifteen miles to the southward of Reggio. This discrepancy, probably, arises from the fact that Garibaldi's troops landed in separate bodies, so that both accounts may be correct. Detachments had been disembarked before at various points of the coast, and it would not be astonished at hearing that the Sicilian dictator has at once been joined by insurgent forces from Calabria strong enough to enable him to attack Reggio. The headquarters of the opposing Neapolitan army corps. A Provisional Calabrian Government has already been formed, and has commenced operations in a neighbouring town. The division of Cosenz, which set out before from Taormina, further south, is probably that force which was repulsed in the despatches from Faro, to have landed at Capodellarme, about as much south of Reggio as Bagnara is situated north of it. As Bagnara Garibaldi had to run the risk of being taken between the two hostile points—namely, that of the occupation of Reggio and that of the Neapolitan troops in quarters at Palma. The reported attack upon Reggio has, however, to show that he must have known how, with his accustomed rapidity, he had cut the tables upon his adversaries; and it is now, with the landing effected at Capodellarme, the garrison of Reggio which has every attempt made from it, and will probably have soon to surrender.

Another attempt, made three days before at Naples itself, and with which the Times reported visit to Cagliari probably stood in connection, was not equally successful. The telegram which has been received under date of the 18th, from Naples, by the Moniteur, says that 2500 men with arms, and 200 tents, had already been gradually disembarked at Naples, where, consequently, all naval defence must have come to an end, but that the Royal Guard had compelled them to re-embark. This report evidently wants further elucidation, for in the shape in which it is put it is not at all easily or easily answered. This force was not to take Naples by surprise, but only to assist, in case of an insurrection, in the erection of barricades and the like, says the despatch.

The Neapolitan elections have been adjourned until the 26th, and the Parliament is not to assemble before the latter part of the year.

The following telegrams relating to the landing of Garibaldi on the Calabrian coast we have received from St. Michael's:—

NAPLES, August 21 (vit Florence).—News has been received here of the landing of 2000 Garibaldians in Calabria, who joined the insurgents and attacked Reggio. This caused the 100 Sicilian vessels detained Garibaldi and his army at Bagnara. The telegraph lines between Palmi and Reggio are cut. A provisional Government has been established at Palmarola. The elections have been adjourned until the end of September. The Parliament is to be summoned for the 30th inst.

MESSINA, August 19, 6 p.m.—Garibaldi, with 3800 men, has landed at Melito, on the Calabrian coast, from Reggio. A general attack is imminent.

REGGIO, August 21.—A report is current here that Garibaldi, with 6000 men, has landed at Capo delle Armi, in Calabria.

TURIN, Aug. 20.—Count Cavour, in a letter of to-day contains the following despatch from Naples, dated yesterday evening :—"3000 Garibaldians have disembarked on the Neapolitan coast. Cosenza is in revolt. The steamer Garibaldi has taken Reggio. The Neapolitan forces are concentrated at Monteleone."

MESSINA, Aug. 19 (vii Marseilles).—The city has been illuminated in honour of the departure of Garibaldi and his household. Garibaldi, on his return from Capri, met and went on board an English vessel. On his arrival at the port he found a number of Englishmen waiting on board the steamer and fifteen rifled cannon. He departed again without landing, accompanied by several Bluejackets and Garibaldians. Cosenza is expected to-day to-day for another point of the mainland. A Garibaldian vessel was run aground on the Neapolitan coast, in order to land volunteers. The Garibaldians, however, as was the case at the first landing of Garibaldians at Marsala, fired on the vessels that came to their assistance.

Since our last publication, though of a date prior to the above, the following telegrams have been received :—

NAPLES, August 15 (vii Turin).—1000 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined the insurgents. They afterwards withdrew to Aspromonte.

GENOA, August 18.—News received from Naples states that Colonel Cosenz, with seven volunteers, had quitted Taormina and taken the direction of the mainland.

Letters from special correspondents enable us to give clearer as well as fuller details of the landing of the first corps of Garibaldians at Faro. Thus, in relation to the expedition on the 8th instant, under Major Missori—of which the Times and Post gave information—a letter elsewhere by our Special Artist and Correspond ent in Sicily—the correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows from Faro (near Messina) on the 9th inst. :—

PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS BY MAJOR MISSORI.

There they are on the main land, the men whose hearts of sorrow ant despair the national flag is hoisted again upon the misty tops of the Calabrian mountains. Yesterday (the 8th inst.) as the sun was setting a south-west wind was driving dense clouds towards the Calabrian coasts. A dark night was favourable to the movements of the troops to the Italian coast, as long meditated by the Italian hero of our times. The rays of the rising moon were not able to pierce the dense vapours of the atmosphere. The hour of land which skirts the Sicilian gulf was wrapped in a dense veil of fog. At eight o'clock the steamer *Torino*, the vessel which the *City of Aberdeen* had left orders to Major Missori—the noble fellow to whom Garibaldi is indebted for his life, which twenty thousand ducats would not have bought—was lost at Melazzo. Ten men were asked to volunteer out of each company of one hundred men, and the gallant Carabineri of Genoa, the regular police, and twenty of the engineer battalion and of the artillery were, besides, asked for. The men were divided into companies, English and French volunteers. The party on which thus devolved the honour of leading the way to the mainland was under the orders of Captain Orsini and 300 men. Major Missori was the officer in command, and had under his orders Majors Salomone and Malenchini, and Captain Orsini. The men were told off, all the men were on board fishing-boats and ready to sail. But here an unanticipated difficulty arose. Many of the officers of the brigade, the officers who were not of the envied number made most earnest requests to their officers to be allowed to share in the glory and perilous task. The order was strong right to witness the grief of those who had been left behind, and to hear their bitter lamentations at their fate. Many companies, soon relieved, discontent of duty was uppermost in their hearts. Half-past nine was passing from the bell-tower of the Annunziata, when the Christian cry, "Viva Maria!" resounded amidst the surrounding darkness of the night. The moment was really solemn and impressive. Three hundred young men—the flower of Italy—were starting on the most audacious and dangerous enterprise of this wonderful campaign. Long had the preparations for the expedition been carried on with hundreds of guns, and its narrow sea is swarming with Neapolitan men-of-war. The Bourbon fleet was cruising in the middle of the straits, and it was known here that it had been directed by Garibaldi to surprise and storm the forts of Cavalla, Vibo, Pizzo, Amantea, and Paola, and possess a rocky hillock which skirts the coast. A signal had been agreed upon to inform Garibaldi of the success of the landing. I will not attempt to describe the anxious expectation of that long, long hour. Ten thousand men were waiting there to know the fate of their brethren who had volunteered to march in the faint light appeared along the opposite shore. God be praised, the expedition had landed! The signal was given. The vessel had successfully escaped from the rattle of musketry was brought to this shore through the fresh breath of the sea. A few minutes after all was silent and the silence was of mystery again. In less than an hour, however, a messenger arrived from Major Missori, announcing the successful landing of our friends, and explained the cause of the firing. The expedition was nearly touching the opposite shore, when one of the boats in which the corps had crossed the straits capsized from it, and went towards Villa San Giovanni. In that boat was the Neapolitan officer who had commanded the expedition. He, as they did not know the coast, and had not been made acquainted with Garibaldi's orders to Missori, they took him to be a Neapolitan officer. Their first duty was to dark the sentries of the battery saw the boat approach and gave the alarm, speedily followed by a discharge of musketry and a cannon-shot. Two men were wounded, but this was not the worst, for they were obliged to sail back as quickly as possible. By the time this unfortunate accident happened Major Missori had proceeded with his men on the road towards Forte del Cavallo. But suddenly hearing the report of a gun and the rattling of musketry, and not being able to explain it, he thought that the surprise of the garrison of Forte del Cavallo had been unsuccessful. Under this impression, Major Missori therefore took the path of the mountains.

The Neapolitan troops were received in Sicily pf the forlorn hope on the other side. They were all safe at St. Angelo in the mountains, and had been already joined by a number of Calabrese insurgents.

Missori's further proceedings are subsequently referred to. After having marched the whole of the night Major Missori met a column of Neapolitan troops, who seemed disposed to dispute his passage. The fight was hard and long on both sides, but at last the Neapolitans gave way. Major Missori had six wounded, and lost another, who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans. When the Austrian troops left Missori was allowed to march with his men on Ayprocuste, a small village which, as its name indicates, stands on the top of a mountain. Later accounts state that Missori's force had already swollen to 1500 men.

The *Turin* correspondent writes from Faro on the 13th inst., as follows:—

There is no doubt the insurrection in the southern part of Calabria is gaining ground every day. The little resistance which has been met with is an exciting not, and not only keeps in ground, but thinks itself in sufficient force to molest the Royal troops in their march. Last night again, long after Cialdini's departure, we were awakened by heavy musketry firing on the very same spot where the firing took place on the night before—that is, about five miles from the sea, the first cluster of houses, and the fort on the Punta di Pezzo. For about ten minutes the firing was very heavy indeed, and then ceased, only to break out in the gun-boats, and two by the fort. As soon as the guns opened the anxiety became extreme, and everything was soon quiet again. I can only explain Garibaldi having another of those demonstrations which those who are with him think the very best turn. The effect of this appears to be to terrify the inhabitants of the side. There are continual movements and counter movements of Neapolitan troops and insurgents. They have fatigued and harassed an extraordinary sentiency. The force of insurgents is said to have kept their position in and already in the mountains, and as they were for the last few days in doubt about the Faro and at Messina just as they were for the last few days in doubt about the Faro and at Messina just as they were for the last few days in doubt about the Faro and at Messina just



THE KEW PHOTOHELIOGRAPH AND TEMPORARY OBSERVATORY AT RIVABELLOSA, NEAR MIRANDA DEL EBRO.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 188.

LITERATURE.

THE EARLY LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS. Bosworth and Harrison.

It is stated by the writer of this work—an Englishwoman—that some time ago, when visiting England, she was astonished at the little real knowledge possessed by her countrymen of the early life and antecedents of the man now seated on the throne of France—a knowledge calculated to throw much light on what now appears mysterious in his character, and to remove the distrust with which he has hitherto been regarded. She therefore took advantage of her residence in France to collect, from authentic sources, such incidents of the strange and eventful career of Louis Napoleon as she thinks cannot fail to be interesting to the intelligent reader. So far we suppose most persons will be *ready* to go along with the author. A variety of circumstances render it very desirable that Englishmen should form a just estimate of a ruler who exercises so great an influence in Europe, and who from time to time moves the mind and heart of England in a manner which is at once considerable and perplexing. To what extent the tone, almost exclusively of panegyric, which has been adopted in a volume professing to give a true notion of its subject is calculated to supply an acknowledged deficiency we are not prepared to say. Something about the work gives one the idea that it is a translation from the French; but, be that as it may, nothing can be more decided than the partisanship exhibited, and the impression which it leaves is certainly not that the object which it is stated was had in view has been attained. Of course there is sufficiency of anecdote running through the memoir, many of which are not new. We do not, however, remember to have seen the following, which will, perhaps, as well as anything, illustrate the tone and style of the book:—

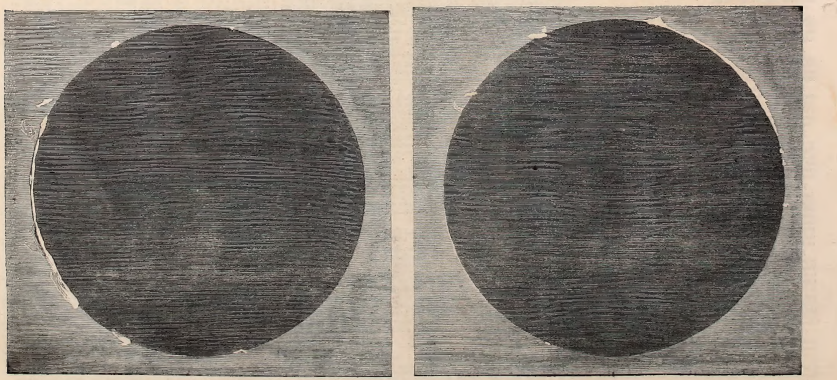
"Like all persons of lively imagination—like her mother, the Empress Josephine, and even the great Napoleon himself—Queen Hortense's mind was slightly tinctured with superstition. One day, in either 1834 or 1835, when she was residing at Arenenberg, the conversation turned on mesmerism, on those prodigies of divination before which human reason recoils in affright and astonishment, although their authenticity is, in some cases at least, undoubted. The Queen was anxious to put it to the test—to see if any hand possessed the power of raising before her that mysterious curtain that veils the future from our eyes. Dr. Bailly, who happened that day to be on a visit to the château, chose for his subject a negress, named Malvina, who was in the service of the illustrious exile. He mesmerised her, and placed her in communication with the Queen, who demanded if she could then see her son—the Prince being that day at the camp of Thun. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, she next inquired what he was then doing and about to do? 'I see him,' replied Malvina, 'surrounded by soldiers, who crowd round him, shouting and brandishing their sabres.' 'Is it in Switzerland?' 'No; but the people speak German.' 'What more do you see?' 'Alas! all is over—he is taken prisoner.' 'And whither are they conducting him?' 'To America.' 'Shall I follow him there?' 'No; illness will prevent you doing so.' 'And what then—can you see nothing more?' 'Heavens! what do I behold?' suddenly resumed Malvina, as though dazzled by a vivid burst of light; 'he is here all-powerful; the sovereign of a great nation!' 'Of what nation?' exclaimed the Queen. 'Of the French?' 'Yes,' replied Malvina; 'he is in France.' The negress was not mistaken in her first prediction. Two months afterwards the Prince went to Strasbourg, was there taken prisoner and sent to America, whither the Queen, having been taken ill, was unable to accompany him. As to the second prophecy, our readers can judge for themselves how far it has been accomplished."

ON THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE HEART By JAMES WARDROP, M.D., &c. Second Edition. W. Tinsley.

We beg to call the attention of the medical profession to a new and revised edition of Dr. Wardrop's valuable and excellent book on diseases of the heart. The subject-matter of its pages, we need scarcely add, is one of the deepest importance in the practice of the healing art, and that man is a benefactor to his race whose labours tend to the improvement in diagnosis and treatment of a class of diseases so often embarrassing and always a source of deep anxiety to the medical practitioner. Our author tells us that, after having devoted many years to the collection of materials for his book, he finds the subject so comprehensive that he has far from exhausted it in a volume of upwards of 650 pages. Nevertheless, what he has collected and condensed will be found of great value, and may be depended upon, as proceeding from an intelligent, clever, practical physician. The author has supplied what was an important omission in the former edition of his book—a copious index.

TOURISTS' GUIDES.

The metropolitan voyagers of every class are probably now let loose, so far as their personal arrangements are concerned, and the only obstacles to tours are climatic. Properly considered with the season, a number of guide-books have been just published. The first on which we lay our hand is entitled "How We Saw Belgium, the Rhine, the Meuse, and Paris in Fifteen Days," by Thomas William Newton (Shephard and Co.). The contents of this little volume were originally contributed to a private magazine written by persons employed in her Majesty's Printing-office. Its object is not to open a new path of travel, but to carry the reader along a track old and familiar, yet of undying and inexhaustible interest; to point out how a



THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN,—FACSIMILE OF THE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED DURING THE TOTALITY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 188.



IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BEAUCÉ.

long journey may be performed in a very short space of time without omitting any prominent object of interest; and to record impressions made on the mind while passing through scenes remarkable for picturesque beauty, and inseparably blended with history, literature, and art. It is admirably adapted for the use of a large class who, anxious to make the most of a brief respite from the business and cares of life, would be glad to know how much of the continent of Europe, its landscapes, cities, cathedrals, pictures, and battle-grounds, may be glanced at with pleasure and profit by a slight personal exertion and a small amount of forethought, in a fifteen days' absence from London. Messrs. Longman have issued a series of practical travelling guides, comprehending *Through Routes and a General Continental Guide*, *A Practical Guide to Paris*, another to *Italy*, and one to *Switzerland*, the purpose being to show tourists how to see all that ought to be seen in the shortest period and at the least expense. The necessary information is put in a well-arranged form, and the books contain the introductory routes from London, and every possible advice relating to hotels, ports, steamers, tariffs, railways, &c., as well as more minute statements in reference to the right places where any article for use or ornament may be obtained (ladies' bonnets are among the items indicated), and a moderate and simple vocabulary for the assistance of insular unacquaintance with Continental languages. There are also brief notes on architecture, painting, public works, scenery, and natural history; and, in short, all that is really essential is indicated, and all that is irrelevant is excluded. When it is stated that this is the fifth edition of the books in question a sufficient guarantee for their usefulness is given.

To those who think that their own country has sufficient charms and sufficient novelty for travellers we have to present *A Guide to the Coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, with Descriptions of Scenery, Historical, Legendary, and Archæological*, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcot, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford (Stanford). This is a guide with which a tourist who is in no hurry, and wishes to dwell on the objects of interest in the places designated, will find invaluable. *Nelson's Handbook to Scotland for Tourists*, by the Rev. John M. Wilson (Nelson and Sons), is a volume. It contains an introductory "General View of Scotland," which is a history, topographical, civil, agricultural, manufacturing, religious, and natural, in little; the rest is a gazetteer, composed in a spirit almost literary; and the book, although practically useful for the moment, is adapted for all time. A new edition of *Black's Tourist and Angler's Guide to Moffat and its Vicinity*, including the Grey Mare's Tail, Loch Skene, and St. Mary's Loch, has brought the account of this Scottish spa down to the period of publication, and contains, besides the historical and traditionary facts relating to the district, the results of analyses of the mineral waters, contributed by Dr. Murray Thomson, of Edinburgh. The idea of a visit to this specialty of the Vale of Annan is decidedly enticing.

A Guide through North Wales, by William Cathrall (Stanford), includes Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, with the adjacent borders, completing the basin of the River Dee and the upper basin of the Severn, as far as Shrewsbury, and is designed to accompany the Ordnance maps. A systematic arrangement of the routes is introduced upon a scientific basis, enabling the tourist to connect the scenery of the country with its natural structure, to which end a notice of the geology of the country, by A. C. Ramsay, Esq., local director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, materially contributes.

THE IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

OUR last Number contained three Illustrations of the Camp at Châlons, and another, which we now give, completes the series. The first point of attraction to visitors to the Camp is that part of it known as the Quartier Impérial, or Imperial Head-quarters. It is situated about a mile from the village of Grand-Mourmelon, and comprises a series of light constructions and chalets gracefully arranged. The principal pavilion, in the centre, is the habitation of the Emperor; that on the right in our Illustration is the Imperial *salle-à-manger*. The pavilion on the left is the Council Chamber, immediately after which comes the dwelling of the Marshal commanding the troops, at present Marshal M'Mahon. The two smaller pavilions behind that constructed for the Emperor are for the Imperial staff officers. In the background there are other less pretentious buildings for the accommodation of the subordinate attendants and for the service. When his Majesty sojourns at the camp the Quartier Impérial is lighted by lamps. At the extremity of the line forming the front of the head-quarters there is an altar upon which Divine service is regularly performed every Sunday morning at nine o'clock in presence of all the troops in full campaign costume and accoutrements. It is on the open ground between these pavilions and the village that the grand manœuvres usually take place. Our Engraving of the Head-quarters represents also a defile of troops under the command of the Duke of Magenta.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

IT was generally believed this year that the festival of St. Grouse would prove a mere Barnecicle repast, and hence not a few sportsmen have been agreeably disappointed. On the whole, the covers of the heather are likely to have a much better time of it than the partridge-shooters, who scarcely meet with anything but birds, by twos and threes, as they walk over their farms. The difficulty of hatching was very evident in the coveys on the Sheffield moors, which, although strong on the wing, showed a very great difference both in size and condition. Still the young lords were pretty numerous, and several bags on the 12th averaged above eighteen brace. That of the

Prince Consort and Sir George Grey and suite, in the Mast of Monaltrie, was a lively Reveuse, and included 120 brace, beside several hares. The centose and Maltese mopers furnished no great reason for complaint. Throughout the day the Cumberland moors are favourable, and one of the members for the county, with six guns to help him, bagged 60 brace near Gilsland before the twelve-o'clock halt was called sounded by the gentleman, on an adjacent moor, shot 29 brace and two snipes in the same space. Another bag of 27½ brace was made in the same neighbourhood on the opening day. The Northumberland moors were generally very bare of grouse, but, as on the Scottish ones, there was a tolerable supply of black game. In the Cheff and Welsh districts the supply of both was good. In Ayrshire we hear of one bag of 41 brace, which is eight brace above its owner's number last year; and in Banffshire the moors are reported to be thin for the birds are much wilder than usual. After the perpetual practice they have had with pigeon this season at Hornsey-wood House, the shots at the latter ought to be steadier than ever. In fact, such is the perfection to which shooting is brought, that Lord Lonsdale a noble Lord killed the greater number of his grouse with ball; and of course all rifle volunteers with a certificate are in duty bound to follow his example, and make the terrible known among the stubbles (whenever we see any) their choicest training-ground for Wimbledon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 31.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Liverpool Borough Bank Trials, 1858.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Wolfgang was Gottha born, 1749.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—General Sir Charles Napier died, 1853.
THURSDAY, 30.—Lord Tenterden died, 1832. Full moon, 6h. 40m., a.m.
FRIDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688. [born, 1626.
SATURDAY, September 1.—Alleyne, founder of Dulwich College,

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
5 39	6 27	7 15	8 3	8 51	9 39	10 27
17 51	18 39	19 27	20 15	21 3	21 51	22 39

Will be ready on the 29th inst.,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK

FOR 1861, containing Twelve Original Designs emblematic of the Months, Numerous Explanatory Engravings, a great Variety of useful Tables, Lists of Fairs, Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses, Eclipses—Gardening and Farming Operations—Remarkable Days, and a great Variety of other Miscellaneous and interesting Information. Published wholesale at 198, Strand; and the Trade supplied by W. M. CLARK, Warwick-lane; and by VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand, London.

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An edition is printed this year specially for foreign postage. The postage of the Journal printed on the ordinary stout paper is double to those places which require, as specified in the table, four stamps for that edition. Specially prepared copies are: The British Postal Guide, published quarterly, by Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Century of Dependence to England and the English. By Susan Horner. Edmonston and Douglas.
Sabbaths.
A Letter to Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, M.P., on Academical Reform. By a Member of Convocation.
Bible: or, Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Books mentioned in Scripture. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Bible in Spain. Trilogy. By B. Paterson. Third Edition. Longman and Co.
Free Hayrime to Hopping. By the Author of "Queens of Poor Acres." Longman and Hall.
Journal of a Naturalist in Australia. By H. Beccari. Longman and Co.
Illustrated Edition Gerhard Gerpel-me-Not. Cassell and Co.
Glimpses of Green Life; or, Task-packs and Task-masters. By the Author of "Sabbath Scholar and Home." Nisbet.
Heroic Chemistry: a Man more Sinned against than Sinning. By Dr. Smith. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Hall's Art Journal. Vol. II. H. G. Bohn.
Illustrated Edition of the Waverley Novels. Vols. 24 and 25. Black, Edinburgh.
Lesson of Healing for the Sick and Sorrowful. By the Rev. Thomas Binney. Longman and Co.
Lectures, chiefly on subjects relating to Literary and Social Progress and Moral Instruction. By H. Winchend, T.C. Whitehead, and W. Driver. Bosworth and Harrison.
Life of the Rev. C. R. H. Orpen. By Mrs. Le Fanu. Waterford.
Lessons in Life; or, How to Preserve or Regain Health. By W. Lindsay, M.D. Longman and Co.
Observations on Street Railways. By G. F. Train. Second Edition. Longman and Co.
Passages from the Life of Agnes Strickland. Bell and Daldy.
The Lost Found; or, Memorials of Mary Lee. Seeger in Spain. Stuttard.
Popular Astronomy. By M. Mitchell. Routledge and Co.
Rural Economy of India. Fifth Edition. Longman and Co.
Skin Diseases and their Remedies. By R. J. Jordan, M.D. Longman and Co.
The Early Life of Louis Napoleon. Bentley and Simpkin.
The Experience of Life. Second Edition. By H. M. Neale. Orger and Morgan.
The Journey of Reason and Faith. Addressed to Rome. By M. A. H. Second Edition. Longman and Co.
The Lost Found; or, Memorials of Mary Lee. Seeger in Spain. Stuttard.
The Miniature Bee. By M. M. Gordon. Hamilton and Co.
The Pocket Guide; Depository for Pensions Notes—Legislative Enactments—Circulars—Letters—Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Formula of the Money Market. By E. Smith.
Translations from Modern Italian Literature. Second Edition. Longman and Co.
Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amazon and the Andes, and Adventures on the Caffres of India and China. By T. Wallace. Two volumes. Longman and Co.
Wanderings in Many Countries; or, Round the World and Westward; or, Round the World Many Countries. By Mrs. Bowman. Partridge and Co.
Wisdom and its Vicinity. By F. K. Robinson. Reed, Wisbech.
Who Shall be Darboy? Two volumes. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1861, containing beautifully-coloured Pictures of FRUIT, &c., from Original Drawings by Mrs. MARGETTS, will be published the latter end of October. Price 1s.

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A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS IN HYDE PARK, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COSTUMES, will shortly appear in this Journal.

A carefully-finished VIEW OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, FROM THE TOP OF THE FALLS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE, ALSO PRINTED IN COLOURS, will be given at the same time.

Numerous interesting Sketches in connection with the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA have been received from our Special Artists, and will be engraved in the next and forthcoming Numbers of this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

THE days of Parliament are actually numbered at last, and real work is, as Carlyle calls it, getting itself done at a pace which may yet make the birds tremble. The prospect of another collision between the two Houses has been quietly nipped in the bud by the Lords' consent to consider the bone of contention as both a money bill and urgent, and to read the bill, not, however, without some discussion from the two noble Lords who stood in the forefront of the original opposition, and which may at some future time make it convenient to define what a money bill really is.

The effort to do something with that considerable collection of edifices more or less stately, more or less obstructive, and more or less dirty, which once a week inclose for a couple of hours or so a reverend gentleman, a churchwarden or two, a few nearly invisible neighbouring tradesmen, and a beadle, and which are known as the City churches, has occupied an amount of time and attention, and elicited an amount of discussion, which not only pays a just tribute to the importance of the many questions involved, but raises an irresistible suspicion that five-sixths of the most clamorous talkers on the subject have hardly given themselves time to think it out. The great question seems to have been almost blinked—Why do the churches stand empty? Sir Morton Peto declares his ability to "fill them to-morrow." The nave of St. Paul's is crammed every evening a people's service is announced. Meanwhile, Lord Derby has been inaugurating the usual ceremonial connected with the erection of the burial-ground and new man's church at Kirkdale, with a good, telling speech about national progress and education, ragged schools, and many other topics, and which contains some pointed remarks on this subject well worth perusal. The "enormous inclosures" come in for no small share of obloquy, and, to the wonder of many blinked—Why is the churches stand empty? Sir Morton Peto declares his ability to "fill them to-morrow." The nave of St. Paul's is crammed every evening a people's service is announced. Meanwhile, Lord Derby has been inaugurating the usual ceremonial connected with the erection of the burial-ground and new man's church at Kirkdale, with a good, telling speech about national progress and education, ragged schools, and many other topics, and which contains some pointed remarks on this subject well worth perusal. The "enormous inclosures" come in for no small share of obloquy, and, to the wonder of many blinked—Why is the churches stand empty? Sir Morton Peto declares his ability to "fill them to-morrow." The nave of St. Paul's is crammed every evening a people's service is announced. Meanwhile, Lord Derby has been inaugurating the usual ceremonial connected with the erection of the burial-ground and new man's church at Kirkdale, with a good, telling speech about national progress and education, ragged schools, and many other topics, and which contains some pointed remarks on this subject well worth perusal. The "enormous inclosures" come in for no small share of obloquy, and, to the wonder of many technical, imaginary, and real; and, as Mr. Hubbard has succeeded in interposing a couple of months' delay and an appeal to Parliament before any action can be taken, we are likely to hear more—a great deal more—of it.

The Prince of Wales's progress continues to furnish a string of incidents which, if they call up many an involuntary smile, serve strikingly to illustrate the proverbially hearty, sterling loyalty of our colonists. It is true the enormous amount of cheering which has generally greeted his Royal Highness's appearance sustained a singular contrast in the awe-abused silence of the good folks at St. John; but it may be fairly doubted whether this significant stillness, as well as the steady wondering stare of the "beautiful little children" collected on the occasion, and the silent inundation of bouquets and flowers were not to the full as expressive as the cheering, the waving of little flags, and the handbell-ringing, which formed the running accompaniment to the continuation of his route to Fredericton, or as the intense wrath exhibited by the Carleton people when they were last driven out. But the Prince could not visit them—a rage only equalled in intensity by the furious enthusiasm with which the reversal of the unwelcome decision was greeted.

It has been happily said that Mr. Reuter's telegrams have much to answer for. They certainly succeed in involving the Dictator's memory in a sort of sepia-like cloud of obscurity, and this result is most probably in exact accordance with the General's wishes. The general result of the varying information so far received, but which may receive any amount of further variation whilst these lines are passing through the press, amounts to an assertion that Garibaldi's force in Calabria, the commencement of the Royal family's flight, and the packing of the young King's own carpet-bag in the shape of a schooner well stored with ducats, which might by possibility arrive at a different destination from that originally intended.

Agriculturist of a quiet and phlegmatic turn are solemnly announcing their resolution to give up the weather in disgust, to cease from all speculation, and provide for the worst. It is no laughing matter, in all seriousness, for them, or for the country generally, though there appears to be but little harm done yet—but one week more of the present weather will be ruinous, and without reasonable cause. Every regiment at home now takes its turn of camp service yearly, and spends some months in huts and some weeks under canvas. The object of course is besides manœuvring bodies of troops together, to inure them to the sort of life they may be called on to lead in campaigning. But there is such a thing as carrying good projects too far. The ostrich died on tenpenny nails; and the reports from the Curragh reveal a state of things which bids fair to bring about a similar catastrophe among some of the most valuable of her Majesty's troops. It appears that in this hydropathic establishment men get washed out of their huts not unfrequently; lakes form themselves during the night, in which horses are patiently standing up to their bellies in water in the morning; benevolent officers charter a hut for the express purpose of a dry place for their men; and, in general, a tendency to an amphibious state of things seems observable. This is hard upon men and horses who are expected to be in a constant state of rude and ready health. Can routine manage nothing better? A battalion of Guards was started by routine for the Aldershot Camp one drenching morning this summer. Humanity dispatched a telegram to recommend their waiting a few hours for a lull in the weather; but routine contrived to bring the telegram to town half an hour or so after the well-moistened troops had left. Surely, in such a country and age as this, no system has a right to challenge respect which cannot provide for a rainy day.

The history of a gun may form an attractive title for a catchpenny morsel of questionable literature, but it will henceforth be pregnant with more than its significance for our volunteers, or, at any rate, for so many of them as have selected what may after all turn out to be the most subordinate useful department of this national defence. In some measure, the concluding part of the evidence on the Dover inquest was, on authority, anticipated by us last week; we proceed to perfect it this, for, on the 18th, by a commencement, the gun which has caused the disaster continued to do duty on board successive men-of-war, on all sorts of stations, for some forty years, when it was returned to Woolwich, and "sentenced" to be reverted. In June, 1850, after undergoing this supposed renovating process, it was issued to Dover, and placed, as we gather, in position for the catastrophe that was to ensue. There was, it is true some considerable laziness about the evidence produced on the question of when a gun really reaches its old age and may be considered worn out—a difference amounting to something between 500 and 3000 rounds being about the outside limit of the probabilities hinted at. But two remarkable points seem to establish themselves with singular distinctness from evidence otherwise not a little conflicting: the metal was "not suitable," and guns placed in forts are no little fired from that it is nobody's business unnecessarily to use if they are in a fit state to be used at all. Add to this that the majority of the guns placed in our coast fortifications have been hitherto supplied by contract, and that any occasion of their being brought into use will afford small space for Parliamentary or other inquiry, and the grave question, so often mooted during these few immediately past years, seems to reopen itself—whether, in spite of Lord Somerset Beauclerk's artillery, for all purposes of national defence, is actually worth much more than those mortars at Sweborg which split up "like turnips" after a few hours' heavy work?

The news from Syria reads dismally indeed. A column of refugees from Damascus has arrived at Beyrout, numbering between 2000 and 3000, "parched with thirst, not half fed, unwashed, with clothes unchanged for nearly a month, choked with dust, covered with flies, and under heavens glowing like brass." Numbers have died on the road, and the convoy seems to have been almost as torrid as their brethren in Damascus. Meanwhile benevolence people, of all ways of thinking, including Sir Culling Eardley and the Pope, are forwarding pecuniary help as fast as is practicable; but more than this is wanted.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London will not hold any more levées until further notice.

The Queen contradicts, on authority, the appointment of Dr. Vaughan to the chancellorship of York.

The parish church of Strood has been reopened for Divine service, after a thorough restoration.

The Chapel of All Saints, until lately known as Bethel Chapel, in the town of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, has been reopened for public worship, after enlargement and restoration.

The restoration of St. Mary Redcliff Church has been brought to a standstill in consequence of the strike of the masons generally throughout Bristol for higher wages.

The English lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, will commence his course of lectures on "Logic and Rhetoric" and "Reading," with especial reference to the Church service, for candidates for the September ordination.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon, has received from a pair of candlesticks by the churchwarden, "in the name and on the behalf of the parishioners and inhabitants," and from the parish clerk the three daughters of the Rector, for their aid in forming the village choir, the latter a purse of gold. The school — at Bradford, Yorkshire, has received an elegant embossed Church Service, and silver pencil-case, have been presented to the Rev. J. Sharp, a former member of the congregation and others of St. Matthew's Church, Wilsden, Bradford.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of St. James's Church, Bay, near Bridgwater, took place on Thursday last by Mrs. Pinnington, of Warden Hall. The new church will be favourably situated on the Bridge Old Road, on a site presented by Mrs. Pinnington, the lady by whom the first stone was laid. It is intended to accommodate 440 persons, and its probable cost will be between £1000 and £1100. The first stone is to be the English Gothic of the fifteenth century. The new district of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, is in course of formation. The present church accommodation has long been inadequate to the wants of a rapidly-increasing population.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. Fawcett, Perpetual Curate of Ripon, Yorkshire, Prebendary of Nunn of Ripon Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. G. Benson to Hope Bowdler, Salop; the Rev. C. S. Grueber, Marlesford, Suffolk; the Rev. M. Culley to Ashington, Gloucestershire; the Rev. A. C. B. Cave to Stretton-on-le-Field, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. Bramston, Curate of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, to Little Waltham, Essex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Bramston, *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. F. A. Vincent to St. Chadd, Shiffnal. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Wright to Bristol; the Rev. Charles, &c.; the Rev. C. Bulpett to Frome-Selwood, Somerset; Rev. W. A. C. B. Cave to Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire; the Rev. J. Bramston to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; the Rev. Portichead, Bristol; Rev. J. J. Wilmot to Wyvenhoe, Essex; Rev. J. M. Mackay to Bristol; the Rev. Septimus Jones to Bath; the Rev. J. Bramston, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen's Society; Rev. T. K. Weatherhead to be Chaplain to the Forces, vice Gilbert, resigned.

THE CONVOCATION OF YORK.—On Thursday week the convocation of the province of York met in the Chapter House of York Cathedral, the Archbishop present being supported by the Bishop of Durham over the proceedings. The commissioners stated that it was the desire of the Archbishop that the business should be entered upon without delay, and transacted. He then asked if there were any petitions to present. Archdeacon Hoare, of Nottingham, presented a petition for private communion. Having waited a couple of minutes to enable petitions, if there were any, to be presented, the commissioners read the writ adjourning convocation until the 30th of September next. Meantime Archdeacon Thorp and his friends returned, and the latter expressing their desire to present an address to the Archbishop, which, however, the commissioner refused to receive. He advised that all matters touching business should be deferred until the



GROUSE-SHOOTING.—FROM A DRAWING BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE PAGE 178.

A SKETCH WITH WATER COLOURS, BY A GERMAN ARTIST, OF THE DISTRICT OF THE ISLE OF ORLEANS, ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, BELOW QUEBEC: THE STATION FOR THE KING'S VIEW FOR THE

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE symptoms of the approach of the termination of the Session, which last week extended to the tone and spirit of members, have, so far as they are concerned, totally disappeared this week. It is true that there are scarcely more than forty of them to be had together at once, but, then, the English representatives are chiefly metropolitan members, and lawyers who, their courts having risen and their circuits having concluded, turn to Parliamentary talk as a refreshment or a restorative. Again, several gentlemen who have been out of town for the last two or three weeks, and have found the country dreary, and damp, and lonely, have rushed back to town for warmth and society, and, having nowhere else to go, take their evenings, naturally go to the House, where they catch a sufficient number of persons to keep up conversation until two in the morning. Then we have retained on these bare Saxon shores that charming phalanx of wit, wisdom, patriotism, eloquence, good taste, good temper, tact, considerateness, self-possession, politeness, brotherly affection, and elegance of manners, which inevitably presents itself to the admiring and appreciating mind, when (with a thrill, and a sensation half fatal half enthusiastic, such as a young lover feels when he approaches the object of his adoration) we mention—the Irish members. With a certain difference of detail, consisting of the Parliament sitting in London, the Union has been repealed for the last week or so. Practically we have had an Irish Parliament. Let us go back to last Thursday week—the subject, education in Ireland. Can it be denied that there was a sense and a state of things which made one vote for (say) Sir Joseph Napier's second reading? For bitterness of spirit, factious antagonism, and religious rancour, you might have supposed that you were living in '98 of blessed memory. As for extravagance of assertion, there was Mr Whiteside, of 7s. voluble member for a South Irish constituency, who positively said that he had been recently at a meeting in Ireland at which there were at least a thousand Roman Catholic priests, and he really seemed surprised at the laughter and cries of "Oh!" with which he was met. Then, again, take another southern member, who, by a freak of fortune in being made a lawyer and a member of Parliament, has deprived the world of the finest village clown as Touchstone is represented to be. Imagine him, professed talker against time, rising at half-past one in the morning to pet and dally, as his manner is, with a serious party trade union question of wages. Then on Friday it was arranged that there should be a sitting on Saturday, in order to finish the Estimates, so that the adjournment to Monday was not moved by the Secretary to the Treasury, and thus the usual occasion of subjects for which there is no room to spare the opportunity would in the ordinary course have been avoided. But an Irish member—remarkable for being to the gossip of the House what a weather-glass is to the dinner-table—rose to move the usual motion, and always spirting out a stream of small wonders and rumours, and who is also famous as the active guardian of the restorative department of the House—took on himself to move the adjournment to Monday, and forthwith plunged into Ancient and Historical Records. The tide thus let loose, in came the regular waves of broguey talk, overwhelming and swamping the poor little public business of the night. The motion being made to go to a Bill for doing what is but a claim to be considered cosmopolitan in his sympathies when he brought forward a motion asking for interference with the King of Dahomey, was to receive a second reading. Nobody—what is he country, we suppose, represents the feast of reason and the flow of soul, and turning the arms of his black guards upon a couple of thousand prisoners, with the view to the childlike (African) pleasure of floating a man-of-war. Some few members were found to be of that among the listeners to the noble member would have it that he had got an idea that Dahomey was somehow or the other rather Irish than not, and that that negative kingdom was at some remote period founded by a Mr. Mahoney and called by his name, but has since been corrupted from its original mellowness into its present shape by the ignorant—coloured—savages. Monday there were a few little summaries of the Session brought forward by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hadfield, and such like, and of course in the midst of it up stands an Irish member to deliver his conscience on the subject of the profligate expenditure of the country, and for Lord Palmerston to reply to the whole of the national business. This remarkable gentleman took occasion to state that he had that morning been renewing his innocence, and perhaps assuring his archangelic nature that he was not a spoiler of the goods of others, as those who were ingenuous youths the forty years ago, and he was good enough to produce and to read from the book one of those fables with which the more erudite portions of the volume in question are adorned. On this occasion he had hung the Appropriation Bill on the Irish Bill, was probably inspired by the prospect of relief by the possession of the document into a state like that produced by laughing gas, for he joked, and laughed, and put on an appearance of hilarity and genius and jollity which, coming from him, suggested recollections of the festivities of Colney Hatch. At this time, once more the Irish Parliament. The subjects—the Irishmen; the disputants—Orangemen and Roman Catholics; the rest is left to the imagination. Of course, adjournment at two o'clock in the morning.

On Tuesday more Irish members, or English members for Irish constituencies, the Irish Bill was to be read a third time, and (of course) in the morning Party Emblems again; the rest is confusion worse confounded. We appeal to our readers whether we have not succeeded in the course of this week in the transformation of the Imperial into an Irish Parliament with which we began. We had forgotten that an Irish member has taken up the Syrian question, and has had several skirmishes with the Government, because they have not said much on the Syrian question at once. As to general matters and appearances, the most noticeable are that Lord Palmerston is showing signs that he is feeling the length of the Session to be somewhat crappish and rather heating, something the inconsequence and irrelevancy which characterise the House, which in many respects has the aspect which it bears in the earlier weeks of February. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has got a little more than a spare form is so wasted that he looks like a jockey who has had to lose a number of pounds weight before he can ride a particular race, which his hair is swiftly getting thinner and thinner. Nevertheless, he ought to be ruddy, for he has had a thorough airing in the open air of the Legislative assembly, in the absence of Lord Derby, and under the leadership of Lord Redesdale, who, in his Parliamentary conduct as he is in his appearance, is the representative of the ancient and now extinct protest against innovation, consented to eat their leek by suffering Mr. Gladstone's Surplus Bill, which they had refused to enter-tain, to pass into law. Lord Monteagle, who, in his patriotism and Irish element in the Upper House, has been ruthlessly thrown over on this point; and not only that, he has been delivered over to the prepared and accumulated irony and exasticity of Lord Granville, who in a cutting and slashing speech introduced some verses as applicable to Lord Monteagle, but which could only be brought to bear on him by the circumstance that he had his hair cut short and crispy, and which he has been always renowned for wearing long and flowing over his collar. Lord Granville is a wag. Wonderful to relate, there is not an unattached Law Lord left in potter in the House of Peers, and therefore the Lord Chancellor is obliged to talk to himself.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to vote the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

The vote of £30,000 for submarine telegraphs gave rise to a discussion, in which Sir G. C. Lewis and the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the policy of the Government in making contracts and giving guarantees.

An interesting conversation took place on the Civil Service Estimates, in which Mr. Layard, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Gladstone took part.

The House subsequently agreed to the Estimates, which were reported.

Petition on Exchequer Bonds and Bills, and read the Militia Pay Bill a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the question of Law Reform further for the present Session.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Savings Bank Bill, the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Inclosure Provisions (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, and the Defences of the Realm Bill.

The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Gunpowder Bill, and the Industrial Schools Act, 1857, Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the enormous public expenditure, pointing out that the estimated surplus in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had already been exceeded by six millions, making the amount above £70,000,000. He urged that this large expenditure, which was not perhaps felt while the country was prosperous, continued within it an element of great danger in the event of a bad harvest, or the failure of our present prosperity. One of the causes of expenditure was our naval preparations during the last two years. In 1858 we had 39 screw-steamers afloat, and 242 screw-vessels afloat; this country had no less than 492, while we had a greater number building—in all 734 vessels. Every passing fine commercial treaty with France, all that had been done this Session was to spend...A few remarks on the same subject were made by Mr. HADFIELD and Mr. FRANCIS, in reference to Mr. Lindsay's statements as to the relative strength of the French and English navies. Mr. Francis also took occasion to refer to the system of out-of-line-of-battle ships, whereas we had only 52 screw line-of-battle ships and 20 blockships. Mr. Hadfield contended that to attack the French navy we must have iron-cased frigates, and we were only building four.—Mr. V. SCULLY made some remarks upon the Irish Civil Service Expenditure, in which he was understood that there should be no Reform Bill next Session, and that the Irish Representation Bill would be withdrawn.—Mr. DARRINGTON and others also have an early opportunity of reasserting its taxing privileges, of which they had been deprived by the Reform Act, and of which they had been unjustly passed economy of time, and urged that retrospective declaration on the subject of the privileges of the House was unnecessary at this late period.

TRADE MARKS.—In answer to Mr. Malins and Mr. Bass, Mr. M. GIBSON said that a Bill for amending the trade marks Act of 1857 was now in course of being in this Session. He did not intend to proceed with the Companies Bill.

SURIA.—Mr. MONSELL, referring to a question he had put on Friday with regard to the Government proposals to Lord Palmerston, complained that he had asked Lord Palmerston to explain his answer on that occasion, which was in direct opposition to the statement made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Lords which was calculated to give an impression of encouragement to the Druses. He (Mr. Monsell) had received certain information from Syria, which he thought in the first agreement in the recent disturbances, and complicity on the part of the Turkish authorities, and he thought it was the duty of the Government to see that it was useless to attempt to maintain the Turkish empire.—Lord PALMERSTON said that what he had stated in answer to questions put to him by the honourable gentleman was perfectly correct. He did not suggested to what Power it was to be given. He had stated that it was the opinion of the Government of that Power, not from any particular respect for the Turkish Government, but from the consideration that the integrity of Turkey was accompanied by a European war. The right hon. gentleman had also not stated correctly the cause of the disturbances in Syria. They had originated in Syria arose from the weakness and bad conduct of the Turkish authorities; and if the Turkish Government were left to itself, it would be impossible by successful steps to put an end to them. The facts were that, for several years, the Christians in Syria had been subjected to great oppression, which such an outbreak would occur in the spring; large supplies of European arms had been sent to the Druses. They could not have been obtained among the Maronites, and the first actual outbreak was the burning of some Druse villages by the Maronites. Mr. Thornton, the British Consul at Damascus, and M. Thouvenel, said the first aggression had come from the Maronites, and that the Christians were the first to fire. They could not, therefore, be too careful their people to aggression; though this was, however, no excuse for the atrocities committed by the Druses.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—On the vote for the National Gallery, Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE complained of the inconvenience to, and annoyance caused to visitors by the prohibition of the whole question to another year.—Lord PALMERSTON said that what had been stated was correct, but the obstruction was necessary to the preservation of the pictures.

CIVIL CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. E. JAMES called attention to the Supplementary £3,000 to certain Parliamentary agents for drawing the Reform Bill of 1858, complaining that the charge was excessive, and urging a reduction of it.—The Government whose duty it was to draw all bills. He also complained of a charge of £1,000 for a model of the Victoria Bridge, which was not erected, which had proved so fallacious. He caused much amusement by referring to the two colossal lions at the end of the bridge, and declaring that on his way to the London Islands, and to the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. LAYARD said he intended to move a reduction of £1,000 on the House. From time immemorial it was the custom to pay for the entertainment of foreigners of distinction who visited this country by a grant to the office. As to the charge for the preparation of the Reform Bill, that concerned the Government, and not the House. The model was a matter of which, however, were altogether exceptional.

Mr. HUNT strongly censured a hope that no other Reform Bill costing so much time and money would be brought in next Session.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that in preparing the Reform Bill he struck out.

Mr. GLADSTONE said this was only an account rendered of a sum already paid and voted in the Civil Contingencies of last year, and was past and gone. On the vote for the Civil Contingencies of next year Mr. CONINGHAM moved its rejection. On a division it was retained by 69 to 31.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved the rejection of the vote of £2100 for a model school at Cork. On a division it was retained by 58 to 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Appropriation Bill was brought up to read a first time, amidst cheers. The East India Loan Bill was read a third time and passed, after an irregular discussion in which Mr. Bright took part.

The Spirit Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Bill was read a second time.

The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee after a lengthy and animated discussion, and reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Rifle Volunteer Corps Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Custom (No. 2) Bill, the Inclosure Acts Continuance Bill, and the Defences of the Realm Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time.

The East India Loan Bill was brought up and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting the Appropriation Bill and the Exchequer Bonds (£2,600,000) Bill were read a second time.

The Exchequer Bonds (£2,600,000) Bill was through Committee, as did the Militia Pay Bill and the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a first time.—Court of Chancery Bill, and passed several clauses, when the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed, and adjourned.

NEW ZEALAND.—At the evening sitting Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was his intention to introduce a Bill next Session to amend the...the object of which was to protect the interest of the aborigines—it being thought that it could be more properly discussed; and Mr. Locke, who referred to the existing powers of the officers of the Crown would prove sufficient for the purpose, replied that he could not agree with the noble Lord in the opinion that the Bill, evidently intending a long speech, complained that he had been treated with discourtesy.—Mr. WYNDHAM, in explanation, said he had been informed that in consequence of a letter which he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the Bill would be withdrawn. He believed that the Government knew that even in the present state of the House they could not have passed it. He also regretted that a despatch had not been received from the Governor of New Zealand which ought at once to have put an end to the Bill. After a discussion, in which Mr. Bright took part, the Bill was discharged.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.—The House went into Committee on the Naval Discipline Bill, and Lord C. PAGET stated its objects, which were to amend the Act of Charles II., under which the discipline of the Navy and the articles of war were founded. At present, in the Navy no court-martial could be held unless five ships were present, and it frequently happened that for many days no court-martial could be held at a time. It was proposed to make the presence of three ships sufficient, and in the Indian and Chinese seas that of two ships of war. It was proposed that the courts-martial should not inflict the punishment of death unless unanimously agreed to by the members. Power to inflict less if offence were classified, and corresponding punishments awarded. Power was given to sentence to penal servitude or other such punishment as was deemed appropriate to the crime. No definition was given of mutiny, but every mutinous act was provided for. The various degrees of the capital punishment were also dealt with. Powers were taken to enable the naval authorities to secure a greater efficiency against offenders on shore. It was to be permitted to courts-martial to find a prisoner tried for a high offence guilty of a lesser crime, and to award a proportionate punishment. It was the opinion of the Admiralty that such a proportionate punishment should be established; but the system of classification of characters like that in the Army, by which no man was liable to flogging unless he had forfeited his exemption by misconduct, had been found to work well with the most beneficial effect. By the Bill as proposed, however, a man was accused of an offence of which would render him liable to corporeal punishment, there could not be any inquiry into his past character, and no report made to the Captain, who would be at liberty to inquire into the character of the witness for the purpose of judging of the amount of credit to be given to his evidence and betrayed in reference to the clause. In the course of his observations he was called to order by the Speaker for certain language he had used. His argument was that the clause as it stood was injurious to the interests of the Service.—Lord PALMERSTON (CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER) explicitly denied that there had been any breach of faith on the part of the Government in the matter. He proposed a clause which was the result of an arrangement accepted to by the whole House.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER BILL.—Mr. HUBBARD moved that the Committee on this Bill. A division took place on a clause proposed by Mr. HADFIELD relating to the appointment of a new Queen's Remembrancer clerk in the Court clerk's office, which was carried by 38 to 32.—A division took place on a clause proposed by Mr. KINNAIRD giving the Queen's Remembrancer clerk to the Exchequer the same salary as the other clerks, and it was rejected by 32 to 32. The House then resumed.

EXCHEQUER BILL, &c., AMENDMENT BILL.—On the consideration of Lords' amendments to this bill, Mr. B. OSBORNE made an attack on the Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the Post Office, and with the funds in their charge, and moved an amendment to the effect that any augmentation of salary or pension or any gratuities should not be paid before the two Houses of Parliament six weeks prior to the cause of the Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the vote to the Lords' amendments, and could not be moved.—The SPEAKER stated in this view—The Lords' amendments were agreed to.

Some other business was also disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill and the Exchequer Bonds or Bills (£2,600,000) Bill passed through Committee.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Metropolitan Police Clockyards Bill were read a third time and passed.

LAW OF LIBEL AMENDMENT.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and resumed progress at clause 14.—Mr. HUBBARD moved to add to the clause "and the schools for the instruction of poor children in or contiguous to" to provide for the erection of another church or parsonage within the limits of any district or parish, which was agreed to.—Mr. HUBBARD moved that the clause stand part of the bill a division took place, and it was carried by 38 to 28.—

On clause 19, to exempt the Inns of Court and the Inns of Chancery from the operation of certain parishes in the city of London, under an obsolete statute of Queen Mary VII., to demolish churches in the city; and on which clause to repeal all the rights and privileges attached to the parishes, unless some proviso was added to the clause, Mr. HUBBARD moved that the clause stand part of the statute of Henry VIII.—After some discussion, Mr. BOUVERIE consented to take the matter into consideration, and the other clauses were agreed to, and others were brought up and added to the bill.—Mr. VANCE moved a clause providing that no action for libel should be maintained unless permission had been obtained from the Attorney-General, and was agreed to.—The House then resumed.

The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was with leave.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. BUTT moved that it be committed, but, after a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn and the bill read a third time and passed.

The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) ACT.—In Committee on this bill, Mr. CARDWELL explained the amendments, and they were agreed to. The House then resumed.

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly after two o'clock.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—On the motion of Mr. CONINGHAM a return was ordered of the pictures purchased for the National Portrait Gallery, with the prices paid for each, and the names of the persons from whom they were purchased.

THE BISHOP OF PARAGUAY.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Maguire, said that Mr. Canstall had been very cruelly imprisoned by the Government of Paraguay, but that Her Majesty's Government had demanded compensation for Mr. Canstall's unjust confinement, which had not been at all satisfactorily met by the Government of Paraguay. He hoped that Republic had been interrupted.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN.—Mr. LAING, in reply to Mr. Scully, said that the new arrangements regarding the mails between London and Dublin would have the effect on the 1st of August. Owing, however, to an accident to one of the new boats, the time had been deferred, but the Post Office authorities were ready to carry out the plan of the contract at any time.

THE SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. H. Seymour, said it was quite true that the Pacha of Egypt had been induced by the £4,000 shares, to withdraw from the Canal Company, in which a second company, which, he (Lord Palmerston) had often said, was, in his opinion, one of the greatest delusions of the modern London times. When many not coming forward as quickly as was desirable it appeared M. Lesseps endeavoured to induce the Pacha to take shares to the amount of £3,000,000, which he refused the Pacha's credit, without the Pacha's knowledge, for a large additional amount of shares. There had been communications on the subject between the British and French Governments, and the French Government had declined to take any part in the matter. Her Majesty's Government also knows that French projectors frequently undertook speculations of such a character without the approval of their Government. He (Lord Palmerston) had received no instruction to negotiate with the French Government on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Cardwell, Lord PALMERSTON further stated that he was fully authorised to negotiate what remained to be settled of the treaty with Portugal, and hoped to conclude it shortly.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. LAING, in reply to Mr. S. Sigerson, on the subject of the submarine telegraph from Suakim in Nubia to Jeddah in Arabia, stated that the latest intelligence received from the Austrian Consul at Suakim was that the difficulties and obstructions which had retarded would be necessary. They therefore proposed that instead of a guarantee of £10,000 a year for ten years they should agree to an annual payment of that amount. Various attempts had been made to lay down cables, but without success. Now, however, the undertaking had a work, the Government had frankly stated that they could not undertake to carry out the conversion of the proposed guarantee.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Appropriation Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Naval Discipline Bill.

DIVORCE COURT BILL—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debate upon the amendment of Mr. Bramston to the motion for the second reading read a second time, Mr. Locke said—

Lord PALMERSTON said he concurred in the opinion expressed by the Speaker in reference to the infringement of the rights and privileges of that House contained in the House of Commons' Bill for the framing of the title and bill of the Divorce Court. The Commons should maintain their rights and privileges. Considering, however, that the Commons' Bill had been before the House at least two or three times since the 1st of May, he could not believe it to think that the House would act wisely by adopting the recommendation made by the Speaker in the latter part of his clear and able observations, to the effect that, inasmuch as the Lords had abstained from the practice of interfering with Money Bills, the Commons should waive the objection of the House of Commons had been communicated to them, that House might, after a lengthy discussion, have been taken to be equivalent to a refusal, and allow the bill to be read a second time. He (Lord Palmerston) should, therefore, move to read the bill a second time, but he would suggest that a special entry should be made in the journals of the House stating the reasons which induced them to consent to read the measure a second time.

Sir J. Graham said that, though his first impression was in favour of a more energetic course in vindication of their undoubted rights and privileges, he was disposed to adopt the more cautious consideration of all the circumstances of nevertheless, upon a more cautious consideration of all the circumstances of the case, he was disposed to support Mr. Hennessy withdrew his amendment.

After some conversation as to the form of the Bill itself, contending that it Mr. Malins then stated his objections to the bill itself, contending that it was calculated to destroy the sanctity of marriage, by giving power to a single Judge to divorce parties. From the number of cases that had been disposed of in the undefended list, without opposition it was reasonable to suppose that there was collusion between the husband and wife in a great many instances. The Solicitor-General gentleman concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day (words).

Mr. Bowyer seconded the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. Cairns, in which the Attorney-General defended the bill, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 43 to 11.

The second reading of the bill was, and, upon the motion of the Attorney-General, the House went into Committee upon it, when the clauses, after some amendments, were agreed to, the duration of the bill being limited to the 31st of July, 1862.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

THE THEATRES.

St. James's.—This theatre still continues open for the summer season, and on Monday night came into the domain of the legitimate drama by the performance of "Hamlet." The occasion was the first appearance of Mr. Harry Sullivan in that character. Report says that Sullivan has much improved his physique by his trip, and has acquired a more sententious delivery. In other respects his performance of this character resembles his previous identity. This actor has deservedly won a high reputation by his graceful and elegant performances of the meditative Prince, and frequently delivers the text, when he does not capriciously alter it, with discrimination and power. The soliloquies were portrayed with much of the delightful grace which distinguishes and their significance with an especial prominence; but the passion was, perhaps, too much sacrificed by the elocutionary. Mr. Sullivan had an appreciative audience, and his best points met with suitable applause. Of the other characters, Mr. Tilbury's *Polonius* deserves great commendation for the discrimination manifested in it. He delineated a truly Shakspearean spirit, which cannot be too much encouraged. We only wish he would curtail that prosy, old gentleman. Mr. Chester, *Ghost*, and Mr. Green's *Claudius*, to the remaining performers. Miss Percy's *Queen* was below criticism. She reduced the story of poor *Ophelia* to a farce, and evidently from sheer ignorance of the author's full poetical description as it stands in the book. Miss Katharine Hickson's acting of *Ophelia* was one of great merit, and a performance which, fortunately for good taste, we now seldom witness even on the suburban boards. The management, however, deserves credit for the ground of an unobjectionable play having been prepared for the due performance of heavy tragedy. Mr. Robin's *Gravedigger* was not to rich in humour as we had expected. With these exceptions, the performance went off well.

Standard.—On Saturday, "The Wife" was performed, and with considerable success. Mr. Richards as *Sir Walter*, Mr. Marriott as *Mariana*, acted with a laudable zeal to give full effect to the dialogue and situations. The piece was almost new to the audience, not having been performed for many years; it was, however, accepted with evident satisfaction.

Adelphi.—The talking fish having proved a great hit, Mr. E. T. Smith has experimented, so as to produce a repetition, in a performing hippopotamus. This animal is remarkable for its fatness, yet shows signs of intelligence, though locomotively on the unwieldy side, and reposing its head blindly enough on the arms cushions. It appears to have been discovered when about five days old, and to have been brought up in habits of human companionship. It permits its owner to put his head into its mouth and to ride upon its back. We have, however, that it can be ferocious, and will not tolerate the stick. It is about two years and a half old.

SCRAPS.

English Volunteers for Garibaldi's Army.—An attempt has been made by Mr. Crawshay, the Mayor of Gateshead, to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act against the publication of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. That journal has published certain articles favourable to Signor Mazzini's visit to this country. Whatever Mr. Crawshay's object being, as is well known, to organise an English battalion for service under Garibaldi, Mr. Crawshay appeared before the borough magistrates on Monday, for the purpose of preferring his charge and stating the grounds upon which it was based. The magistrates declined to grant the warrant for which Mr. Crawshay had applied; and in giving their decision they stated that the act of enlisting for the purpose mentioned, that there had been no personal contact between the *Chronicle* and the individuals alleged to be wrongly and, hadly, enlisted. The magistrates, instead of amounted only to an historical statement of Captain Styles's proceedings. Mr. Crawshay then announced the magistrates' decision, and that the case into the Court of Queen's Bench and apply for a mandamus against them for refusing a warrant.

Testimonial to Captain Huish.—Upon the retirement of Captain Huish, on the 1st of July last, from the office of secretary to the London and North-western Railway, an address (which, together with the reply, appears on the other page) was drawn up and signed by upwards of a thousand of the officers and servants of that company, expressive of their regret and esteem, and to which a handsome piece of plate was subscribed. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., upon which day the leading officers of the company had met in luncheon at Euston Square Station, and assembled round the signatures, engrossed upon vellum and elegantly bound, was presented by Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the subscribers; and Mr. Huish, in feeling and happiness of the gratified gentleman and his lady were most enthusiastically cheered. It was accordingly to Captain Huish, after an uninterrupted period of two years, to find no nuisance a body of his old comrades then assembling round him, and proving that the feelings of respect and regard for his address are still unchanged. The amount subscribed for the testimonial to accompany the address remains in the hands of the treasurer, and when Mr. Huish has fixed upon a permanent residence, when some suitable works of art will be purchased and placed in his new home.

Adulteration of Food and Drink.—The new Act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink has been printed, but, before it can be of public service, it requires the adoption by the Society of London the Commissioners of Sewers, and in all other parts of the metropolis by the vestries and district boards acting in pursuance of the local Government Act, and the Court of Sessions and borough councils in other parts, may appoint one or more persons possessing competent skill in chemical, and microscopic knowledge, as analysts of all articles of food and drink purchased within their limits, and may remunerate them for their services. Huish has fixed upon a permanent residence, when some suitable works of art will be purchased and placed in his new home.

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The National Rifle Association.—The Council of the National Rifle Association, having received their instructions from the meeting, in 1861, her Majesty's prize and the gold medal of the association shall be competed for on the same days as the Queen's prize, by marksmen of the United Kingdom to a competition with rifles of a minimum bore of .451 and a minimum weight of 9½lbs., the pull of which shall not be less than 10lbs. This competition will take place at Hythe early in February. Each competitor will have to make a declaration of bore and weight and quality. The rifles will be free from false mechanical rests, but the one that gives the best score will be entitled to the distinction of the first prize. The rifles, together with the gold medal of the association, shall be competed for, subject to the conditions of the Queen's prize, by marksmen using rifles of a number or rifles required by the council within a time specified, and of their being to be selected by the council from those chosen.

Sham Fight in Surrey.—In spite of the hurricane of wind and rain last Saturday a sham fight took place on Wimbledon Common. At 4 p.m. Mr. H. Fox Warren, near Weybridge. The "British" force consisted of the Hythe Battalion, 1,000 men, under Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P.; Colonel Dick Bewicke, Captain Sir Fowell Buxton; and Artists, Captain Phillips. The "Invaders," of the Victoria Rifles, 1,000 men, under Col. Lord Ranelagh, Captain Cochrane. The "Invaders" were at first concealed from the spectators in a distant hollow. The "British" were supposed to be ignorant of the tremendous volley poured by them into a reconnoitring party of the "British," although the latter were in full view. The "British" then pushed onwards of a fortnight ago, the object being to inure the volunteers to the worrying duties of outpost service, and to bring them into collision and on the shore, where they may by constant practice morning and evening, learn to become expert swimmers, and to acquire the confidence in the use of oars and the hills, about five minutes' walk from the railway station, and each force appears to have been concentrated on a point of vantage to command some parts of the ground. Altogether there are forty-one tents, including the quarters and hospital. The Victoria Rifles encamped on the ground early in a fixed tariff. The "lines" including the camp are indicated by small flags, which also mark the outposts and sentries, and the ground is well chosen. At night sentinels guard the ground by watches, and in other respects strict military discipline is observed. The men are under canvas for a week, and they prepare for drill, rifle-shooting, skirmishing, &c., which generally begin at six o'clock. Reveille is at sunrise, and, after the men have had their breakfast, return to town about nine o'clock to engage in the business of the day, leaving the tents in charge of a few men who attend to cooking and other domestic duties. The same routine of training is observed in the evening. On Saturday and Wednesday afternoons the men have a holiday, and on Sunday they attend Divine service. The Hythe Battalion is encamping" is enlivened by two or three bands of music from the regiments. The Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, 1st Division, 1st Brigade, afternoon, the sixth company of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers, under Captain Hall, at Wilton. The officers has provided three prizes for the best shots of the company themselves had also subscribed a small sum, to be won by the best shots of the company. The first prize was won by Private Hall, who made a score as follows:—1st, Pocklethurst; 2nd, Griffin; 3rd, Whiteley; 4th, Hall.

Presentation of Silver Bugles.—The 5th Hants Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Vaughan, have been presented, on the Governor's-green, Portsmouth, for the purpose of having presented to them the right silver bugles, by Mrs. Vaughan, the lady of the lieut.-colonel. A light wind was blowing, and the ceremony took place at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, when the corps, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, was presented with two silver bugles, in the grounds of Ryde House Park, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan. The same day the Ormskirk Rifle Volunteers (Ormskirk) Rifle Volunteers were reviewed by Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., on his own private estate, Easton, by Lieut.-Colonel Fleetwood Hesketh. The volunteers acquitted themselves most creditably, and were highly complimented on the entire by Sir Thomas. The corps afterwards marched past in front of a raised platform, when the Ormskirk corps were presented with a silver bugle by Miss Hesketh, and the Scarisbrick corps with a silver bugle by Miss Scarisbrick, and of the Ormskirk corps in particular. A silver bugle was presented to the Lancashire Prince Volunteers, on Tuesday evening, by Lady William Wynn, in Wynnstay Park, near Wrexham, the proceedings terminating with a review of the corps by Lady Wynn. The corps is about 200 strong.

Presentation of Colours.—Yesterday week colours were presented to the 3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers by Lady Susan Vane Tempest. Her Ladyship arrived at the Seaham Hall Station, and was received by the Marquis of Londonderry, and drove to the Garrison Parade-ground in an open carriage, the corps marching before her. The colours, consisting of the Union Jack Adelphus Vane Tempest, were drawn up in line, and, after giving the salute and receiving the colours, the ceremony of consecrating the colours was proceeded with, when her Ladyship delivered a spirited address, to which the Rev. Mr. Hall replied.

The Bristol Volunteer Rifle Corps will be inspected to-day (Saturday) by Colonel Dyer.

Volunteer Friendly Societies.—Lord Grosvenor, the Marquis of Donegal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fleetwood Hesketh, have each addressed a notice stating that they decline to lend their countenance to the various Volunteer friendly societies which have been established in their districts. They intimate that a general scheme, approved by the Minister of War, and entitled to the support of the Government, has been prepared for the consideration of the London Rifle Brigade.—The regimental committees of this brigade have decided that the prizes to be competed for annually by the marksmen of the corps, will take place some time in next October, when challenge medals and other prizes will be competed for. The Duke of Cambridge has also sanctioned the formation of cadet companies; and the subscription will be almost immediately opened for the purpose.

Rifle-shooting Match at Sheffield.—On Monday and Tuesday a rifle-shooting match took place at Sheffield, on the Hyde-park ground, for a gold belt in aid of the funds of the Sheffield and Rotherham Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. The belt was won by Mr. Thomas Hargreaves. The prizes were four rifles, two given by the licensed victuallers, and two by Captains Brown and Ellis. Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, of Sheffield, and Mr. Rose took the first prize; Joseph Brown, second prize; Private Marriott, third prize; Captain Ellis, fourth prize.

Second Battalion of Essex Volunteers.—This battalion was officially inspected on Saturday evening last, at Leyton, by Colonel Lord de Saumarez, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. The battalion, having closed up, was put through, in the most satisfactory manner, the ordinary battalion drill, and a variety of field movements, concluding by throwing out the 1st company as skirmishers. The latter were then formed into square to resist cavalry with the excellent and steady manner in which they had acquitted themselves throughout the day. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly pleased, and that the best system had been adopted.

Review of the Eastern and South Devon Rifle Battalion.—The Companies of this battalion assembled for the first time in one body on the 2nd inst., and were reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Buller, C.B., commanding at Dawlish, on the 4th inst. The battalion, consisting of seven companies, mustered 500 strong, and marched past the inspector (Major Hume) first in line, then in quick, and lastly in double time. These movements were rendered unusually difficult, owing to the formation of the ground, which was carving and sloping. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the manœuvres were executed with considerable precision, and were highly creditable to the corps. Lieut.-Colonel Hume, as well as of others of long standing in the regular Army. Subsequently, flank movements were performed; and the battalion then commenced firing with their cartridge. This was at first done in companies, then in wings, and lastly in battalion. Finally, all the troops on the ground—including the Earl of Devon's troop of yeomanry, the battalion of rifles, and the artillery—marched past in quick time. This movement was one of the grandest of the day, and was deservedly admired by the spectators with which it was executed. At the termination the troops were formed into close columns and were addressed by Major Hume, who expressed himself highly gratified with the soldierly and very steady manner in which they had performed the duties of the day. The Exeter and South Devon battalion is the oldest volunteer rifle corps in the kingdom, the Victoria Rifles being next.

The sum of £430 has been subscribed in Ross and Cromarty shires for the purpose of providing some permanent memorial to the late Sir Hugh Munro.

Through the exertions of Mr. T. Dyke Acland about forty officers and noncommissioned officers of the Devon and Somerset Militia, with the band, were assembled during the past week in Exeter for musketry practice and drill on the principles laid down by Hythe.

Volunteer Fête at Charlton Park.—A volunteer fête, on an extensive scale, was held on Saturday last in the beautiful park, which is part of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, at Old Charlton, the grounds to be in aid of a band fund. The arrangements for the fête were under the direction of Mr. Jones, the gymnasium is of a varied nature.

Volunteering in Knowsley Park.—This fête, on Saturday last, was intended to be one of more than ordinary interest. It is the Earl of Derby's wish that the Knowsley Park Volunteers should be added to the garrison of Liverpool, which is expected will be present. [Special arrangements have been made for attending the Knowsley Park Review.]

Sir Harry Smith is, we are happy to learn, nearly recovered from his recent indisposition.

We understand that several vacancies now exist in mail services both in the Mediterranean and Levant, and in the West.

The Adjutant-General has issued a circular memorandum directing that in a civil court, and before a magistrate, a soldier not under arrest should remain uncovered.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Arsenals has expanded its labours, and will not resume its sittings until the 16th of October.

A large range of buildings is now to be erected at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the purpose of a new school of practice, school of design, class-rooms, and schools for the instruction of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and their families.

The launch of the *Orestes* from Sherncss Dockyard took place last Saturday. She is a screw steam sloop of 1,707 tons burthen, 300 horse power, weighing 60 tons, besides one 68-pounder 16-ft. pivot-gun, weighing 70 cwt., which can be worked on either broadside, and two 32-pounder broadside guns.

The Government having decided on strengthening the fortifications at the Island of St. Helena, and adding to the strength of the troops and native regiments already there, the Royal Artillery and Engineers have left Chatham and Woolwich for Plymouth, to be conveyed in Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, with nearly 200 other troops of the line, by the *Himalaya*.

The *Gibraltar*, 101, was safely launched at Devonport at half-past five o'clock on Thursday last. Mr. Peak, Master Shipwright, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, Admiral Dacres, and others. The ceremony of "christening" was performed by Miss Edgcumbe, daughter of the Hon. George Edgcumbe.

One of Sir William Armstrong's 40-pounders burst while being tested at Woolwich, on Wednesday week, with double the ordinary charge of powder and shot. The gun was thoroughly destroyed, but only in its rocket. The remaining portion of the gun remained uninjured, and it is stated that the experiment has proved the admirable weakness of the fulcrum away.

A Naval Court-martial sat on Wednesday to try the case of Lieut. J. W. O'Grady, late of the *Ex*, who was charged with calling the First-lieutenant a liar, and striking him "Guilty," and sentenced to be dismissed the following manner:—£1000 to his grandson, Charles Harding Fanshawe, and the other £1000 to his grandson, Thomas Fanshawe. George Harding gave no other bequests contained in the will, which bears date the 23rd of April, 1853, and was proved by the oaths of Thomas, Lord Ely, and Sir A. Lawley, Bart., Lincolnfields.

C. Fow, Esq.: The will of Charles Few, Esq., of Streatham-hill, Surrey, formerly of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, solicitor, who died at his residence, Streatham-hill, on the 2nd of July last, at the age of eighty-three, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate on the 31st of the same month by the oaths of Charles Few, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and Robert Broom, of Brixton-hill, surgeon, who are nominated executors. The testator bequeaths his property, which is of the value of under, 1889. The personal property was sworn under £45,000. The deceased bequeaths £1000 to his grandson, Charles Few, £1000 to his grandson, and his daughter Catherine, who resided with him, an immediate legacy of £100. And he gives to his daughter Catherine, for her life, the use of the residue of his entire estate; and to this disposition he has also given a very considerable testimonial, by bequeathing to her during her life the house in which he resided and receive and entertain company during her life. The testator directs that his executors, during the first twelve after his decease, the expense of which is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of his estate, shall pay to the trustees of the Royal Literary Fund the sum of £100, a tribute of affection, consisting of plated corner-dishes, &c., was presented to him by his clerks, on the occasion of his leaving the office after having held it seventeen years. This token of regard he has bequeathed to his son Charles. He also bequeaths to his son Charles his gold watch and chain, as a particular bounty of natural history: this has been carried out by bequeathing to his son Charles his collection of Norfolk birds, consisting of ninety-five, his cabinet of fossils, some specimens of which he particularly valued as having been collected by him in the cliffs of Norfolk when a youth travelling in a foreign land. The will then goes on to distribute, after the payment of legacies, the residue of the property, which is considerable, one-sixth to each of his children, and concludes with some small legacies to his servants.

Mr. Thomas Hardwick, of Streatham-hill, Surrey, formerly Park, and of Birmingham, is reported to have died what is termed "a millionaire." This vast amount of property has been left to his grandchildren and their descendants, accompanied by a very careful, or, as may be considered, rather a parsimonious, will. Mr. Hardwick, of Norfolk when a youth travelling in a foreign land. The will then goes on to distribute, after the payment of legacies, the residue of the property, which is considerable, one-sixth to each of his children, and concludes with some small legacies to his servants.

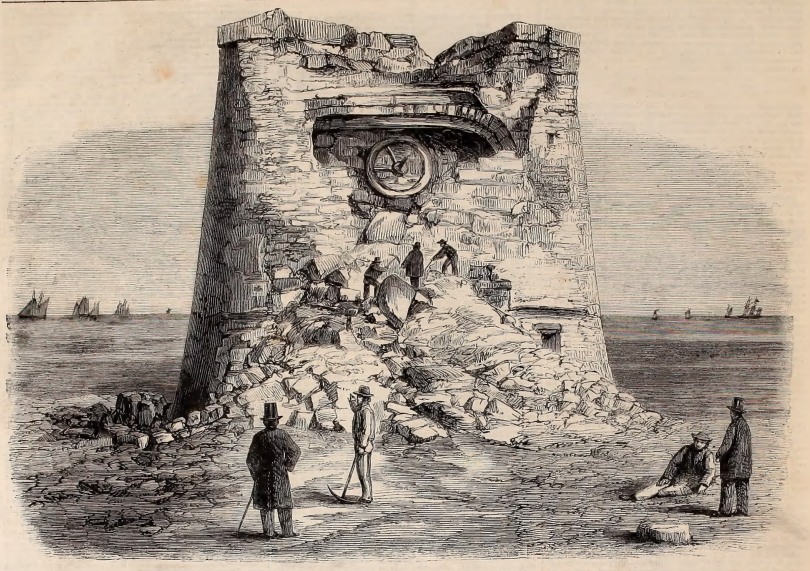
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An interesting experiment was recently made to obtain a direct telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Madras, a distance nearly 1200 miles. A short conversation took place; the telegraph clerk at Madras communicating with that office the following words from a pun: the clerk in the Prussian capital replying that it had just struck three, and that the signal between the two offices distance had taken only a few seconds.

The Taaffe Peerage Case.—This case was, after three years' litigation, decided on Friday, the 17th inst., by the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords in favour of the Irish claimant. The counsel were Dr. Twiss, Q.C., Serjeant Burke, and Mr. Digby; the Attorneys-General for the Crown, Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Hugh Cairns, appeared. Charles, tenth Viscount Taaffe, and Baron of Ballymote, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died in 1704, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, one of the most accident families in Ireland. Their viscounty was obtained by Theobald, the first viscount, a son of William Taaffe, Lord Taaffe, Spanlards of Ardsallagh. Charles II. raised Theobald, second Earl of Carlingford, who was in favour with the Emperor Leopold, to the rank of a count, but that title is now extinct. Latterly the claim has been confined to the descendants of the second son, Francis, one of the family being the famous Nicholas, Count Taaffe, who beat the Turks at Belgrade. Of the claimant's great-grandfather, Joseph, the seventh Viscount, was born in London, and thus, by virtue of an Act of George II., he himself had become a British subject. The question was very ably argued by Dr. Twiss. The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment in favour of the claimant, expressed himself gratified that the Lords were now enabled to re-establish in its honours this old and distinguished family. The present Viscount Taaffe has large estates, and a seat, called the Castle of Ettschau, in Bohemia.



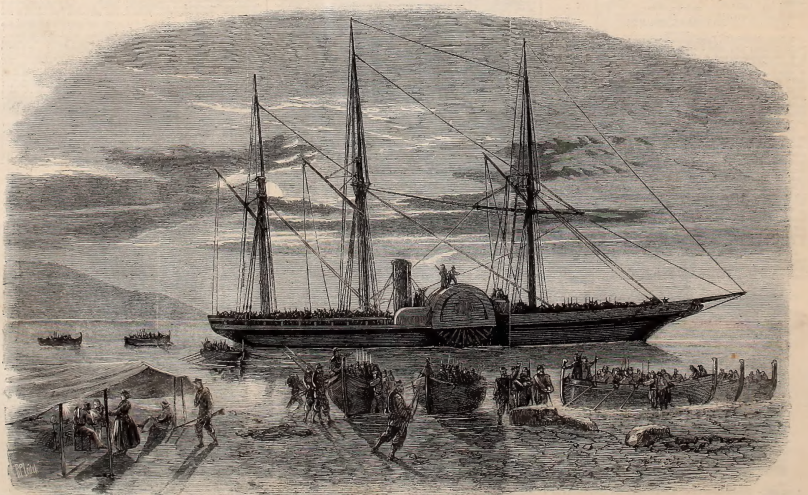
THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—THE PEOPLE RELANDING WITH THEIR CHATTELS AT MESSINA, AFTER THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.



DESTRUCTION OF THE MARTELLO TOWER, EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX, BY SIR W. ARMSTRONG'S GUNS, AT A DISTANCE OF 1032 YARDS.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS ON A MARTELLO TOWER NEAR EASTBOURNE.

WITHIN half a mile of the redoubt at Eastbourne stands No. 71 Martello Tower, which, having become useless, was selected for the trial of Sir W. Armstrong's guns on Tuesday, the 7th instant. The Duke of Cambridge and a brilliant staff of artillery and other officers were present on the occasion, furnished with a telegraphic and photographic apparatus, which were in constant use. The guns employed were a 40-pounder of 31 cwt., an 80-pounder of 63 cwt., and a short 100-pounder, weighing only 53 cwt. The distance was 1032 yards, and the projectiles employed were partly solid shot and partly percussion-shells. The tower was built of very strong brickwork, the thickness of the walls being 7 ft. 3 in. on the land side, and 9 ft. on the side next the sea. The roof, or platform, consisted of a massive vault of great strength, supported by the walls and by a solid pillar of brickwork occupying the centre of the tower. The 80-pounder shot was found to pass quite through the wall into the tower, piercing 7 ft. 3 in. of brickwork; the others lodged in the wall at the depth of about 5 ft. Live shells were then fired, and with so much effect that, after eight or ten rounds from each gun, the interior of the tower became exposed to view. The centre pillar supporting the bomb-proof roof was speedily knocked away, but the structure was so compact that the vault continued to stand, and was only brought down by a succession of shells



THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY,—DEPARTURE OF MISSORI'S EXPEDITION ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 8 FROM THE FARO POINT, MESSINA, TO SURPRISE THE TORRE CAVALLO FORT, ON THE CALABRIAN SHORE,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 185.

exploded in the brickwork. Nothing could exceed the precision with which these shells were thrown. The broken section of the wall was itself but a small object to hit, but this was done with such unerring certainty that the very spot selected was almost invariably struck. The total number of shot and shell fired against the tower was 176, of which only a small proportion was from the 100-pounder. The 100-pounder gun used on this occasion throws shell which weigh 100lb. and contain 6lb. of powder, and yet the weight of the gun with which these tremendous projectiles are discharged is less than that of the ordinary 32-pounder, the weight of which is 56 cwt.

THE FARM.

An eminent meteorologist published his impressions last Monday that "after the sun has passed his conjunction with Saturn on the 23rd, the month will be much warmer than average—probably" and hence we can only hope that his ideas may come true, and that the dictatorship of St. Swithin may end at last. The hay in many counties will take a fortnight of finishing yet before the farmers can "put all hands" to the corn-field; but with their "Burgess and Key," and continued fine weather to help them, we may see the harvest pretty general towards the end of next week. The long delay in the process of ripening has made the depredations of birds a serious item in the general account.

In these days of agricultural science, when speakers consider it the height of modesty to raise a laugh or a derisive cheer at the expense of Mr. Mechi, it is gratifying to find a landlord of Colonel Lowther's experience and high intellectual rank, like Mr. Hodgkinson at Cumberland agricultural dinner were to this effect:—"He had also visited Mr. Mechi's farm. He never saw more even crops of wheat, oats, and wheat; and in his opinion they deserved every praise. Here was not a single fault to find. He was there for a few days, and could assure them they were far superior to any of the agricultural exhibitions which had been rather in contempt. (Laughter.) As for Mr. Mechi's expense in growing his crops he could not tell at that time as he knew little of the subject; but the crops he could see to be seen better crops. Mr. Mechi had been at great expense in managing by irrigation. With the assistance of a pump he could throw water to any part of the farm, so that it was irrigated a whole field." (Cheers.)

At the Tenantry meeting, Mr. Atherton, of Speke, almost swept the board of the shorthorn prizes, and one of Sir Thomas Hesketh's were the ribbons as "the best handled bull." The quality were in very high condition, as they usually are in Lancashire. Dead fully wet weather quite marred the pleasure of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Show at Penrith, which was held in the meadows in the shape of a prize for purses under thirteen hands, which was won by a little "Cumbrian pony" belonging to Captain Spencer, of Distington. This gentleman also stood up well for the honour of the county shorthorns with his Dubbin spring winner Young Ben, and his yearling heifer Miss Ruby, from Lazy, which he purchased at Mr. Grenfell's sale. Mr. Ambler was, however, too strong for the locals with a shorthorn bull, consisting of Wild Eyes, West Eastern, and Necklace; and the two former finished first and second for the Challenge Cup, which Mr. Ambler has held for the last twelve months with his Prince Frederick. The most conspicuous defect broken in the county showed nothing; but the Leicesters came out right well, and Messrs. Jefferson and Graham's yearling gilts for yearling Sweet Spencer, of Thrimbar, bred by Mr. Pawlett. The Royal North Lancashire Show is to take place at Preston on Wednesday and Thursday next.

We hear that Mr. Donglas has sold Eaglet, by Booth's War Eagle, which was third in its yearling heifer class at Dumfries, to Lord Strathallan; and two more of his young bulls, by Sir Arthur Fenton, all of them by Sir James the Rose, and five of them from cows bred at Warlaby and Killerby, are reported for sale by private contract. The Americans prefers to have introduced a new herd topic in the shape of a machine for milking cows in three to five minutes. A cousin of a Yankee has moved by him handling and performing the operation by air-pump suction. The pumps are made of tin and indiarubber, and are to be worked by steam. The machine has flexible joints, so as to fit any size of udder. The Shropshire sheep market has been pretty well up to the average. The purchases on Monday of rams at Mr. Preece's first sale, near Shrewsbury, last Tuesday week, were one at 70 gs., two at 53 gs., and two at 42 gs. Sheep sales will be very busy next week. On Tuesday Mr. John Browin's Cotswolds (which have won an immense number of prizes) came to the hammer at Hanbury-hall, near Droitwich, on Wednesday the late Earl of Jersey's Southdowns at Stoney Middleton, near Bicester, and Mr. Pulbrook's improved Hampshire Downs at Hampton Manor Farm, near Andover; and on Thursday seventy of Mr. Dudley Paston's long-woolled Lincolnshire rams. The latter flock is one of the oldest in the county, and can show a seventy years' title to public favour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is long since the St. Leger quotations have assumed anything like the importance they have done this year. Thormanby has recovered from his depression, and 3 to 1 would have been taken to money on Tuesday; while 4 to 1 was occasionally offered for Sweetmeats at 10 to 1. Buccaneer's "name is never heard," and both St. Albans and Wallace have their supporters; but speculation is by no means shy still it is seen how the Wizard (whose staying is naturally a moot point) gets through his York ordeal. It is said that Fisherman has been purchased by Mr. Baker for £2000, to accompany his Orlando Bridegroom and Rataplan. The Americans nibbled at him for some time, but they have left off.

Lichfield, Yarmouth, Exeter, Dover, and Weston Zoyland follow each other; but, as far as "the Derby" is concerned, the whole racing interest of next week is centralized on the Stockton meeting, which comes off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Tuesday there are no less than 31 entries in the Cleveland Handicap, including Dictator, whose starting, we believe, depends entirely upon his York running. The Stockton Selling Stakes has 27 entries, including Sir William, High Treason, and Vanquisher; and the Tradesman's Handicap helps to make up a strong card. Sir William, Butterfly, Sutton, The Wizard, and Vanquisher are located are in the Stockton Cup. Leger on Wednesday; and the principal stake on Thursday is the Fourth Zetland Handicap, in the names of Dancer, Langcake, Lupus, Pollestone, Dictator, Kettledrum, and Matador. The latter is reported at Holmwood to have been highly tried with Bivouac, and 40 to 1 has been taken about him for the Derby.

The regattas of next week are as follow:—Hereford and Teignmouth on Monday; Conway, Starcross, and Dover (Prince's Pier on Wednesday; Tewkesbury on Thursday; Glasgow Royal and Broadstairs on Friday; and Glasgow Royal on Saturday.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND CORNWALL RACES.—TUESDAY.

Latra Plate.—Boreale, 1. Chanoine, 2.
Saltram Stakes.—Lady Ly, 1. Grittenham, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Uncle, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Mary Stanley, 1. Messenger, 2.
United Service Plate.—Waterspout, 1. The Poet, 2.

YORK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Sir Joseph Trenam, 1. Push to Pass, 2.
Black Duck Stakes.—c. by Ignoscelli, 1. Cantatrice, 2.
Yorkshire Stakes.—Adelaide, 1. Blowden, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Folkestone, 2. Vertpre mein Nicht, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Lizard, 1. Donner und Blitz, 2.
Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Vanquisher, 1. Sir William, 2.
Juvenile Stakes.—Dictator, 1. Starlight, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Forager, 1. Brown Holland, 2.

THURSDAY.

Ebor St. Leger.—Bivouac, 1. Northern Light, 2.
Prince of Wales Stakes.—Rataplan, 1. Longshot, 2.
Fiber Handicap.—Par, 1. Hepatica, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—Rotherham, 1. Dictator, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Cape Flyaway, 1. Foxbrowna, 2.
Eglinton Stakes.—Dundee, 1. Margrave, 2.
The Londesborough Cup.—Silverhair, 1. Cyrrices, 2.
The Fifty Sapling Stakes.—Prudence, 1. Sweet Hawthorn, 2.

CRICKET.—The Gentlemen of Kent played the Gentlemen of Surrey on Monday and Tuesday on the Oval. As soon as the latter day's match was drawn, the score standing thus:—Kent, first innings, 191, Surrey, first innings, 74; second innings, 203.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Rain.	Highest in Shade.	Lowest in Shade.	Mean of Day.	Direction.	General Motion in Miles.	
	Inches.	°	Inch.	°	°	°			Inch.
Aug. 18	29·616	58·3	221	·86	10	59·8	67·1	SSW. S. SE.	179	·214
19	29·587	59·9	206	·89	10	57·7	67·9	S.SE. calm	177	·095
17	29·819	59·6	46·1	·70	6	59·4	64·5	S. SW.	1	·010
18	29·960	58·6	46·1	·70	6	49·5	63·5	SW. NW.	1	·030
19	29·757	56·3	49·4	·79	10	51·2	63·5		1	·237
20	29·757	56·3	49·4	·79	10	53·2	64·9	WSW. W.	1	·547
21	29·852	57·6	50·7	·79	10	53·7	64·9	W. WSW.	177	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at eight hours each:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	29·624	29·599	29·598	29·648	29·818	29·855	29·751	29·752	
Thermometer (Fahrenheit) ...	57°	61°	64°	64°	59°	55°	55°	54°	
Temperature of Evaporation ...	54°	61°	61°	60°	49°	50°	49°	51°	
Direction of Wind ...	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	W.	W.	

Absinthe seems to be the opium of France. Its ravages are evident every day, but only amongst the poor. Its baleful influence is dangerous we for too much, but in every grade of society.

A serious incendiarism of the negroes was reported in the quadroon island of Louisiana, by several excitements among the merchants interested in the cane crops.

The Royal Library of Berlin has just purchased the whole of the music left by M. Fischoff, late professor at the Conservatoire at Vienna. The collection is composed of some 8000 pieces, by the best ancient and modern composers.

A letter from Bankfoot of the 12th inst. states that the Electric Light of Rose had been stopped, as the platinum of the battery, for some persons, who shunned him in the concert terms, accused him of breach of faith, and demanded £100 as compensation. The Court of Session decided in 1851. The Director was compelled to take refuge in a jeweller's shop.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY THE AGGRESSOR OF GARIBALDI.—No doubt be fresh in the recollection of our readers that the Rev. Mr. Price was formerly in charge of a chapel in Leicester Square, and that he was subsequently so embarrassed to obtain the release of his wife also. The latter was taken before the local authorities upon a serious charge, when she gave her husband to understand that she preferred remaining with the "brethren," and she consequently was discharged. At an early hour on Thursday morning Mr. Price accompanied by Joseph Reeves (a veterinary surgeon), William Furse (a tailor), and Thomas Cooper, proceeded to Hatfield, Hertfordshire, to consult Mr. Spaxton, for the purpose of rescuing by forcible means the lady in question. Mr. Price was put under the care of Mr. Spaxton, but he had the presence of mind to feigning his wife in one of the conservatories. He was on the point of entering her room when he fell down in a fit, and Mr. Spaxton then came to her assistance, and routed her husband and his companions.

APPEARANCE AND MANNERS OF GARIBALDI.—The following letter, we may remark, was addressed to a gentleman in this country, but with the purpose of offering his valuable medical services to aid of Garibaldi's wounded soldiers:—"Caprera, Wednesday, 4 o'clock in the morning.—"The evening of my arrival I was told that the Dictator was at his Farm, a few hours' distance from here, and that I should see him on his way to the expedition to Calabria. Being anxious to lose no time, I am about in search of a mule to go to the Farm, when I am told that the Dictator, who knows I want, was altogether out of the question. I obtained also only by the aid of the Americans, who lend me a mule and accompany me. I found him at last at the Farm at one o'clock in the morning, and presented myself to the General. He was on horseback, and I was introduced to him by Colonel Forbes. He received me very kindly—I may say affectionately. I heard about you," said he, "and am very much pleased to see you; we are very grateful to the kind English ladies who take such an interest in our cause." Whilst he was reading the letters of introduction I had with me, I had an opportunity of a minute focus to scrutinise this hero of modern history. His portrait in the illustrated London News is very good, but it cannot convey the idea of such a mild, placid countenance. He has rather the gentleness of a woman than the expression of a man. His manners are those of a lady. His whole body round him is full of anxiety, he is as cool as a cucumber. His dress is that of a sailor, with a red shirt under the coat, and a large hat of grey brocade, and a black widewake, a beautiful sword; no coat or blouse.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE unfavourable reports which have come to hand from various parts of the country as to the unsatisfactory appearance of the crops, and the delay the harvest work generally, and the prospect of heavy shipments of bullion to pay for foreign corn, have had the unfavourable effect of exercising a depressing influence upon the market for all Home Securities. The purchases of Stock, both for Money and Time, have been very limited; but up to yesterday there had been no increase to any extent; whilst the fluctuations in prices—though in some instances the tendency has been downwards—have not exceeded one-quarter per cent. The Unfunded Debt has further receded in price, and some of the bills have been sold at par.

As most parties are preparing for a higher range in the value of money—and the effect is deferred business in the commercial circles has become much restricted. The operations in goods imported from the Continent have greatly diminished, and the quantities on the Quays and in Warehouses are comparatively trifling. Out of the £250,000 received this week, upwards of £40,000 has been sent to the Bank of France, and £30,000 more is to go to-day. The ensuing feature, although, of course, a contracted trade must be regretted, is favourable to the Money Market. Bank has been able to lend freely, and the whole of our importations have been sold for France, Holland, and Germany.

There is a moderate, though not to say brisk, demand for discount accommodation, and the Bank rate of 3 per cent. Interest-street, none but the best paper is discounted, as the annexed quotations:—

Short Paper	...	...	4	Four Months'	...	...	4 to 4½
Bills at Call	...	...	4 to 4½	Good Bills	...	...	4½ to 5

In the Stock Exchange money is freely offered at from 2 to 2½ per cent on Government Securities.

Throughout the Continental capital is very abundant; but there is more inquiry for it than supply.

The high value of wool has led to the stoppage of two firms engaged in the woollen trade, and the failure of another has been announced.

The last steamer for India took out £321,923 in bullion, and several parcels of gold will be shipped to-day for the same destination.

We understand that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum will be declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of the Australasian Bank. The amount to be carried forward is £10,194. A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum has been declared by the Union Bank of Australasia, and one of 4 per cent by the Southampton Dock Company. The Directors of the Australian Agricultural Company have declared a dividend.

Shares in the newly-formed companies have changed hands slowly. Ocean Marine Insurance have realised 3-16 to 5-16 premium; Crystal Palace, 1 to 1 pm.; Universal Marine Insurance, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; London and Provincial Bank, 1 to 1¼ pm.; and Bank of Egypt, 1¼ to 1½ pm.

On Monday, the dealings in the Consol Market were much restricted. Prices, however, remained nearly the same as on Saturday. Reduced, Three per Cents Old to Account, 92¾ to 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; India Five per Cents, 101½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100; Exchequer Bills to 1s. 2d. pm.; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 96; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½. The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday and to-day for the customary five market.—Bank Stock left off at 223; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; Three per Cents, 1853 and 1858, 93¼; Three per Cents, Consols, 1885, 93¼; India Stock, 214; Ditto, New, 103¾; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 99; Ditto, Debentures, 101; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm. The Money Market rather drooping on the following day, and great inactivity prevailed generally:—Bank Stock was 223; India Stock, 214; Ditto, New, 103¾; Ditto, Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 99¼ to 99; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1853 and 1858, 93¼; Exchequer Bill per Cents, 77; Exchequer Bills par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market was heavy, and prices declined ¼ per cent, any change took place in the Consols for Money, were done at 92¾ to 93; Ditto for Account, 93 to 93¼; Reduced Three per Cents, 93¼; New Three per Cents, 93¼; India Stock, 213½; Bills par to 3s. prem. Bank Stock was 224½; India Stock, 213½; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 99; Ditto, New, 103¾.

The Foreign Market generally has been devoid of animation. The operations, both for Investment and Time, have continued unusually restricted. Indeed, no change of importance can be noticed in the quotations, compared with last week. Turkish Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1849, have realised 87½; Ditto Five per Cents, 100; Chilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 83½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Russian Five per Cents, 102½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Russian Three per Cents, 78; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; ditto New, Brazilian Five per Cents, 93½; Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 8½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 103½; New, 6½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1853, 44.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably numerous, and prices have undergone little alteration. Australasian have been marked 64½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; Bank of Egypt, 2½ to 3; Ditto, Ex, 1½; British North American, 50½; Commercial of London, 20½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 14½; London and County, 36 ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London Joint-stock, 23½; London and South African, 14; London and Westminster, 58; Manchester, Provincial of England, 38½; Oriental, 45½; Ottoman, 18½; Union of Australia, 52½; and Union of London, 26½.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm, as follows:—Canada Government Six per Cents, 1860, 104 ex dem.; January and July, 114; Ditto, March and September, 116; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 99½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 102½.

A very limited business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities. Crystal Palace Shares have realised 1 to 1 pm.; General Steam, 2¼; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 18¾ ex div.; South Australian Land, 34; Australian Agricultural Company, 41½; Electric and International Works, 6½; Port Mahon Mines, 4½; Van Diemen's Land, 9½.

The Railway Share Market has been somewhat flat. Prices, however, have not given way to any extent. The dividend on the stock of South Eastern has been announced at 4½ per cent per annum against 4 per cent at the corresponding period in 1859. The London and North-Western Dividend is to be at the rate of £3313; the Great Northern, an increase of £220; and the London and South-Western, an increase of £2776, when compared with the corresponding week in 1859. Annexed is Mr. Glyn's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES.—Caledonian, 94; Cork and Bandon, 18½; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 10½; Cornwall, ½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 93½; Great Northern, A Stock, 101½; Ditto, B Stock, 105½; Great Western, 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 63 ex div. and ex New; London and Brighton, 104½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 47½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Midland, 121½ ex div. and ex New; North British, 54½; North Staffordshire, 9½; ex div.; Ditto, York, 81½ ex. div.; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 123½; South-Eastern, 88½; Stockton and Darlington, 8½; Vale of Neath, 96½; and Wolverhampton—Oxford, 40.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, Class C, Seven per Cent, 1863; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 77½; Great Northern, Five per Cent Guaranteed, 130 (ex per cent prem.), 129½; Ditto (at 5 per cent prem.), 88; Great Western, Birmingham and Oxford, 50½; Ditto, Shrewsbury and Chester, 13½; Ditto, Shrewsbury and Hereford, 5½; South-Eastern, Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 100½; and Ditto, Three per Cent, 84½.

DEFERRED POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 88½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100½; Eastern Bengal, 100½; Ditto, New, 100½; Great Indian Peninsula, 94½; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada Four per Cent Guarantee, 85½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1873, 103½; Great Indian Peninsula, 94½; Ditto, New, 93½; Great Western of Canada, 19½; Scinde, 98.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (August 20).—There was a very poor show of English, wheat in the dog's market, and the demand for both red and white qualities ruled steady. Extra wheats were taken at 50s. per qr. Foreign was in good request, at previous prices. Sample closed at 47s. Most descriptions of foreign wheat were quite in our quarter kinds, and there was an increased demand for them. Barley was in fair request, at 34s. per qr. Malting qualities were in good request, at 36s. per qr. Beans were in good request, at 34s. per qr. Peas were in good request, at previous rates. Oats were in fair request, at 24s. per qr. Linseed was in good request, at 54s. per qr. Cakes were in fair request, at £5 10s. per ton. Flour was in good request, at 30s. per sack.

Aug. 22.—Considerable firmness was apparent in the trade generally to-day, as I the commencement of the week's business.

Aug. 23.—Wheat, 50s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 38s.; malt, 54s. Buffalo red, 52s. to 53s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware ditto, 58s. to 60s.; oats, 23s. to 25s.; Irish ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Cheshire, 24s. to 25s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 24s. to 25s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; Harrow ditto, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.; white ditto, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; tares, 34s. to 36s.; linseed, 52s. to 54s.; Baltic ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Mediterranean ditto, 50s. to 52s.; cakes, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton; rapeseed, 34l. to 36l. per last; coriander seed, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.

Aug. 24.—Wheat and other most business doing in seeds generally, and price show a tendency towards advance.

Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 56s.; Calcutta, 53s. to 55s.; brogueed, 55s. to 56s. per qr. Linseed cakes, English, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.; foreign, 5l. to 5l. 5s.; rapeseed cake, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton. Canary seed, 46s. to 48s. per qr. Coriander seed, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Hempseed, 36s. to 38s. per quarter; red clover seed, 44s. to 52s.; white ditto, 55s. to 72s. per cwt.

Aug. 25.—The prices of wheat have been 1s. and 2s. per qr. lower to-day. Barley, 1s. and 2s. per qr. lower. Malt, 2s. per qr. lower.

Aug. 27.—Wheat, 50s. to 54s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 38s.; malt, 54s. to 56s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; oats, 23s. to 25s.; Irish ditto, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; Harrow ditto, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.; white ditto, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; tares, 34s. to 36s.; linseed, 52s. to 54s.; Baltic ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Mediterranean ditto, 50s. to 52s.; cakes, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton; rapeseed, 34l. to 36l. per last; coriander seed, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.; hempseed, 36s. to 38s. per qr.; red clover seed, 44s. to 52s.; white ditto, 55s. to 72s. per cwt.

English Cotton Sold. Last Week.—Wheat, 73,232; barley, 1113; oats, 3962; rye, 26; beans, 1,000; peas, 1,000 qrs.

Tea.—Stocks in the Public Warehouses.—The public sales of tea have been large, and the demand has taken place in the quantities. Common sound congou is held at 1s. 4d. per lb., and fine ditto at 1s. 5d. per lb. Good to fine Assam and Souchong are in request, at full prices. Bohea and scented remain dull. Prices have ruled about stationary. Floating cargoes of common congou are held at 1s. 4d. per lb. Good to fine Assam and Souchong are in request, at full prices. Bohea and scented remain dull. Prices have ruled about stationary.

Coffee.—Plantation and all other kinds have sold to a fair extent, at the late decline in prices. The public sales are fixed for Thursday next.

Rice.—About 80,000 bags have found buyers, and, in some instances, prices have further declined 6d. per cwt.

Sugar.—The demand for raw sugar has been very moderate, on lower terms. Bazan, basse, and best, command full prices; but all other qualities are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Fine Russian Yellow, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 57s. 6d. per cwt.; and for delivery during the last three months, 56s. 9d. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have been large, and the demand fair. All other olio are quite as much wanted. Prices have ruled steady.

Spirits.—Rum is in somewhat improved request, at full prices. Proof Jamaicas, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon; Demerara, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is in fair request, at full value of shipping or grain spirits.

Hops.—Mid and East Kents, 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9l.; sweets, 12s. 3l. to 17s. 3l.; Martleys, 12s. 3l. to 19s. 3l.; and sucklings, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8l.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 75s. to 85s.; new, 45s. to 65s.; old clover, 44 0s. to 95s.; new, 50s. to 80s.; and straw, 30s. to 36s. per load.

Hops.—A considerable advance has taken place in the value of all kinds of hops, owing to the unfavourable accounts received from the plantations. Mid and East Kents, 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9l.; sweets, 12s. 3l. to 17s. 3l.; Weald Kent ditto, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8l.; Essex, 11l. to 16l. per cwt.

Wool.—Great firmness continues to prevail in the leading parts of the staple. Privately, however, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—Fine samples are in demand, and the trade rules steady, at from 70s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Monday, August 20.—The supply of beasts in the market on sale to-day's scarcely. Prime breed a moral off steadily, other kinds slowly, at Monday's quotations. The sheep trade was dull, at a decline of 2d. per 8lb. Calves were in moderate supply, but long-woolled qualities were a slow inquiry, on former terms. The demand for lambs—Old and new—was heavy, at barely last week's prices. Pigs were in fair request, at the annexed quotations:—Prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; other breeds, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; and inferior sorts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 8lb. Pigs were fair in price, but which moved very heavily. Forth in our trade the still—Coarsest inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; neat porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. Suckling calves, 18s. to 24s. each; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 20s. each. Total head (beasts, 1109; cows, 152; sheep and lambs, 19,880; calves, 421; pigs, 303. Foreign—Beasts, 1,000; sheep, 2,000; calves, 100; pigs, 100.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, August 20.—The supply of meat in the trade rules moderate, as follows—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

BANKRUPTS.

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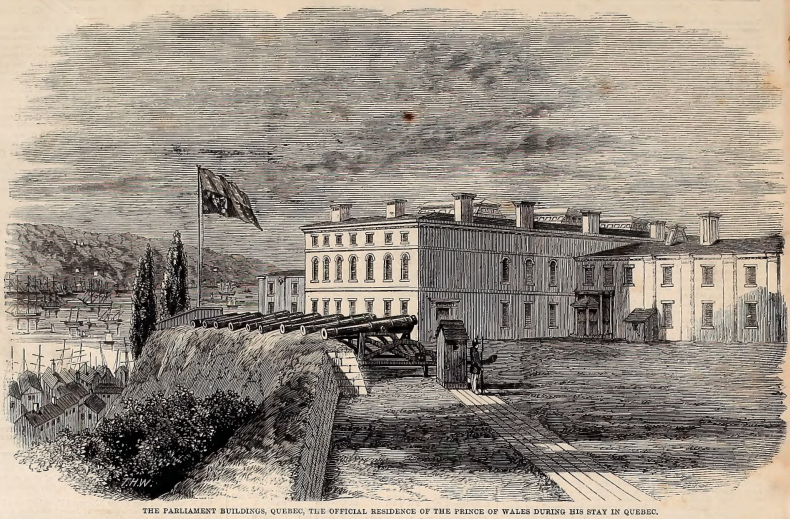
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JOHN RUSSELL CLOPMADES, Secretary.

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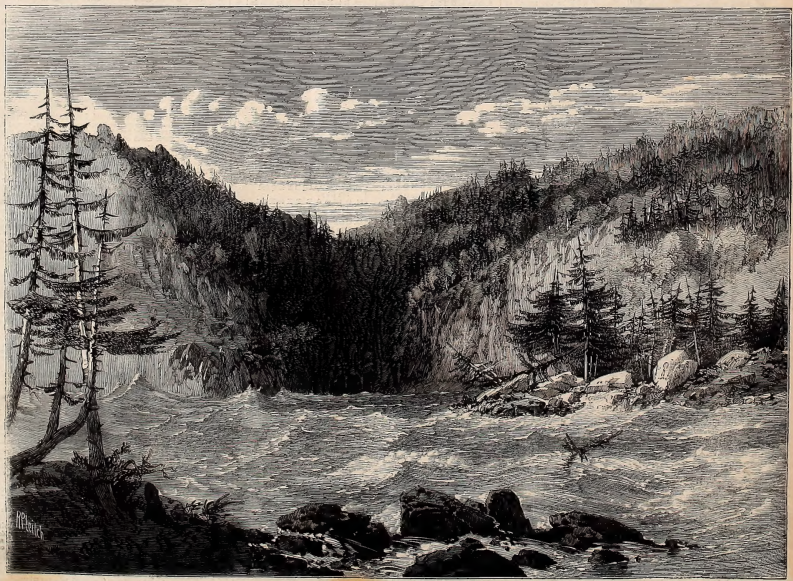
THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN of the Church of England begs to draw the attention of Parents and Guardians to the Establishment she has recently opened at Ealing, Middlesex, for a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. Terms moderate. Highly-finished EDUCATION, under the first Masters. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Hall, Ealing; Addison, Esq., M.D., 20, Cavendish-square, W. E., 20, Cavendish-square, W. E., 20, Cavendish-square, W. E



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES DURING HIS STAY IN QUEBEC.

THE Prince of Wales, according to the programme issued of his Royal Highness's movements, was to arrive at Quebec on the 18th inst., taking up his official abode at the Parliament Buildings, where he would receive deputations and hold levées during his stay at Quebec. The Parliament Houses provided accommodation for thirty, exclusive of servants. Two separate dining-rooms, one capable of dining twenty-five, and the other fifty persons, were prepared. There were also proper offices for the Lord Chamberlain. The above Engraving is from a drawing recently taken by G. H. Andrews, our Special Artist

On page 175 we give a View from the King's Bastion, Quebec, sketched by Major Williams, R.A. The Isle of Orleans, shown in the distance in this Engraving, is in the St. Lawrence River, and is about twenty miles in length, and six miles at its greatest breadth. In subsequent Numbers we shall give further Illustrations of Quebec, accompanied by a full description of this stronghold of military power.



THE NIAGARA ABOVE THE FALLS.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE majority of melodramas conclude with a blaze of blue fire; and whenever poor old Vauxhall "closed for ever"—an event which happened on the average about once in every year—was always amidst the radiance of "fifty thousand additional lamps." The wire-drawn Session of 1860 threatens to end in a fiery blaze of squabbles about art. Seldom since the day when the monk Savonarola made a bonfire of the Florentine "vanities" at the foot of the Loggia di Lanzi, burning indiscriminately Boccaccio's novels, naughty books, and Fra Bartolomeo's drawings from the nude (how pleased Lord Hoddy would have been at the spectacle!), have there been such an artistic conflagration as has been raging lately in the House of Commons. Only the fire has been one of opinions, not of actual works of art. First, Mr. Charles Kinglake has been raging against the Elgin Marbles. Mr. Herbert, his frescoes, and the six thousand pounds he is to get for them, have come to talk their Gaelic Prose, his "Morte" at Brompton, and the designs he meditates on the National Gallery, are censured. Mr. Conyngham's onslaught on the pseudo-Titian Arundel portrait has created sport. On Saturday last there was a grand fight in the Commons relative to the National Gallery, which, although at the "Top and Bottom of the Season" and in the "plenitude of a House," brought out Mr. Coningham in an elaborate art-lecture, and Lord Palmerston in a caustic speech about things in general, and art in particular. The gist of the contest was that the Government wanted £15,000 to bridge over the great yawning chasm between the premises of the National Gallery and those of the Royal Academy in the central hall of Mr. Wilkins's building. Nature and art alike abhor this vacuum, and the space thus made available will be converted into spacious saloons on the upper and lower "decks" of the edifice for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture for which room cannot now can be found. After a sharp fight the Government gained their point, and got their £15,000, but only by a majority of eight. They at least deserve credit for economy in thus resolving to bridge-over that project, which reminds us of the frugal Hollanders when they drained the Lake of Haarlem and saved enough money thereby to pay for the mud had been before.

And how about the Royal Academy? Are they to go or to stay in Trafalgar-square in *sweula sæculorum*? When are those visionary premises at Burlington House to be erected out of the private coffers of the wealthy forty? An Irish orator once declared that the public element is eliminated from the Academy, and new blood is infused into this select corporation." Touching this National Gallery controversy in its entirety, we are of the opinion of the sage who declared that there is much to be said on both sides"; and, whether we are by no means admirers of fierce quarrels, there is some room for gratulation in the fact that Governments and Opposition take so much interest in matters connected with art. Time was when they did not so neglect.

Has any one remarked the great similarity that exists between the "spiritual question" and one of those "running-down cases" that are sometimes tried in courts of law?—we mean as regards the heats wearing on either side. You know that there are two "parties" on the part of the plaintiff or the defendant, yet how are you to distinguish them? Is the one that C. D. who is always crying out for peace, and how are you to accuse C. D., who is your intimate friend, and is a model of tenderness, of false swearing in the witness-box? Or was at no time within twenty-five feet of A. B.'s vehicle? So with spiritualism. "I saw Mr. Jones floating in the air (swears A. B.); I *saw* the lady's valuable dance a fandango"; but Mr. Jones's acquaintance sing a comic song. Whereupon up starts C. D., and categorically denies every one of A. B.'s assertions. "I was there, and can tell the tale the tale" Nothing, certainly, in a "running-down case" can equal this conflict of evidence. Personally we don't believe that Mr. Jones in the air, nor in Mr. Home anywhere; but, as common with most persons, we have many esteemed and valued friends who are staunch believers in spiritualism. The article in the *Cornhill* number must have been a great joy and comfort to them; and now they are promised further light and manna in the shape of the Rev. Baptist Noel's fight edition of Mr. Robert Dale Owen's "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." May this highly-priestly work be the means of converting the Sceptical! For ourselves we have seen no spirits ourselves, and have no desire for further intercourse with spirits.

Mr. Wilkie Collins's highly powerful romance of "The Woman in White" has been concluded in the columns of *All the Year Round*, and now we have the one-volume guise, clean and unsullied by those myriad adherents. In a characteristic preface Mr. Collins begs the critics not to forestall public interest in his work by "telling the story at second hand" to, Mr. Collins! Why, you have somehow managed the reticence of the reduced gentlewoman who cried "Hearthstones!" in a back street and a weak voice, and "hoped nobody would tell her." So we dine with the Lord Mayor we are to go into disquisitions on the archipelago features of the Mansion House, give a complete history of the Pyramids in connection with the Egyptian Hall, and write the lives of the Lord Mayor's footman, and say never a word about the turtle and the port, the champagne and the cigars we have had for dinner? We "obtemperate" Mr. Wilkie Collins's request in this place, as we cannot compass a sketch of the queer, quaint, eccentric a thousand pages in narration into the twentieth part of a column of this Journal; but the clever author of "The Woman in White" must not think to escape diagnosis at the hands of the critics. We shall have the armadillo next deprecating description by the showman outside the booth. "The Woman in White" is an admirable fiction, and will be none the worse for the sponsjs of the gentlemen who "cut the lions and mull the paper-stuffs."

"Captain Brand of the Centipede, a Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies:" such is the terrific title of a work from the pen of Lieutenant-Wise, of the United States Navy, and now one of Routledge's publications. Who was Captain Brand? Was he really a marauder, or only a myth? Did he ever walk the quarter-deck? Was he an admirable fiction, and had that famous shock-headed buccaneer of whom it is sung—

Off Sable Island shall not to me
Up with the black flag and down with the blue:
Fire on the master and fire on the boat,
Fire on the sailors and fire on the bow."

Ruthless Captain Roughhead! After all, "Captain Brand of the Centipede" is a real character, and has left behind him a reputation for activity and mystery the renowned Yankee pirate of the Chinese seas Sir Graham Moore, Lord Colchester, Duke Alexander of Russia, Cochin China, and who prosecuted, we believe, by Mr. Chisholm Anstey when Attorney-General at Hong-Kong?

A museum at South Kensington. And why not? Mr. Roupell, the kindly and liberal Croesus of the transpontine districts, with an influential deputation, has been pressing the Government with explanations of a scheme for a museum "over the water." We think that a museum of practic or scientific, in preference to artistic objects, would be productive of much benefit to the trasteverini. The zoological collection at the Surrey Gardens exist no longer; Sydenham is too far off; and the occasional yearnings of the denizens of the Borough and Westminster roads require something else beyond Canterbury Hall and a night with Leotard. The natural sciences would be appreciated better.

In foreign literature we find that the philological firm of Trübner have in preparation a Russian work on the "Raskolniks," or Schismatics from the Orthodox Greek Church of Russia, a sect who number nearly three millions of souls, and who have embraced all the rich peasant proprietors. They separated from the Church about the same period as that at which our own Puritans were born (circa head—1666, and were exposed to cruel persecution until Catherine II. recognised them in 1762, and allowed them a limited freedom of action. The history of the "Raskolniks" is totally unknown in Western Europe, and cannot fail to open up a most interesting chapter to the curious in Christian sects.

The personal effects of Alexander von Humboldt are to be sold by auction at Berlin in the middle of next month. They comprise oil and water colour paintings, lithographs, engravings, and *one hundred and sixty diplomas* from divers academies, signed by such celebrities as Frederick William III., the Czar Nicholas, Prince Metternich, Sir David Brewster, King Oscar of Sweden, Baron Cuvier, Prince Ouvaroff, and Sir Joseph Banks. The lion of the collection is the colossal bust of Humboldt by David d'Angers, a present from the sculptor to the savant. Of course, moreover, medals, numismatic collections, and all Humboldt's mathematical instruments and scientific apparatus, together with the beautiful writing-desk, inkstand, pens, &c., used by the great philosopher in writing "Cosmos."

CHESS.

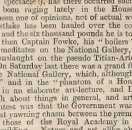
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Our customary Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

THE CHESSMEN MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The Chess Association, of which a few members have already been enrolled since the commencement of this month, has now been established some years. The main objects which the original promoters appear to have had in view were the cultivation of a taste for chess, the improvement of the game, the formation of a library, and that which is the theory and practice of the game, and the formation and strengthening of the social relations between theexplayers of the United Kingdom. The Chess Association has been established on a very large and much good; but, to develop the full measure of its utility, some changes in the constitution are indispensable. For example, the committee should be permanent; not, in place of it, an honorary secretary, a paid officer, should be appointed, who should be alone to be engaged. These improvements, if carried out, would not involve much outlay to each individual member of the body, all of whom are interested in the support of the game as an intellectual pastime, and would materially tend to the advancement of chess, and may remind the gentlemen who have undertaken, at much trouble and some cost, the management of the Association, that the time has arrived when they should call a meeting of the members for the purpose of considering the best means of placing the Association on a permanent basis, and so as to secure for the most solid and lasting benefits upon the chess fraternity. Gentlemen who are already members of the society are invited to send in their views, and may send forward their suscriptions immediately to Mr. Lucas, Esq., M.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

PROBLEM No. 862.
By Mr. S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.
A well-fought Game between Mr. BIRD and Mr. E. THOROLD, of the Newcastle Chess Club.

(*K's Kt's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. E. T.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
3. Kt takes K P	B to Q 3rd
4. Kt takes B P	P takes P

(White gains four Pawns for the Kt, and a strong attack into the bargain, so that he does not scruple much by this violence.)

5. Q to K B 4th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
6. Q takes Q P (ch)	B to K 2nd
7. Q takes Q Kt P	Q Kt to Q 2nd
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 1st
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd

(This was inexpertly called for, since Black could even bring out his Queen's Kt to Q B sq.)

10. Q to R 3rd (ch)	B to Q Kt 5th
11. Q to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
12. Q to K 6th	Kt to Q 2nd
13. Q to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 4th
14. Q to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
15. P takes Kt	B to K Kt 5th
16. Q to Q Kt 7th	Q R to Q Kt sq
17. Q to Q 6th	B to K 3rd (ch)
18. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd (ch)
19. Q to Q 4th	Q takes R

(White has completely extricated himself from his difficulties, and now has a winning game.)

20. P takes Kt	Q R to Q B 3rd
21. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q B 2nd (ch)
22. K to Q sq	B takes R
23. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 6th
24. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
25. P to Q 6th	B takes K P
26. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K 2nd
27. P to K 7th	Resigns

(A grave mistake. By playing R to K sq, White would have won a piece for a pawn after that, with ordinary care, the game.)

CHESS IN PARIS.
Between Mr. HARRWITZ and M. LA ROCHE.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (M. LA R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes B
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th
10. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
11. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)
12. P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd
13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
14. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B
15. P to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
16. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
17. P to Q B 5th	B to Q 2nd
18. P to Q 6th	P to K 4th
19. Q to Q B 4th	P to K R 4th
20. Q to Q R 4th	P takes P and wins.

BERLINER SCHACH-ERINNERUNGEN, NEBST DEN SPIELEN DIE GEGEN END LUDERA. Von Hermassgeber des "Von Bilgenreichen Handbuches." Leipsic: Last and Son.

This work, in every respect creditable to its distinguished author, is principally designed as a memorial of the most interesting and important epoch in the annals of German chess—the period immediately anterior to the publication of Mr. Staunton's "Chess Player's Handbook." In this volume are the memoirs there had been no illustrious school of chessplayers in Berlin; and the warmly lauded, almost as a popular hero, with the whole population of Mendhelm. But all at once there shone forth, not a bright particular star, but a constellation of stars. Simply, it was the concentration and consolidation of chess talent and skill as assembled in the Blumengarten about the year 1837-41, when Bledow, Mayet, Schulten, Heydebrand, and the present author of the present work, Mr. Heydebrand von der Lasa, were in the habit of congregating in that celebrated coffee-house. Bledow was the most formidable rival to his friendly competitors in the golden age of his chess experience, a somewhat later period, Schulten, Mayet, and Lasa were the first in the respective order of merit. Heydebrand, however, was then only a second-rate player, but of high promise, and has since risen to the first rank. Of these two authors Bledow was very much the more accomplished player yet diligent student, the unvarying correspondent, the profound and unwearied analyst of the game. He was very experienced, and the treasures of his book lore to the confusion yet admiration of many a younger and more vigorous opponent. It is to be regretted that the author has not entered as fully into details regarding two other of his compeers, the accomplished and gifted Bilguer, and the unfortunate Mayet, whose games are estimated in this country as among the choicest products of the German school. Of these two authors but scanty notices are very meagre. Unfortunately, the sketches are supplemented by many agreeable descriptions of the intercourse and mutual relations of the brotherhood. They afford, too, reminiscences of the play as well as of the players, and these form a contribution to what may be termed the secret history of the "Handbuch;" showing how much the value of that remarkable work depended on the assiduity and skill with which the various openings were tested by actual conflict.

The second portion of the book before us is devoted to the games of Greco, the Calabrian, and a reprint of the ancient treatise by Lucena, accompanied by many important and critical observations. We have not space to enter on a detailed examination of the merits of the present literary labours. Our impression is that, though the subtleties of the brilliant Calabrian will be found more attractive than profitable to the modern student, the latter chapters are calculated rather for the archæologist than for the ordinary lover of chess.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from the north of Ireland state that the demoralising trade of illicit distillation is on the increase in several districts there.

The appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Director of the National Gallery has been pledged for another period of five years.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 857,311lb.; a decrease of 49,971lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Evan Nepean, Minister of Grosvenor Chapel, to be Vicar-general of the Province of Westminster.

The *Gazette* announces that a French Imperial decree authorises the importation of raw wool through any of our ports.

A Genoa letter of the 14th inst. states that General Türr embarked the evening before for Sicily, to resume the command of his division.

The contemplated Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, one of the prelates to the close of the Parliamentary Session, took place on Wednesday.

The Queen has approved of Mr. C. Brodersen as Consul at Hong-Kong for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

On the 4th inst. the inhabitants of Broussa were thrown into great alarm by two shocks of earthquake, but no damage was occasioned.

At Frome, on Sunday, a dead child was found in the river. Around its neck was a stay-lace, with which it had been strangled.

Accounts from Cork announce the sudden death—by apoplexy, it is supposed—of Colonel Reynell Pole, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Fastnes, and Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the south-western district.

At the Bristol Assizes yesterday week Miss Cole, the daughter of a farmer, brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a wealthy farmer named Welch, and obtained a verdict of £1000 damages.

The new Superannuation Act provides that the Superannuation Act of 1859 is to extend to the cases of joint service in the office of Secretary of State for India and in permanent civil service.

The explosion of the powder-magazine at Pizzio, Naples, is reported, and the fortress is now in course of being destroyed. There was about 90 cwt. of powder in the magazine.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin states that Bologna, which it considers the key of Central Italy, is now completely fortified, and in a state to resist any siege.

The Earl of Dudley has intimated his intention of allowing ten per cent reduction on the rents of his farms in the north, in consequence of the losses sustained by the farmers.

Francis Price forfeited his life on the gallows at Warwick, on Monday, for the murder of his sweetheart, Sarah Pratt, at Birmingham, on the 18th of April last.

The recordership of Southampton, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hinxman, has been conferred on Mr. William Major Cooke, of the Western Circuit, present Recorder of Poole.

According to a calculation made by the police authorities, the number of foreigners now in the habitations of the country who came to Paris by the pleasure trains for the Emperor's fête amounted to more than 300,000.

Lord Stanley, who still holds the office of Postmaster-General of the Board of Trade in Lord Palmerston's last Administration, has received the vacant appointment of Postmaster-General.

On Saturday last, in the House of Commons was issued showing that up to the 31st of October last 240 breeders were registered as Members of Parliament in the annual return of 654,091 names.

The inauguration of the statue of Marshall Ney at Metz took place on the 15th inst. with great pomp, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators.

On Monday the flag at the Liverpool Townhall was lowered at half-mast-height over the residence of Lord James Murray, the magistrate of the above borough, who died last Saturday at Hilkley, in Yorkshire.

Lord Derby, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of an orphanage at Knowsley, on Saturday, the 11th inst., proposed, on Saturday last, delivered a speech of considerable length on the importance of the negative principle.

Mr. Sandford, now unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris (and temporarily attached at Frankfort), is appointed unpaid Attaché at Berlin, vice Mr. Bruce, who has been appointed unpaid Attaché at Vienna, in replacement unpaid Attaché at Madrid.

At the Musical Union, yesterday week, Dr. Gourlay, an Edinburgh physician, was committed for trial on the charge of misappropriating sixteen shares of money which he held as a trustee under the will of the late Mr. Samuel Reiy, of Canterbury, solicitor.

The *Espero* of Turin says that the Duke de Chartres has resigned the command of the army of the Pyrenees, and that at the time of the war against Austria, on the ground that he cannot draw a sword against his relation, the Duke de Aquila.

At the Central Criminal Court, last Saturday, an ex-Captain of the Seamen, named Thomas Bliss, was sentenced to death. Bliss, were each sentenced to two years' hard labour for robbing a French merchant, M. Dalgy, of about £1000 in gold.

An Act of Parliament has been printed to extend certain provisions for Admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies to her Majesty's territories in India. Further provisions are made for the trial of offences on the coasts of the Presidencies.

The *Gazette de St. Petersbourg* states the works of the railway from Moscow to Nizni-Novgorod are so far advanced that the line will be opened in August, 1861. The railway line between Moscow and Riazan and Moscow and Petersburg lines will be completed during the present month.

Viscount Chrichton, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Erne, will attain his majority in the course of next month, when extensive preparations are in progress at Crom. A regular fête champêtre, on a scale hitherto unknown in Ireland, is spoken of as probable.

The Home Secretary's decision, in reply to the application of Lords and Ladies Ranelagh and Cowley, that he is bound to the leasing retained at York for the whole county as heretofore, the majority of the magistracy being in favour of the change.

Alarming accounts have been received in St. Petersburg of the appearance of locusts in some of the southern provinces. The wheat crop has suffered most from the depredations of the devastating insects. This year, for the first time, the locusts have not attacked the rice crops.

The Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was visited last week by 10,830 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 4261; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4301; on the remaining days, by the students' evening public, 1477; and on students' evening (Wednesday), 191.

The fund for the benefit of the late Mr. Robert Brough's family and connections, which was set on foot by the members of the Garrick Club, and which has been liberally supported by the public, is for some time to be retained at York for the whole county as heretofore, the majority of the magistracy being in favour of the change.

The funeral took place on the 20th inst. of the deceased Minister resident, followed to the grave, in the cemetery of Ferkeui, by nearly the whole of the corps diplomatique, and a large concourse of persons.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* announces the return of an English hunting party, consisting of Sir Grenville Smythe, Mr. J. R. Baller, and Captain Paul, who have been absent for the last two months on the Saskatchewan Rivers, and in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, and have been very successful. They have killed seventeen buffaloes and beside, elk, four American cagles, &c.

A few days before her Majesty's arrival at Balmoral the Electric Telegraph Company commenced the necessary communication between the castle and the metropolis. Messages can now be sent direct from Balmoral to London without detention at any of the intermediate stations. The wires are in daily use.

The following arrangements takes place in the Metropolitan Police Courts:—Mr. Hammill, from Lambeth to Hamstead; Mr. Mansfield, of Worship-street, succeeds Mr. Hammill at the Marylebone Court, and Mr. Alexander A. Bramston has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Mansfield.

It is stated in the *France Musicale* that Prince Poniatowski has composed a military march of great beauty, to be called the "Napoléonienne," and that the Emperor has ordered that it shall become the national air, in the place of "Partant pour la Syrie" of Queen Hortense, which is not considered sufficiently animated.

A tea and coffee service in silver, together with a purse of 200 guineas, has been presented to Professor Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, by the Cornish miners in recognition of the services he has rendered to the kingdom, as a record of their appreciation of his energy and ability in originating and completing the great publication of Mineral Statistics.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITIONS TO THE MAIN LAND.

THE accounts, at first vague and contradictory, of divers expeditions by Garibaldi's forces from the north-easternmost point of Sicily to the opposite shore have at length assumed a definite form, and, by the aid of "our own Correspondents" on the spot, can now be read aright. Some of these attempts were, very likely, merely tentative, and others, perhaps, diversions, to draw off the enemy's attention and forces from the point where the serious blow is intended to be dealt. All things point clearly enough to a rally-approaching crisis, and it is highly probable that by our foreign news of this week's Number will contain an account of another great victory for Garibaldi or of a terrible defeat. Meanwhile, here are our attention to those lesser and earlier expeditions intended to clear the way for the final spring, we annex some particulars relating to the two which appear in last month's Number, as sketches by our Special Artist in Sicily.

DEPARTURE OF MISSORI'S EXPEDITION TO SURPRISE THE TORRE CAVALLO FORT, CALABRIA.

On the night of the 8th instant, at nine o'clock (writes our Special Artist), our Correspondent respecting the Italian affairs on page 184, the expedition under the command of Major Missori, numbering about 200 men, left the Faro Point in small fishing-boats, under the cover of the fire of the *City of Aberdeen* steamer, which drove off a Neapolitan gunboat that was firing upon the boats. Missori had promised to give me a place in his boat, or that his lieutenant, in the hurry of departure, would remember him. While the last barque was in the act of pushing off I sprang at it, in the hope of being taken in; but the Major meant to see me save me the butt-end of his rifle in the chest, accompanying it, at the same time, with an apology that the boat was full, and could not take me. The consequence of the practical refusal to admit me was to turn me into the water up to the waist—a very pleasant condition in which to pass the night. That night, also, took the opportunity to make the attempt here a mile and a half wide—missed his way, and landed them considerably below the Torre del Cavallo. And so, instead of one unwatching picket, who fired their muskets and fell back on the fortress. In two or three minutes after a cannon was fired from the walls in the direction of the boats; but Missori's men, taking advantage of attempting an attack now that all were on the alert, made for the hills up the direct bed of a mountain torrent, and so escaped the Neapolitan populations, and forming them into organised bands. The *City of Aberdeen* and two other steamers had their decks cleared for action that night, and the Major never would attempt the passage if the former were unsuccessful, I went on board one of them, but was disappointed in my expectations of the best continuous scene during the night. A Swiss regiment volunteered at four the next morning to go on a reconnaissance with me, but nothing could be seen from the deck of the steamer; but on approaching the coast they were fired on by the Neapolitan troops, who, to the number of three thousand, were drawn up in readiness to oppose a landing. But if the Major's men were to have a rifle-ball through the thigh. Later in the day a spy came across with the intelligence that Missori had got safely into the hills, and was recruiting rapidly.

GARIBALDIAN TROOPS PREPARING TO EMBARK AT THE FARO POINT FOR CALABRIA.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in Sicily writes on Saturday evening, the 11th instant, from Faro Point, as follows respecting the illustration on page 185 which refers to him, for the first time in the present Number:—"In another half hour it is probable I shall be off with the men from the point. For three nights I have been lying in the sand amongst guns and ammunition, expecting to go over; but the seven Italian steamers chosen for carrying out the expedition have made it impossible for us to pass. They, in addition to the numerous troops and forts along the coast, would make our reception in Calabria rather too far to do. Two of these steamers are shown in the Sketch moving slowly on either side of the Sicilia rock. There are more lower down. Before every steamer to be towed is a boat, as it is dark enough we shall make a dash across in dispute of everything. Letters received from Missori to-day give favourable accounts of his position. He is perfectly safe in the mountains, and his force is increasing hourly. It is to be hoped that the Calabrians will prove truer than on former occasions. There goes a steamer from amongst the rocks of hills on the other side! It is a signal from Missori that he is ready to attack the Neapolitans in the rear, while we draw their attention here. I close my envelope, as the person who takes this into Messina for to-morrow's mail is now leaving."

GARIBALDI TO THE WOMEN OF SICILY.

According to a letter in the *Presse*, the wand of self-reliance and preserving energy of the people of Sicily has occasioned Garibaldi considerable discontent, and has led him to appeal to the women in the following proclamation :—

"TO THE WOMEN OF SICILY.

"Liberty! the most precious gift of Providence to peoples, has been gained for Sicily, thanks to the heroic resolution of the people, the valour and devotion and of their brethren of the continent. Liberty, difficult to gain, is more difficult to keep. The flag for ages resplendent in the midst of the tempest of the country that there is no need in her case to recur to foreign histories to find examples of kinds of victims, and the women of Sicily have in all times displayed a courage which has astonished the world. From the women of Syracuse, who, at their tender breast to succour the sick and the wounded day, to those of Messina, who encouraged their relatives to attack a bombarding fleet, there are hundreds of this sex in the island of the Three Capes, who no event unparalleled in the history of nations, saw the fair islanders fighting by the side of their husbands for national independence.

"I myself (I recall the occasion with exultation), in denouncing from the Palace of Montecitorio at Rome the perfidious people that betrayed me to a foreign tyrant, heard a groaning repeated by the women who crowded the balconies, deep enough to make an army pass, and that groaning was the condemnation of tyranny.

"Sicily is free, it is true; a single citadel alone remains in the power of the enemy; but eleven years ago Sicilian valour achieved the same result; and yet this time the foreigner, with less numerous forces, and with better fleets, has less slavery, was sodden once more under mercenary fist, and brought in a state of siege, which is the most odious of tyrannies, and which, by the suspension of civil guarantees, places at the mercy of the soldiery the property of which he is loaned by the affection of his whole life. He asks of you nothing for himself; nothing for others: for the country he asks your blood and your powerful assistance. Call to arms the inhabitants of this island, and shout those who have a son or a mother's or sweetheart's arms—Fly!

"La Calcili, of Paria, a rich, noble, and beloved matron, had four sons. One died in battle on the body of his mother, and the other three, all decorated, Benedetto, you have at Palermo, scarred with the wounds he received at Calatafimi and at Palermo; the third, Rosolino Pilo, fell at Gaeta, and was split open in those battles; and the fourth has been sent to join the same army by that immortal mother. Sicilian women, you have given proofs of virtues, but this struggle will be long and deadful, and full of danger for all. Many—the shall survive the battles—will be maimed, and you will have the care of twenty generations of Italians; and I shall restore to you your dear ones, formed by the battlefield, covered with glory, and worthy companions for your powerful assistance. Call to arms the inhabitants of this island, and shout those who have a son or a mother's or sweetheart's arms—Fly!

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"G. GARIBALDI."

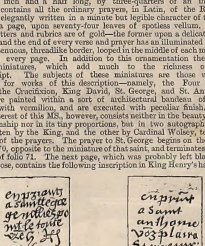
MR. COBDEN AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—The following extract from a private letter, dated August 15, addressed by Mr. Cobden to a friend, has been communicated to the *Times*:—"I arrived on Friday morning. I have still no reason to doubt that matters will be brought to a satisfactory issue here. To the Emperor personally I have experienced nothing but candour and straightforwardness in my dealings with the French Government, while all the underplotting, falsehood, and artifices which I have had to encounter have come from the English side of the Channel. Nothing can be more clear than the course which I have taken on principle in our own politicians. 'Anything for a momentary cry which may give a temporary political support to the Ministry.' That is the motive of most men. You will see that in less than a couple of years all our politicians will be agreeing to what the merit of having first proposed will belong to the French treaty. The paragraph you inclosed, giving a conversation of mine, is one of those complete acts of eavesdropping which I have experienced when writers are so notorious. There is a good deal of the paragraph which agrees with what I said, but there is not whatever I expressed to private persons. Still in more than I could swear to, as no one expects to be made responsible for what is reported. There ought to be the punishment of the pillory or the stocks for those who publish in newspapers the unguarded remarks which fall from a friend in private conversation, when he fearlessly speaks merely to provoke a reply. I always ought to begin by saying how delicious is the interchange of views. No; I will not use the Emperor to prepare his pamphlet about the English and French navies and armies. To me my word for it, however, that there is a vast deal of sentiment lying in England for the French armaments. You remember that charming old lady, Miss Wolley's landlady, whom we visited, who remarked—'Pauvre John Bull quand on veut enlever son argent, on lui fait peur de nous!' I am ashamed of the childlike simplicity with which Englishmen allow themselves to be imposed upon respecting anything French. You will see a great and sudden reaction in the public mind soon. Common sense, aided by the publication of the new French tariff, will put an end to the panic."

Relics of the Past.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF PRAYERS PRESENTED BY CARDINAL WOLSEY TO HENRY VIII.



AMONG the diversity of offerings which it was customary for the nobility and gentry to present on the New Year, on certain occasions, a book was always considered to be one of the most appropriate, and the public libraries of Europe contain many examples of this favourable oblation. The library of the British Museum in particular possesses two very remarkable presents of the kind—the largest and the smallest manuscript volumes ever offered to Royalty. One of these is the massive collection of French romances presented by the valiant John Talbot, first of Shrewsbury, to Queen Margaret of Anjou; and the other the exquisite *bijou* engraved above, which was a gift of the magnificent Wolsey to King Henry VIII. This diminutive MS. not more than an inch and a half long, by three-quarters of an inch in breadth, contains all the ordinary prayers, in Latin, of the Romish Church, elegantly written in a manner but legible character of twelve lines to a page, upon seventy-four leaves of spotless vellum. The initial letters and letters are of gold—the former upon a delicate blue ground, and the end of every verse and prayer has an illuminated finial; while a tenuous, threadlike border, looped in the middle of each margin, encircles every page. In addition to this ornamentation there are eight miniatures, which add much to the richness of the manuscript. The subjects of these miniatures are those usually selected for works of this description—namely, the Four Evangelists, the Crucifixion, King David, St. George, and St. Anthony. They are painted within a sort of architectural framework of gold, shaded with vermilion, and are executed with peculiar finish. The great value of this book, however, consists chiefly in the beauty of the workmanship nor in its tiny proportions, but in two autograph notes, one written by the King and the other by Cardinal Wolsey, towards the end of the prayers. The prayer to St. George begins on the recto of folio 70, opposite to the miniature of that saint, and terminates on the reverse of folio 71. The first page, which was probably left blank for the purpose, contains the following inscription in King Henry's hand :—



FACSIMILE OF THE WRITING CARDINAL WOLSEY.

FACSIMILE OF THE WRITING KING HENRY VIII.

"En prian a Sainte Gorge nobleie point le toute vre.—H. R." On the succeeding page (73) we have the miniature of St. Anthony, followed by the prayer to that holy personage at page 74; and on the reverse of this last page the Cardinal has written :—"En priant a St. Anthione vre pluis Souvenir de loy qu [i] est et sera vre cratee.—T. Wolsey."

Until the last few years this polite rarity has lain quite hidden from public inspection, to which it was first introduced in 1845 by the brief notice in the Ayscough Catalogue of Sloane MSS. "Liber Precum. In perg. sec. xvi. (this book is about an inch long)," referred to one of the most curious and interesting relics in the national collection. Thanks to Sir Frederic Madden, the Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum, the volume is now enclosed in a handsome case of rich incasing of Gothic silver-gilt framework, and is accessible to every one, under proper regulations, who expresses a wish to see it.

AN INEDITED LETTER OF DEAN SWIFT.—A correspondent, who possesses the original of the following unpublished letter from Swift, sends us a copy, in the belief that it has hitherto escaped publication :—

"My Lord,—Your Grace fairly owes me £110 a year in the Church, which I thus prove : I desired you would bestow a preferment of £100 a year to a certain clergyman. I have since got another, and asked nothing, which you would not promise, but you would grant my request. However, for want of good intelligence in being (after a court word used by an expert Christian, that clergyman is come up with £9 a year, and I shall never trouble your Grace any more on his behalf. Now, by plain arithmetic, it follows that £110 remains due to the arrear I have assigned to one Mr. John Jackson, a cousin-german of the Grattans, who is Vicar of Santry, and hath a small estate, which, I hear, is settled on his daughters, and given to them hath layn some years as a weight upon me, which I voluntarily take off. I have not seen him these two years, and scarce once almost to a fault. Your Grace is now disposing the debris of two bishoprics, and, as I am told, the deanery of Down, worth between £600 and £100 a year, which will make this gentleman easier, who besides his other good qualities, is as loyal as you could wish. I cannot but think that your Grace's word hath given very great satisfaction, and be bound when you have satisfyed all the expectations of those who have applyed to you for favours, that your Grace will then be more to you by persons of weight; but I easily found by your general behaviour that you have no mind to be troubled with importunity, I silence me by diverting the discourse, which made me reflect that courtiers and ministers are like the Grand Signior, who is ashamed to be called. And [name illegible] one of them assured me that he had lost £14,000 since he left off play, merely by dabbling with those who had more experience than himself.

"My Lord, I will, as a divine, quote Scripture :—'Although the children's bread should not be given to dogs, yet the dogs eat the scraps that fall from the children's tables.' This is the second request I have ever made you; the first was for Dr. Jackson, who desired to live on his own small estate, part whereof is in his parish, about four miles from hence, where he hath built a family house more expensive than he intended. He is a clergyman of long standing, and of a most unblemished character; but the misfortune is that he hath not one enemy, to whom I might appeal for the truth of what I say. Pray, my Lord, be not alarmed at the word *deanery*, nor imagine it is dignity like what we have in England : for, except three or four, the rest have little power, rather none at Down and Chapter, and seldom any land at all. It is usually a living consisting of one or more parishes, some very poor, and others better endowed, but all to tythes. Mr. Jackson cannot leave his present situation, and only desires some very moderate addition. My Lord, I do not deceive your Grace when I say you will oblige great numbers even of those who are most at your decision by conferring this favor or any other that will answer the same end. Multa—vestis manus, auxilio quæ—sit (nihil, (nam multo plures sumus) ac veluti te Judei cognoma in hanc deorbre turbam).

"I would have waited on your Grace, and taken the priviledge of my usual thirteen minutes if I had not been prevented by my old disorder in my head, for which I have been forced to confine myself to the precepts of my physician.—JONAT. SWIFT."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA.

HER Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Anne Feodorowna of Russia, eldest Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, Duchess of Teck, Duchess of Saxony, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was sister of the Duchess of Kent and aunt of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. Her Imperial Highness Princess was the eldest daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha by his Consort, Augusta, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, and was born on the 21st of September, 1781, and was married, on the 26th of February, 1798, to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the elder brother of the late Emperor Nicholas. This union proved unhappy, the Grand Duke Constantine was disappointed in not having a family, and neglect was resented in concert with indifference. He ultimately obtained a legal separation from her on the 20th of March, 1820, and previously, in January of the same year, resigned his pretensions to the throne of Russia. The Grand Duke subsequently formed a matrimonial union with Antonia Grudzinska, a person in humble life, after-wards Princess Lowicz. He died on the 27th of June, 1831. The Grand Duchess, having retired into private life, took place only when the rank of the Grand Duke, retired into dignified privacy, and nearly sought society, even among the members of her own family. Her Imperial Highness died on the 14th inst., at her seat, Eifenau, near Berne, in Switzerland.

LADY SMYTHE.

Frances Dowager Lady Smythe was the only daughter of Sir Edward Bellew-sixth Baronet of Barmeath, in the county of Louth, by his wife, Mary Anne-daughter and heir of Sir Robert Barnewall, Bart., of Turvey, in the county of Kilkenny, and was the sister of Patrick, present Lord Bellew. She was married the first of February, 1809, to Sir Edward Smythe, fifth Baronet, of Ess Hill, in the county of Durham, who died the 11th of March, 1836, and had issue by him Sir Edward Smythe, sixth Baronet, now living, of whom are married, viz.—Mrs. Arthur James Notterville, and Mrs. Blundell, and a daughter married to Lord Lamington. Lady Smythe, whose death we note in the present list Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart. Lady Smythe died on the 17th inst., at one of her seats, Ess Hill, Warwickshire.

JOSEPH ARMITAGE, ESQ.

Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Birkby Lodge, formerly of (since his son's) Milnsbridge House, Huddersfield, in the county of York, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding, was the son of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Highroyd House, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Joseph Walker, Esq., of Lascelles Hall, near Huddersfield, in the West Riding. He married, the 26th of September, 1804, Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Birkby Lodge, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Hall, Esq., and died the 1st of February, 1854, had six sons and nine daughters. Of the latter, the six surviving are married, viz.—Mrs. Joseph Walker, of Bank House, Leeds; Mrs. Wilcock of the Rev. Dr. James; Charlotte, wife of William Leigh Brook, Esq.; Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Armitage Hirst; Caroline, wife of Christopher Sandford, Esq.; and Emily, wife of W. L. Brook. Mr. Joseph Armitage died on the 17th inst., at his residence, and was interred on the 21st, attended by his eldest son, George Armitage, Esq., already of Milnsbridge House, born the 24th of January, 1805, who has married Emily Anne, eldest daughter of James Dewhirst, Esq., of North Dalton, Yorkshire, and is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding.

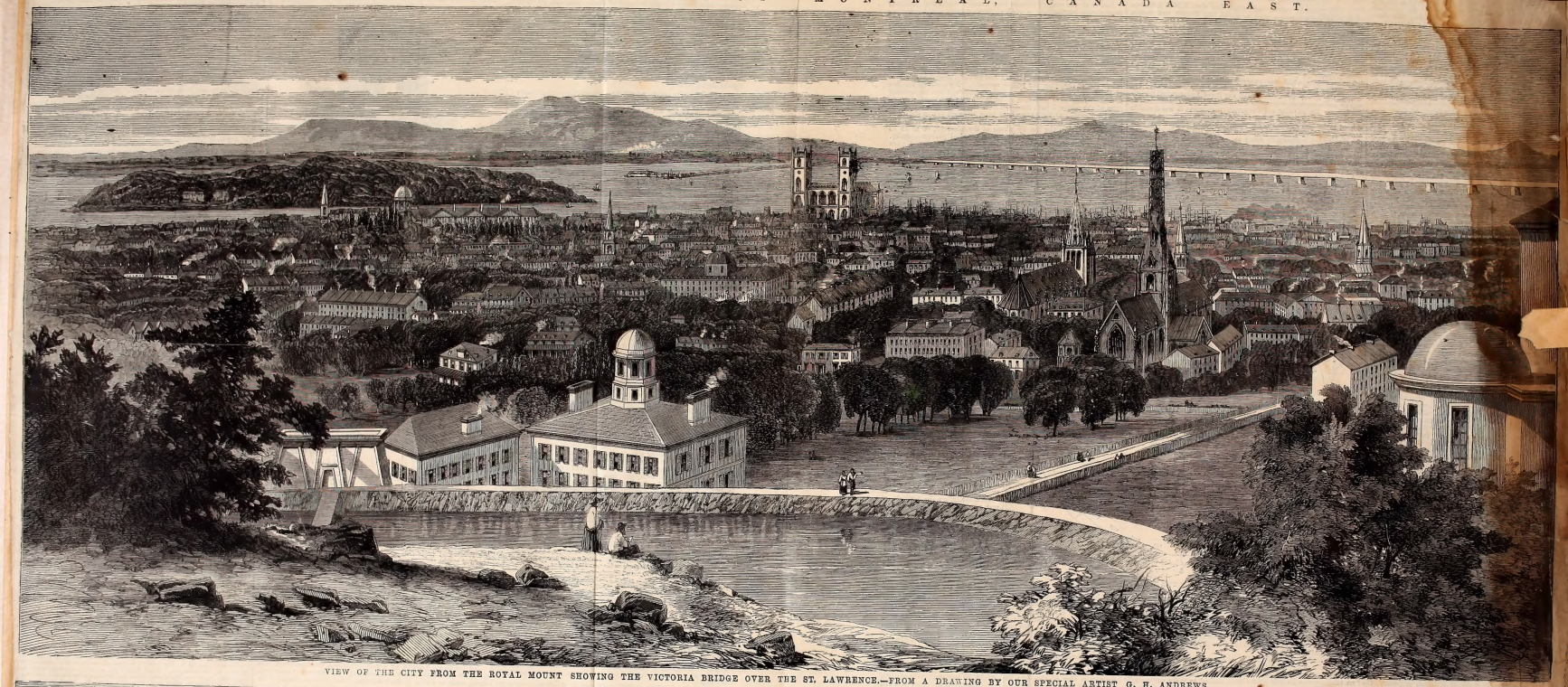
REMOVAL OF THE EAST INDIA BOARD.—The work of removing from the India House, Leadenhall-street, to the Commission, will commence on the 1st of September. The rent to be paid for the portion of the house to be occupied by the Board will be £2000, in addition to the half of the rates and taxes. In consequence of recent alterations in the Government of India, the accommodation which at present the Board enjoys will not formerly the case. The transfer of the accounts to the Bank of England, and the payment of the dividends by that establishment, has rendered necessary a large portion of the accountant and audit office. The amalgamation of the Indian with the Home Office has transferred to the latter establishment the Home Guards, and the management of the small Indian navy will in future be carried on by the Admiralty. The Board, however, will have more to do as what is intended with respect to the museum.

THE CORPORATION LIBRARY.—The library of the Corporation was instituted in the year 1824, and now contains an aggregate of four thousand volumes. It is open to the public from ten o'clock every day on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and days appointed for fasts and thanksgivings. It is closed for the whole of September, and during the month of August, and from the 6th to the 19th of November. Every member of the Court of Corporation has the privilege of admission, and the privilege of introducing a visitor, either personally or by letter. The rules observed in regard to the use of books are similar to those in regular force in connection with the British Museum, and have for their only object the comfort of the frequenters of the library and the preservation of the property. The whole of the books of the library is selected for circulation among the members of the Corporation, and from the circumstance of its possessing the Royal and corporate libraries in, in this particular, departed from.—*City Press*.

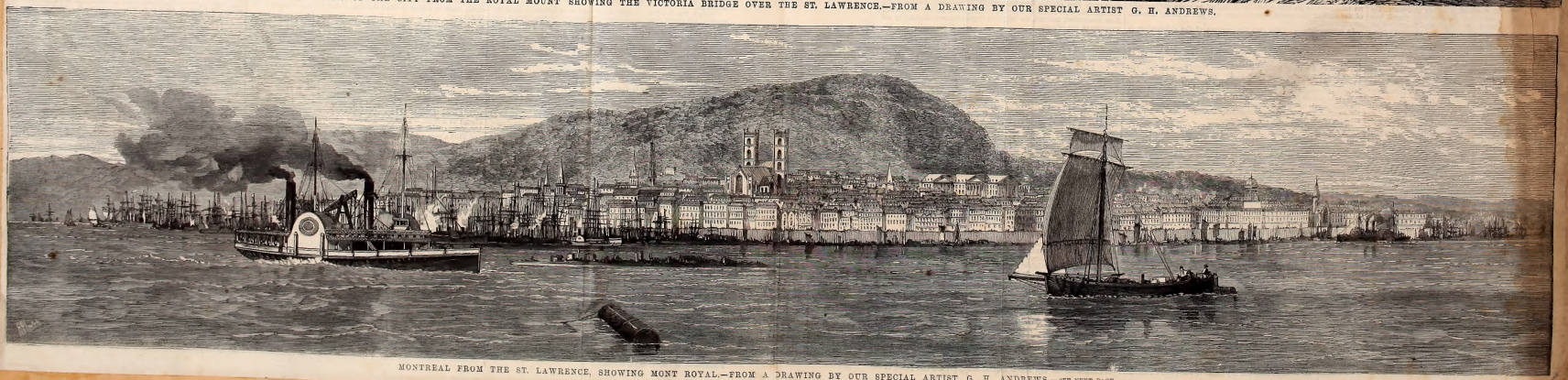
VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN ICELAND.—A correspondent of the *Svenska Morgonbladet* writes from Reykjavik, that Kiödgia volcano, the most celebrated Icelandic mountains :—"This jokul, or glacier-covered mountain, a square part of the island, which has remained quiet for a very long period—which stretch in a direction from east to west, or rather from north-east to south-west, and which is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Iceland. Their average elevation is 3000 feet. They include Mount Myrdals-jokul, which, in 1755, was the scene of a volcanic eruption in Iceland since that of Recia in 1846. The present is the fifteenth eruption from Kiödgia. The first eruption took place in 1612. The fifteenth eruption began on the 8th of May last, and continued till about the end of June. The present eruption is more violent than the eruption of Icelandic volcanoes—with local earthquakes; and the first signal of its advent was given by the rising of the waters which rested on the summit of the mountain. Vivid flames and a column of smoke or steam, sometimes 24,000 feet high, were continually to be seen. On the 8th and 9th of May, in Reykavik, which is at least eighty miles off. Ashes, pumice, and sulphur covered the ground. The inhabitants of the district in the vicinity of the eruption was the ejection of enormous quantities of hot water, which rushed to the sea in torrents of boiling water. These torrents, pouring with force to the sea, twenty miles distant, huge pieces of ice, the size of which latter volcanoes have been seen to eject stones of the size of a house. Happily the eruption has not been attended by any loss of life."

CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY.—A correspondent writes from Christiania :—"The solemn and splendid coronation of the King and Queen of Norway on Sunday, the 8th inst. The ceremony, according to the ancient Lutheran ritual, commenced with a sermon preached in the ancient cathedral of that city :—The King arrived on the 3rd from Stockholm, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princes Oscar Frederick. According to precedent the Royal procession walked to the cathedral. The streets of the principal thoroughfares were lined with troops, the windows decked and covered with scarlet cloth; flue of infantry were ranged on each side, supported by squadrons of cavalry. At ten o'clock the procession left the palace in the following order:—Heralds, the King's Court Marshal with Staff, Marine and Military Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Marshals, Knights of the Order, Officers of the Household, Deputies from the University and Supreme Courts of Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, Christiansand, Stavanger, and Tromsoe. The Royal mantle, globe, sceptre, and sword, upon velvet cushions, were borne respectively by General Adlercreutz, Count Bjelke, Count Brahe, Count Wachtmeister, and General Bloch; and the crown by the Chief Minister of State, his Excellency C. C. Hertzberg. The canopy was borne by the Bishop of Christiania, and was borne by superior officers and supremen, or Lords Lieutenant of provinces. The standard of Norway was borne by Count Gerner. Gentlemen of the Bed chamber officers. Next followed Prince Oscar and Prince Augustus, in the dress of the Norwegian Grenadiers, and the Crown Prince's son. The Royal mantle, sceptre, and crown were borne by General Scrensen, Minister of War, and Count Wedel Jarlsberg, Minister for Public Worship. Then the Archbishop. The Queen was supported by State Councillors Peterson and Bruun. Lastly, the Grand Marshal, Count Wedel Jarlsberg, and the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen was borne by Count Ludes in white satin, with a magnificent train of ermine, and wore the Royal crown. The Bishop of Christiania pronounced a blessing upon the King and Queen, and the Archbishop then delivered an address to the King, and one for ever." The King took the oath to sustain the rights of the Church, and the Archbishop then anointed the Queen between the shoulders. The Bishops of Bergen and Drontheim anointed the King on the forehead, breast, and shoulders. The Archbishop then delivered an address to the Queen, and the ceremony was concluded by C. Arnold, with words by Professor A. Munch, concluded the ceremony, and the procession returned to the palace amid the cheers of the people."

VIEWS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.



VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE ROYAL MOUNT SHOWING THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.



MONTREAL FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE, SHOWING MONT ROYAL.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ONTREAL, CANADA EAST.



. LAWRENCE.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.



ING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MONTREAL AND CANADA EAST.

Canada West, according to arrangements, was to visit this city during the present month, but by the last steamer from Liverpool we learn that the Victoria Railway Bridge is not likely to be completed for the opening. America, and the great points of entry for the commerce of Canada, both by canal navigation, and by lake and canal navigation, are Quebec and Montreal. Both on Lac, a distance of 180 miles, and the former of 300 miles from the sea, are the most commanding positions for the defence, and local trade, and for the sales of timber, and the other products of these districts, while in the winter they are the ports of export, and the great centres of distribution. Both

deg., as in nature when looking towards the sun, at the left; 180 deg., or the south point, at the bottom; and 270 deg., the west point, at the right hand.

I have before stated that during the eclipse I continued to observe the phenomena with a telescope, and during the totality I was able to make two complete sketches of the prominences on diagram 1. Had drawn out previously, with lines corresponding to those ruled on a piece of glass placed in the focus of the eyeglass. The eyepiece, glass micrometer, was capable of rotation through an arc of 90 deg., so that I was able rapidly to measure the angle of position and extent of the prominences. My drawings were made in reference to the vertex, and not like the photographs in reference to a circle of declination. On comparing my sketches with the photographs I was much gratified to find that their general accuracy was completely confirmed.

I was much surprised on withdrawing the dark glass, some minutes before the totality, to find that I could distinctly see the whole of the lunar disc, and a luminous prominence on the east of the zenith. This was quite visible, while the sun's image reflected by a glass surface fixed at an angle of 45 deg., in the eyepiece, and the intensity of its light consequently much diminished. The upper surface of the glass, diagonal reflector of I had, however, silvered to the extent of one-half, and, as I brought into action the silvered half just previous to totality, I perceived a large sheet of prominence on the east. A little to the east of the zenith a brilliant cloud, quite detached from the sun, and at some distance from the moon, came into view. A few degrees to the west of the zenith a minute point was perceived at the commencement of the totality. South of the vertical only one small prominence was perceived.

The brilliancy of these prominences was wonderfully great and far exceeded that of the corona. Much detail was visible in the prominences both of light and shadow and configuration. No appearance of Baily's Beads was seen.

Although my drawings were made in reference to the vertex, it will be better to describe the details as they are shown in the photographs in relation to the circle of declination.

The prominences were not uniform in tint, and, with few exceptions, they did not present any colour approaching to that of rose. I have had, however, a decided but faint rose tint. At 57 deg. was situated the northern extremity of a remarkable detached curved cloud, which, when first seen, was about half a minute (14,000 miles) beyond the position occupied by the moon's dark limb. It presented a double curvature on its northern side, both curvatures being convex towards the north. It inclined in a curved direction at about an angle of 60 degrees from a radius towards the east, and was a minute and a half (42,000 miles) long. As the moon glided onwards in her course she approached it gradually, and at last touched the extreme point of this floating cloud, which glowed with all the brilliancy of one of our own terrestrial clouds at sunset. It presented a decided rose tint.

At 72 deg., from the north a protuberance, in shape reminding one of a bouserang, imprinted itself on the sensitive plate, although it was not visible to me in the telescope. The stem was two minutes long (56,000 miles); the point was bent towards the north, inclining downwards over towards the extremity of the detached cloud. It is a very curious circumstance that this protuberance imprinted itself distinctly, although it did not attract the eye directed especially to that locality. This may be accounted for on the supposition that it emitted a reddish purple light.

The course of some of the eastern luminous prominences next to the moon was, when first seen, very irregular, and far more so than was attributable to mountains as seen in profile on the moon's edge. This irregular outline may, however, be explained by supposing these prominences to have been first seen floating like clouds in a transparent atmosphere at some little distance from the sun's surface, and subsequently from the moon's edge—a supposition which is supported by the fact that one such prominence or luminous cloud was seen distinctly detached, and at some distance from the dark moon.

As the moon glided over the sun's disc the inner outline of the protuberances in the eastern hemisphere became less and less indented, and at last they were bounded by the nearly even outline of the moon's limb. At the eastern prominences became gradually covered a mountain-like peak, seen at first as a mere point in the north-west quadrant, gradually grew in dimensions, then presented enough points, and at last resembled somewhat a colossal ship in full sail; and, extending from this through an arc of 60 deg., there came into view in the north-west quadrant a long streak of luminous prominences, varying in breadth, and with a few points projecting outwards. This streak became very jagged in its inner outline as the moon glided off from it, just previous to the sun's reappearance, these luminous prominences presenting the same phenomena as those on the eastern edge—that is, appearing like clouds floating in a transparent atmosphere a little distance from the sun.

The irregularity of the inner edge of the long streaks of luminous prominences is shown in the photographs, and therefore cannot be set aside as an optical illusion. As the prominences which we see beyond the sun's limb on the occasion of a total eclipse are nearly such as are seen in profile, from their situation it is fair to presume that they must exist pretty generally diffused all over the sun's photosphere, and that they must be at all times visible either as light or dark markings on the sun's disc. Whether they are the luminous matters on the facule or the darker portions (not the spots) of the sun's mottled face, or whether they may not in some cases appear more bright, and in others less bright, than the general brightness of the sun's disc, must still be a matter of conjecture. It is an interesting fact, however, that on the 19th and 20th a large series of facule surrounding some small spots came round into view by the sun's rotation, and were photographed, which must have occupied nearly the position of the brightest portion of the streak of prominences on the south-eastern quadrant.

I had but a very little time to spare for observations of the effect of the eclipse on the landscape, but I remarked that when the sun was reduced to a small crescent the shadows of all objects were depicted with wonderful sharpness and blackness; and as I cast my eyes on the spectators and the landscape they appeared as if illuminated by the electric light, so brilliant were the lights, so sharp and black were the shadows. The sky began to assume an indigo tint, and the landscape to be tinged with a bronze hue. Casting my eye for a few seconds away from the telescope at the moment of totality to behold the corona and the surrounding landscape, I was much surprised to find that the darkness was not so intense as I had anticipated. I had a lamp at hand, but I had no occasion to use it in making my drawings. The deep indigo of the upper part of the sky shading through a tints that into red and orange as it approached the horizon, the deep blue of the moon as contrasted with the brilliant emerald tint of the sky and the peculiar light cast on the spectator, impressed me with a feeling of solemnity never to be effaced from my memory, and which was enhanced by the ear catching the sound of the village bells, which it appears had been tolled during the eclipse. I saw two stars to the east of the sun, which I believe to have been Jupiter and Venus, and observed that the corona did not extend generally more than about eight-tenths of the diameter of the moon beyond her limb, but that there were outlying rays of greater extent. A thought of my duties recalled me, after a few seconds' gaze, from this enchanting scene, and I did not attempt any exact observations of the corona.

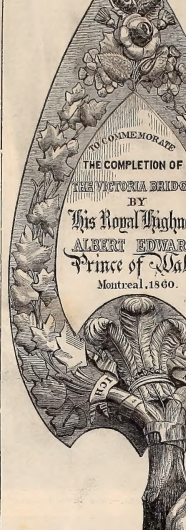
The two days succeeding the eclipse were employed in making observations, and in printing off by copies from the plates of the totality, and one from each of the phases of the eclipse; since which time I, and also other copies have been taken.

The Astronomer Royal, who was immediately informed of what had been done at our station, paid us a visit on the 19th, and examined the results. This visit, which was gratifying in other respects, afforded an opportunity for comparing chronometers. The geographical position of his station at Powis, which was ascertained with considerable accuracy by Mr. Struve, Dr. Winnecke, and M. Oom of Pulkowa, has since been corrected with my own by a survey made by Mr. Preston.

Within telescopic view of our observatory Mr. R. Beck and Mr. Bonomi were stationed; the former was occupied in observing whether the light of the corona gave indications of polarisation, and the latter gentleman in making observations of the colour of the sky and landscape during the eclipse. They will take their own opportunity of publishing the valuable results they obtained, but I can do them no harm by stating that they successfully accomplished their mission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WARREN DE LA RUE.



TROWEL USED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE COMPLETION OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.

TO-DAY, according to a memorandum which has been issued detailing the arrangements made for the tour of the Prince of Wales in British North America, the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence will be completed and formally opened by his Royal Highness. We give an Engraving of the Trowel with which the Prince will perform the crowning act of masonry to this magnificent structure. The beaver (a popular emblem of this important colony) forming the handle of the trowel is modelled from nature. The branch of the tree on which the animal is placed, and the leaves which spring from it and form the border of the blade, are the Canadian maple, also an attribute of the colony. The national emblem, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and the Prince of Wales's plume, &c., speak for themselves. The reverse of the trowel has a superb engraving of the Victoria Bridge, from a photograph. The whole of this graceful piece of art-workmanship is executed in precious metal from originally original models, and is the work of Messrs. Phillips, Cockspur-street.



MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO CANADA AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE (ON THE 20TH INST.)

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—The waters of this lake leave traces of salt at all the shores. Not a fish can live in them; and beasts must stooped in them for twelve hours requires no other conceiving preparation. To the east of Fort Buenaventura are two islands covered in spots with white snow, or salt. From its centre rise numerous mountains, the islands planted in a sea of brine. Beyond this gulf commences the desert of the seventy miles. The malediction of Heaven seems to weigh heavily on the solitude, which reminds one of the barrenness of the Dead Sea, where before stood Gomorrha were destroyed. To the east were inaccessible mountain ridges and blood-coloured rocks dotted with green spots; on their flank undulated dark clouds; whilst thick vapours moved above their summits, like the smoke of a volcano upon a serene sky. Large masses were perched at twilight here and there its vague glimmer, and danced over the waters, looking like coupe tinged with the most lively pink; this coupe spread over the horizon as transparent veil that shed upon nature the charm of a faint light, which, as it gradually rose to the summit of the mountains, assumed a more sombre hue, as indescribable, dismal appearance that filled the soul with sadness and the eye with tears. This lamentable valley, of a hopeless and terrible aspect, recalls to mind that of Jehoshaphat, the valley of groves. An imposing silence continually reigns around this melancholy abode, which might well be called the "Lake of Death." On its sterile strand, on the periphery of its banks, you never hear the patter of the rain, the whistle of the wind, the leaves falling from the trees, the chirp of the birds, nor the swallow's rapid flight, through the air. All is calm and gloomy, like the realm of eternal repose. Nature is motionless and dead, in the day of wrath, and cannot cast these solitudes an account of the crimes of the intellectual beings who inhabit them. Such is the picture presented the sands of the deserts.—*Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America.*

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, it is expected, visit the Niagara Falls about the 10th of September. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* gives the following account of the preparations for the reception of the Prince:—Niagara Falls is a spot that the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, during his sojourn at the Falls, have his quarters in the handsome private residence of the late Samuel Zimmerman, on the Canada side, just in the rear of the Clifton House, which also belongs to the estate of the same family. The Zimmerman homestead has been churchwise for many years the seat of the Hebbes, while the cottages attached to the Clifton Hotel have been occupied for the same purpose by the Lanes in which the Prince will reside is a substantial dwelling of stone, covered with cement, and stands upon the highest part of a beautiful park of twenty acres, commanding a full view of the Falls and the neighbouring scenery. The grounds are surrounded by a fine hedge of privets, rendered impenetrable by the addition of a strong wire fence on the outside. From the eminence upon which the house is situated the ground descends towards the Niagara River on the south, first abruptly through a belt of forest trees, and then gradually across a broad, smooth lawn, neatly ornamented with shade trees, and containing a fountain and a great number of gas-lights. The house becomes gradually the property, and also upon the highest point in the grounds, flagstaffs eighty-five feet in height will be erected, from which during the stay of the Prince the Royal standard of Britain will float."

The Niagara River, forming part of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, issues from the north-east end of Lake Erie, and flows into Lake Ontario, which is 334 feet lower than Lake Erie. About three miles from Buffalo the river widens to the size of about thirty-three miles. Near the place where it issues from Lake Erie the river is scarcely more than a mile wide, but it soon widens to two miles, and its current rapidly increases from three to seven or eight miles an hour. The course of the river in this part is nearly due west, and its banks rise, first to ten or twelve feet, and soon to twenty, thirty, and fifty feet, above the surface of the water. This rising of the banks is the result of a rise in the surrounding country, which, in fact, preserves its level in a continuous plain, but it is owing to the bed of the river descending on an inclined plane. The waters are running with great force about five miles from the lake, and driven back by the high rocky bank; for at this point the river suddenly contracts its width, and immediately afterwards precipitates the great volume of water is hurled down a perpendicular height of 160 feet into a terrible chasm. Goat Island divides the falls, which island is about 320 yards wide and 162 feet high; but between the island and the Canadian side it is 700 wide and 150 feet high. Both Falls unite before they are lost in the gulf below. The American current descends nearly in a perpendicular line, and is divided into two cataracts by a small rock. The fall on the Canada side is only ten yards wide, and is called the Cataract of Montmorenci. The Canadian cataract rolls over a precipice projecting about fifty feet beyond its base, and the falling waters form a curve, between which and the rock itself persons may proceed thirty or forty yards. This is called the Horseshoe Fall. Below the Falls the river runs with considerable rapidity between banks from 200 to 300 feet high. These banks are perpendicular for about half these distances towards the river they form a slope composed of the fragments which have fallen from above. Four miles below the Falls, in a semicircular basin, there is a terrible whirlpool formed by the rush which descends into the vortex with furious impetuosity, and rushes out between a narrow passage formed by perpendicular cliffs. From this whirlpool the river passes the low ridge called Queenston Heights, and enters the level country which surrounds Lake Ontario.

The pen, the pencil, and photography have all been laid under contribution for the purpose of describing and illustrating the Falls of Niagara. Some of the—some of the—some of the—some of them with great success—to reproduce in other minds the impression made on their own by this mighty cataract; and brilliantly-written and powerful passages from several sources suggest themselves to the memory. It is, however, but to the most graphic of these that this occasion permits us should be yielded to our cousins across the Atlantic; for what more suitable than that an American should give the proper idea to readers on the New World?

In addition, then, to the above details of the River and Falls, which may be looked upon as a mere copy of a cicerone, necessary both tedious, we give, in connection with our Engravings, some portion of Mr. N. P. Willis's description of Niagara Falls, in which it will be seen that he has risen to the grandeur of his theme:—

"Niagara is the outlet of several bodies of water, covering, it is supposed, 150,000 square miles! It is necessary to remember the extent of the waters which feed Niagara to conceive, when standing for an hour only on the perpetual rocks, how this almighty wonder can go on so long. Even then—that these inland seas lie above, tranquil and unchanged, source varying their high-water mark perceptibly, from year to year, yet supplying for every hour the "ninety millions of tons" which it is estimated plunge over the cataract—it affords you a standard for the extent of those lakes to which the utmost stretch of the mind seems scarcely competent. The broad flood glides out of Lake Erie with a confiding tranquillity that seems to you, when you know its impending destiny, like that of a human creature advancing irresistibly, but unconsciously, to his

death. He embraces the bright islands that part his arms for a caress; takes into his bosom the calm tribute of the Tonewanta and Tuscarora—small streams that come drowsing through the wilderness—and flows on, till he has left Lake Erie far behind, bathing the curving sides of his green shores with a surface which only the summer wind ruffles. The channel begins to descend; the still unsuspecting waters fall back into curling eddies along the banks, but the current in the centre flows smoothly, till suddenly the forceful stream is flung with accumulated swiftness among broken rocks; and, as you watch it from below, it seems tossed with the first shock into the very sky. It descends in foam, and from this moment its agony commences. For three miles it tosses and resists, and, racked at every step by sharper rocks and increased rapidity, its unwilling and choked waves fly back to be again precipitated onward, and at last reach the gloomy curve, convulsed with supernatural horror. They touch the emerald arch, and in an instant, like the calm that follows the conviction of inevitable doom, the agitation ceases,—the waters pause—the foam and resistance subside into a transparent stillness, and slowly and solemnly the vexed and tormented sufferer drops into the abyss. Every spectator, every child, is struck with the singular deliberation, the unnatural slowness, with which the waters of Niagara take their plunge. The laws of gravitation seem suspended, and the sublimity of the tremendous gulf below seems to check the descending victim on the verge, as if it paused in awe.

"The best way to approach Niagara is to go up on the American shore and cross at the ferry. The descent of about two hundred feet by the staircase brings the traveller directly under the shoulder and edge of the American Fall—the most imposing scene, for a single object, that he will ever have witnessed. The long column of sparkling water seems, as he stands near it, to descend to an immeasurable depth, and the bright sea-green curve above has the appearance of being let into the sky. The tremendous power of the fall, as well as the height, realises here his utmost expectations. He descends to the water's edge, and embarks in a ferry-boat, which tosses like an eggshell on the heaving and convulsed water; and in a minute or two he finds himself in the face of the vast line of the Falls, and sees with surprise that he has expended his fullest admiration and astonishment upon a mere thread of Niagara—the thousandth part of its wondrous volume and grandeur. From the point where he crosses to Table Rock the line of the Falls is measurable at three quarters of a mile and it is this immense extent which, more than any other feature, takes the traveller by surprise. The tide at the Ferry sets very strongly down, and the athletic men who are employed here keep the boat up against it with difficulty. Arrived near the opposite landing, however, there is a slight counter current, and the large rocks near the shore serve as a breakwater, behind which the boat runs smoothly to her moorings. It may be remarked that the well-known simile in the 'Fall of Terni, in the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' are, in many respects, singularly and powerfully descriptive of Niagara.

"The Rapids are far from being the least interesting feature of Niagara. There is a vividness and a power in their foaming career which is seen in no other phenomenon of the same class. Standing on the ridge which connects Goat Island with the Main, and looking up towards Lake Erie, the leaping crests of the rapids form the horizon, and it seems like a battle-charge of tempestuous waves, animated and infuriated, against the sky. No one who has not seen this spectacle of turbulent grandeur can conceive with what force the swift and overwhelming waters are flung upwards. The rocks, whose soaring points show above the surface, seem tormented with some supernatural agony, and fling off the wild and hurried waters as if with the force of a giant's arm. Nearer the plunge of the Fall the Rapids become still more agitated; and it is almost impossible for the spectator to rid himself of the idea that they are conscious of the abyss to which they are hurrying, and struggle back in the very extremity of the horror. This propensity to invest Niagara with a soul and human feelings is a common effect upon the minds of visitors in every part of its wonderful phenomena. The torture of the Rapids, the clinging curves with which they embrace the small rocky islands that live amid the surge, the sudden calmness at the brow of the cataract, and the infernal writhe and whiteness with which they reappear, powerless from the depths of the abyss, all seem, to the excited imagination of the gazer, like the natural effects of the impending ruin, desperate resolution, and fearful agony, on the minds and frames of mortals."

Niagara Falls village—an Engraving of which, from a sketch by the Special Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in North America, is given on the first page of our present Number—is situated just above the American Fall, and contains churches, hotels, and manufactories of steam-engines, woollen cloth, and paper, with corn and saw mills. Its population is over 1000. The Buffalo and Lockport Railways meet here.



PORTION OF THE HORSESHOE FALL, NIAGARA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.



THE AMERICAN FALLS, NIAGARA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1048.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION OF 1860.

FROM time to time we hear it stated that this or that Session of Parliament will be memorable in history for some reason or the other. Of a surety the Session of 1860 has claims to be considered as more than ordinarily remarkable. The extreme length to which it has extended would alone render it extraordinary, but it has some features which are still more notable than its duration. At the first glance it would seem as if it ought to be characterised as a Session of failures, but that designation cannot be affixed to it in its integrity. Much, very much, has been done in the way of legislation which is calculated to fix an indelible mark on the social, commercial, and, in a certain sense, on the political condition of the country. New influences springing out of the assertion of principles comparatively though not wholly new, but which are fully recognised, have been introduced into our fiscal system, which of themselves would be sufficient to signalise the legislative year, and which are destined, as we believe, to work out a great revolution for



TESTIMONIAL RECENTLY PRESENTED TO LORD CHURSTON AT NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 209.

ultimate good to England, in the development of her resources and the promotion of her prosperity. Apart from this it would, perhaps, not be too much to admit that this has been a Session of disappointments, so far as the fulfilment of the promise of great measures is concerned. A retrospect of the proceedings of Parliament during its long and laborious sitting, from the 24th of January to the 28th of August, must of necessity be replete with significant warning, and suggestive of examples of what to do and what to avoid in the congenial season of next year.

The Speech from the Throne was a full and lofty programme. The nation was to be put into a satisfactory state of defence; a reform in the representation of the people was promised; the laws of bankruptcy, and of the transfer of land, were to be improved and settled; the criminal law, at least, was to be consolidated; an advance was to be made in the direction of the fusion of law and equity; the Corporation of London was to be remodelled; and endowed charities were to be placed on a more advantageous footing. Beyond all this there was the Commercial Treaty with France, of which we knew something; and the large and comprehensive Budget, of which we knew nothing until after the exciting suspense caused by Mr. Gladstone's illness had been ended by the delivery of that magnificent oration which for a time swept before it every vestige of opposition. The first symptom of a stand was made by the statement of the Opposition, on coming to a discussion on the question of the ratification of the treaty as a whole before the acceptance of the items of its provisions, which were especially connected with the Budget. This effort signally failed in both Houses, as did the resolution moved by Mr. Du Cane in favour of the financial policy of the Government; and, afterwards, the formal reception of the treaty in each House, and the subsequent carrying of the increased Income tax, the reduction of the wine duties, and the abolition of the duties on butter, cheese, and a number of minor articles which only incumbered the customs tariff, served to have added the crown to that career of triumph which the Chancellor of the Exchequer ran through the first weeks of the Session. His first check was the diminished majority on the abolition of the excise duty on paper in the Commons, and the rejection of the bill in the Lords. Both these were but trifling drawbacks as relating to wine licenses and refreshment-houses in the face of a powerful organisation against it. Before leaving the large share which Mr. Gladstone took in the business of the year there should be mentioned his success in reducing the customs duty on foreign paper, and his ungrudging pledges, by which £3,000,000 was added to the supplies for the China war, and £2,000,000 to meet Exchequer bills and bonds becoming due, and to provide against emergencies in the event of a bad harvest. His course, so victoriously begun, was not a little chequered ere it closed.

The Estimates for the Army and Navy, the largest on record in times of peace, were carried without much difficulty, and the subsequent vote for fortifications could hardly be said to have met with any serious opposition; nor should it be forgotten that a very considerable portion of the reform of the code by which the discipline of the Navy is secured was passed with general concurrence; while encouragement was given to the volunteer movement by the assent to an Act which enables that force to obtain suitable grounds for rifle practice. The militia, also, was dealt with, and the system of its local organisation was carried. Although subjected to long discussions, the bill for the abolition of the local European force in India became law in due course.

After an enforced delay, caused by the pressure of the measures of finance, the Reform Bill was introduced on the 1st of March, it was debated in a very singular manner; acquiesced in, so far as principle was concerned, by the Opposition, and only attacked, and at length defeated, in consequence of the objections taken to its details in the first instance by the members of the Liberal party. How far it may have been a proper course for its ultimate rejection. We are not prepared now to argue that question; but what is certain is, that it owed its actual defeat more to the tactics of delay, and speaking against time, than to any positive and direct hostility. Indeed, in the Lower Commons had been shown in its desire to see a Reform Bill, the time occupied in preliminary discussions after the second reading was agreed to would have sufficed to have modelled a satisfactory if not an extensive measure. Law reform fared little better. The Bankruptcy Bill was floating away in the full tide of success when it accidentally went down into the fatal seas of next Session. The Transfer or Landed Estates Bill only appeared on the notice-paper: it died in its earliest infancy. The Law and Equity Bill, as it became a statute, somewhat extended the equitable jurisdiction of the common law courts. A measure for remodelling the office of coroner was rejected. The Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Bill, which dealt in a comprehensive manner with the subject-matter to which it related, was reduced to two clauses of comparatively minor import in the Commons, and after having been made the test of another struggle between the Upper and Lower Houses, in which the latter wisely gave way, became law, such as it was. Among general measures, the bill for the reform of the Corporation of London never reached a second reading; measures for the abolition of church rates, or for some compromise in reference to that vexed question, occupied much time in the Commons, and when Sir J. Trelawny's bill reached the Lords it was contumaciously thrown out by a large majority.

As we look through the long list of legislative attempts we find that something has been gained by the Act which provides for Public Improvements by Local Rating. The final alteration and simplification of the law which admits Jews to Parliament deserves notice, as do the Acts for Protecting Women and Children in Bleaching and Dyeing Works, and that for Preventing (if possible) Adulteration of Food and Drink. Then the Acts for the Improvement of the Tenure of Land in Ireland, the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, and the Act for the Suppression of Party Emblems, are to be noted; while much was done towards the vindication of the system of National Education in Ireland against the twofold opposition which has been raised against it. The Abolition of the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Bill, and several measures relating to the law of Scotland, were passed, we believe to the satisfaction of Scottish members. The Poor-law Board has been continued for three years; the Galway Packet Subsidy was granted on the grounds solely of good faith; the Grant for Education in England has been increased on the understanding that the system is to receive a thorough examination, and the respective claims of ragged, industrial, and the existing schools will then be duly settled.

Besides the change made in the organisation of the Indian Army, measures were introduced for the management of the East India Stock to the Bank of England, some minor alterations in the executive and administrative departments of the local Government in India have been authorized, and power has been given to raise a loan in this country on the security of the Indian revenues if it should be found to be necessary. Among the remarkable occurrences of the Session was the singular hostility raised by the Dissenting body against the provisions in the Census Bill for ascertaining the religious persuasion of every inhabitant of a house by means of an enforced inquiry. This proposed enactment was given up by the Government, although it is believed it might have been carried by the assistance of the regular Opposition.

There can be little doubt that one of the most exciting and important, if not the most exciting and important event of the Session, has been the collision, or at least no less, of the two Houses on the question of privilege. Notwithstanding a strange adhesion on the part of many of the staunchest sticklers in talk of the privileges of the House to the aggressive policy of the Lords, notwithstanding the somewhat trimming course taken by the Government—Gladstone professing in words to be asserting a principle—notwithstanding the absence of a stern and uncompromising vindication of the rights of the representatives of the people—it may well be believed, and subsequent events have gone far to prove it that the Lords have accepted the warning which they have received, and if they do not, for ever, before they attempt another attack on the undoubted province of the House of Commons.

Of course foreign policy has had its share of consideration in the debates of the Session which has just terminated. In the whole of that policy, as pursued by the Earl with the Government, and there have been few, if any, who have denied that the honour and the influence of England have been maintained, although no overt or violent acts have been the result of the policy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It can hardly be doubted that at this moment the policy of England is triumphant in Europe, whether it be seen in the altered and more moderate tone adopted by France, in the united condition of Germany, or in the rapid progress of liberty and the hopes of constitutional government in Italy.

This sketch of the general and perhaps imperfect sketch of the main features and incidents of the past Session naturally leads to the consideration of its results. If it be true that much, very much, has been left undone, we are fain to hope and willing to believe that at least much has been, or ought to have been, learned. Several measures were introduced in the Commons in reference to the preparation and the management of its measures in another year; and, although the hope and expectation are slighter here, it cannot but be surmised that the House of Commons will have learned that its province is not merely the vindication of its liberty of speech, or means of perpetual, never-ending, and obstructive debating of everything under the sun. The comparative barrenness of a Parliamentary sitting of nearly seven months ought to inculcate the lesson that talk, although the special privilege of a representative assembly, is, nevertheless, only the accessory and not the action. This somewhat paradoxical assertion is fully comprehended by those who have studied our institutions in their origin and their integrity. If then, the shortcomings, so far as actual legislation is concerned, of the Session of 1860 should have taught members of the House of Commons that they have something to do besides making speeches, on the whole the time which it has occupied will not have been thrown away,

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The new Act imposing a stamp upon contract notes came into operation on Monday last.

The *Englishwoman's Journal* for September was printed by female compositors at the Victoria Press.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed another long letter on the education question to Lord Palmerston.

The number of Acts of Parliament passed in the late Session, which commenced on February 21 and ended on August 28, was 150 public and 202 local Acts.

THE HARVEST.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese to the following effect :—" Rev. and dear Brethren, I doubt not that, in common with myself, you have from time to time used in your churches the appointed prayer for the blessing of the prospects of the harvest; and I do not consider it unfit for me to claim, as I have a right to suppose you the propriety of your doing so, that, in the present month, some such Service (for which those that may be convenient I would name Sunday the 9th of September) be generally observed throughout the diocese, as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for the removal of his judgments, and the continuance of his mercy to our land."—The Bishop of Oxford has addressed the following letter to the Archdeacons of his diocese :—" My dear Archdeacon,—The time appears to me to have come when the continuance of wet weather, by preventing the gathering in of the fruits of the earth in their season, may be considered as one of the judgments of Almighty God, to be averted by our humble prayer and intercession. I therefore request you to inform the clergy of your archdeaconry that it is my desire that they will say in the service of the Church the appointed prayer for fair weather." The Bishop of Rochester earnestly desires the clergy of his diocese to use the prayer for fair weather during the present month. The Bishop of Ripon has called the attention of the congregations should be directed to the importance of personal, humble, and earnest prayer at the throne of grace, as well as to the authorities and the country.—Other Bishops have addressed their clergy to the same effect.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS.

Their Majesties left St. Cloud on Thursday week, as stated in this Journal last week. On arriving at Dijon they were received with enthusiasm. The Mayor, in his address to the Emperor and Empress, said that the Government of the Emperor has carried the prestige of the country to a dazzling height. The Mayor then continued:—"When Europe appears to be always afraid of the power of your armies, she really fears much more the sympathies which you have brought forth among peoples." The Bishop of Dijon, in his speech, extolled the exploits of the Emperor's enterprise undertaken notwithstanding the distrustful exigencies of diplomacy. The Bishop expressed a hope that the Emperor would likewise triumph over the difficulties, almost impediments, which the same diplomacy, deserting from the path of right and justice, prepretends to impose upon the eldest son of the Church—upon the Emperor, the successor of Pepin and Charlemagne. The Bishop concluded by expressing a hope that the Emperor would succeed in preserving the revolutionary flood which menaces the patrimony of the Holy Father. The Imperial author of the "pernicious doctrines" contained in the celebrated pamphlet denounced by the Pope merely replied to this sally, as the Archbishop styled it, by "a few words of thanks." The following is the official report of the speech of the Emperor, in reply to the addresses of the civic authorities of Lyons :—

"I thank you for the manner in which you approve my efforts to increase the prosperity of France. Solely occupied with the general interests of the country, I have not all which may place obstacles in the way of development. Therefore, the unjust distrust existed abroad, as well as the exaggerated alarms and selfish prejudices in the interior, will not check me. Neither will make me deviate from the path of moderation and justice which I have followed, and which maintains Peace on the height of grandeur and prosperity that Providence has assigned her in the world. Therefore, give yourselves up with confidence to your labours, and remain faithful to me in our future. France gives in Europe the impulse to all great and generous ideas. She only suffers from evil thoughts. Her mission is depositary of the Revolutionary Banner of God, she shall not degenerate under my dynasty.

On Monday last the Emperor and Empress made their entry into Chambéry, the capital of one of the two provinces added to their dominions. The Mayor, in addressing to the Moniteur, were received with enthusiasm. The Mayor, in the speech he addressed to the Emperor, recalled the 'ardour and the national feeling which carried the inhabitants of Savoy to arms in 1792. In the evening a grand dinner took place, and the town was splendidly illuminated. On Tuesday the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the cathedral and the principal inhabitants of the department. Their Majesties then paid a visit to the principal church, and afterwards rode out in the neighbourhood of Chambéry. In the evening a grand ball was given in the theatre. A private despatch received from Chambéry states that their Majesties received Signor Farini and Count Cibrario.

A telegram from Annecy on Wednesday evening states :—"The Emperor and Empress have passed through Aix. At that town, as well as on their arrival here, they were enthusiastically received. Their Majesties will continue their journey on Saturday."

PAPISTS SECRET OF COUNT DE PERSIGNY.

The Count de Persigny, President of the Council of Privy, opened on Tuesday the sittings of the General Council of the department of the Loire with a speech in which the following is a summary :—

The Count commenced by observing that he was about to examine the existing probabilities of peace being maintained in Europe, and said :—

The Emperor's programme of Bordeaux has not been changed. Without pretending to absolve the future, I may say that, unless there should be interference of mere fighting for the sake of the vengeance for the defeats of the first Empire. Before the Congress of the powers to regulate the questions which were pending—viz., the question of the East and that of Italy, neither of which could be considered as settled diplomacy, all fears were resulting from these questions could not be avoided, they were carried out with promptitude; and the Government succeeded in the manner in which they were undertaken.

The declaration of Setastopol prevented Russia from taking possession of Constantinople, and the Eastern Question was confided to the charge of united Europe.

As regards the war in Italy, the Italian States were delivered from Austrian domination, and the principle of non-intervention, for the first time, although the Italians now jeopardise the independence which they acquired in consequence of the war, had the effect of consolidating the principle of peace in international policy, exercises a dominating influence over the further development of events.

These are the only questions which occupy the attention of Europe at the present moment.

The apprehensions entertained in Germany respecting the Rhine Provinces, and the fears of an invasion entertained in England, do not involve discussion. The Rhine is no longer a strategic frontier. France, being much stronger when formed into a single nation, has no prospect of German hostility for any composition she might obtain.

Concerning the relations between England and France, neither of these two Powers desires to enter upon such a terrible struggle as a war between them would be. The English Government, like ours, has every reason for the sentiment men in power desire to maintain a good understanding between the two nations.

In view of so many great results obtained by France, and the lustre which they throw around the Empire, the Emperor, it is natural to suppose, will distrust those have arisen in Europe. France, however, did not create the combinations in Italy, neither did she intend to follow the Italian policy which led to the rising of the Italians, nor is she responsible for the treaties which Austria concluded with the Italian Princes. France used every possible effort to prevent the conflict. If the Emperor kept silence before the outbreak of the war in reference to the intentions which gave rise to the Austrian ultimatum, it was with the motive of leaving the Italians in ignorance of his powerful assistance, which, he thought, would have given to their ardent spirit increased excitement amongst them.

The Count de Persigny said that the Emperor has been reproached was disadvantageous to himself alone.

The same can be said in reference to the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The Italians, after the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, having acted in violation of that treaty on the other side of the Alps, France could not renounce her Alpine frontiers, seeing that a great Italian kingdom had been constituted. France could not renounce those historical and natural boundaries on from England. She has deceived nobody.

The Emperor has certainly taken a decisive step in her legitimate position without shaking the confidence of Europe. Taken as a whole, his policy was pure and honest. If he has not been able to fully it was because the other Powers were not willing to engage their own responsibility. As soon as it was possible to arrive at the definite result, the Emperor withdrew from the world.

Since 1810 France has been forced to follow the rule imposed upon her by the Treaties of Vienna. Those treaties no longer exist, since the annexation of 1815 has been abstracted by Europe herself. This system was the result of a European combination which, by a reactionary effort, destroyed the work of the European equilibrium. Since then it has been the great interest of Europe that a general reconstruction should be effected from the basis of nationality, and that France should, by common consent, reassume the position which belonged to her before the Congress of 1815. She has begun this work, nor is threatened. Her work is achieved, and the mission of the new Empire is accomplished.

The military role of France in Europe is at an end. It affords me great pleasure to announce unanimity also exists as to peace and prosperity is now opening for Europe.

AUSTRIA.

The news from Vienna begins, in a very marked way, to foreshadow the early re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848, together with the reforms of 1848. General Benedek communicated to the Emperor of Austria his disinclination to continue in his post—the Viceroyalty of Hungary, namely—as he thought his countrymen complaints quite right in the main. The Emperor has persuaded him to hold out until the decisive debate in the Council of the Empire will be over, when, as we already know, the majority is for a federal system of Government, such as would secure to the nationality and rights of Hungary being re-established. We are, besides, informed that frequent personal interviews are taking place between the Emperor and the Hungarian members of the Council. The proposals of the minority of the Council who, though perhaps going further in a democratic direction than their colleagues, still allow the connection of the various parts of the empire, has been published. It is as follows:—That his Majesty, by his own authority and power, should create such institutions as will allow the greatest possible development of the free and independent right of representation in all the provinces; and at the same time should, in the most complete manner, maintain the unity of the empire and of the legislative and executive power of Government. That, therefore, the effective and independent control should be exercised over the public administration by a proper representation of all the interests of the people in the communes, the Diets, and the Council of the Empire. These appearances, under every aspect, are favourable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties which beset the Austrian empire from within during the first days of next month.

SEPT. 1, 1860.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

SWITZERLAND.—Geneva, Thursday.—It is stated that the Federal Council, having been solicited by the French Government to send a deputation to Thonon to greet the Emperor, replied that there was no occasion to take such a step. The French Government continually occasion to take such a step. The French Government continually complains of ill-treatment of the French subjects in Switzerland. It is true proved that up to the present time those complaints were mere groaning at Homin.

SYRIA.—Beyrout, August 22 (vii Marseilles).—By order of Fuad Pacha severity individuals, convicted of having taken part in the late massacres, have been hung, and 110 scourged. He has compelled 6000 inhabitants of Damascus to enter the army. Four thousand two hundred soldiers of the French expedition have disembarked here. The cholera has not yet arrived.

UNITED STATES.—Queenstown, Thursday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw-steamer Manhattan, Captain Brooks, from New York on the 18th ult., has arrived here. She brings 753,000 dollars in specie. General Walker and his followers were conveyed to Honduras in her, as before stated, for a descent on Costa Rica or Nicaragua. Much excitement prevailed in Texas relative to the abolition question. Conspiracies increasing.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The people of Benevento, a district with forms part of the Pope's dominions, but governed by Neapolitan territory, have repelled a party of Papal soldiers or gendarmes who were sent without arms to reinforce the garrison; but the Governor appears to have succumbed to the revolt and intervention.

A political manifestation took place at Civita Vecchia on the occasion of the arrival of Mazzini, chief of the revolutionary committee. Several arrests were made.

Monsignore Merode Westerloo has left Rome for the departure of the volunteers under Catholicism, and the latter has left Rome.

The Pope is said to have expressed his readiness to agree to the proposal of an Italian Confederation.

UNITED STATES.

The *New York Herald* says the census returns were rapidly pouring into Washington, and would be completed to the extent of 20 by the 1st of September. It was confidently assumed that the total population of the Union will not fall short of 32,000,000, being an increase of nearly one-fifth on the census returns of 1850.

The American Scientific Association, which had been in session at Newport, Rhode Island, had adjourned sine die.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention had agreed to form a presidential ticket, headed with the name of the rival of the democratic candidates—Breckenridge and Douglas—as the electors of the State at large; and that, in the event of the success of the whole ticket, the vote of the State shall be cast according to the result shall show which of the two tickets shall have received a majority of the votes cast in the State.

A terrific storm had passed over Portcrville. The water rose twelve feet, and swept away every house in the place. About one thousand persons were rendered homeless.

It appears from the local papers of Texas that several slaves have been hanged for attempting to escape from their masters, and that at the last accounts twenty-three were sentenced to endure the same fate. The Texans are evidently determined to put an end to slave enemy, but now our peculiar and much sought-after friend, the sun, had gone down. Not morning we saw land, and at about twelve o'clock we began to see the forms of the mountains. We now approached the bay. The coast looks picturesque, but barren and arid; a magnificent harbour bounds upon our view; on our right rises Sampson Peak, a beautiful mountain, more than 2000 feet high. Here and there, built in the most singular and unknown places, are the little cloisters of houses built of stone, loosely put together, thatched with straw; the surrounding mountain stone fences, covered with bushes and fields stretch half way up the hills. Barley, oats, Indian corn, and millet are cultivated in the distance. We can just see some pale guarded from marauding by-boats. I think it is Mount Olympus. The bay is already full of shipping, and steamers and vessels are continually arriving. We went on shore last night, at least yesterday afternoon. The first thing we discovered was a line of British soldiers, in light and airy uniform, marketing oysters for their dinner. Yes, you must know that this is a celebrated place for the "natives." We went on shore for a walk, and came upon a few farmhouses. Some were completed, but in one we found several men employed, who were very polite and goodnatured. All the women, children, and cattle had retired to the mountains. Provisions are very cheap on the part of the mandarins—and the consequence is that fresh meat is difficult to be procured. They refuse to take money in any shape. We went into the principal village immediately for the sentences. Some of the houses were very well built; and we passed through most beautiful lanes, in which the weeping cane grows in the same way as in Europe—vines in trellis, and various fruit-trees, and, strange to say, cart-roads. The carts seemed to be of the most primitive kind, and invariably built, with the sides of the wheels well studded with thick nails. These people are very healthy-looking, browner than the southern people, but of the same part, possessing long noses and red cheeks. The dress is the same as in the south, but I have seen none of the bamboo hats. Various white felt, close-fitting caps are worn that turn down in cold weather, and cover the ears, at least so I should think. They all smoke the short pipe in use all over the empire. I was astonished to see them with teeth so beautifully clean, and to the very lowest peasant. The Cantonese are also remarkably clean about their teeth. The Fukien people are also known have them black from chewing betel-nut. These fellows here are as a good-natured race as I ever assured as our southern coast. They are splendid laugh with them yesterday, and fraternised with the best man, who was in great fear of the barbarians. He said the sailors were not worse than others; that he was afraid that we should be neglected—an opinion not to be gainsaid. He had an old dun mule with blind eyes, and a large pair of wicker panniers in tow; but he had nothing, he said, in the shape of tea or samshu.

I trust to have some good News by next mail, as two days in Manchuria are considered to be equal to a year, for the manners and customs of the natives. We are in total ignorance about everything. "Shaves" is quite as plentiful; but I never believe anything I hear in China till I see it; therefore I will not give you any of these fallacies. Others may tell you current about what is going on in Europe, or which fort we attack, and which we do not. We are here opposite the Pelho, about a hundred miles away. Lord Elgin, Sir Hope Grant, &c., have not arrived yet, and we are without a mail from England.

Telegrams report that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros arrived at Shanghai on June 28. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope had left for Pechelí. The city is protected by the allies. The rebels are making progress. All Chinese matters appear more settled.

The *Times* correspondent confirms the report that Soochow had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

There has been a serious disturbance at Foochow between the Custom and Chinese men, but for the present quiet has been restored. The presence of a British man-of-war in all the open ports is most desirable.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

Garibaldi has again made great progress in a brief period of time. The earlier telegrams that described him as landing at Bagnara were incorrect. He did not place his troops between the Neapolitan army and Naples; he disembarked in their rear. Melito was selected as the point of debarkation. In one night, slipping past the Neapolitan squadron which were looking out elsewhere, Garibaldi ran across the straits, and on the 20th ult. he was master of a portion of Calabria. Every telegram brings fresh news of the successful progress of the Garibaldian invasion and perplexity of the King of Naples and his friends. Immediately after the General's people began declaring to us that Reggio was gone when, and all efforts made to get her off have been fruitless. Another account gives more minute details. Garibaldi, near Bagnara, was the point of departure. About 3000 men embarked: 1000 of them consisted of the volunteers under Bertani, from the Island of Ponza; they were sent across the Island of Sicily to Taormina; the rest consisted of the Brigade Bixio of the Division Turr. The *Torino* took about 2000, and the rest were put on board the *Franklin* and two sailing vessels, which were taken in tow. At the last moment Garibaldi decided to go with the *Torino*, and had the engines stopped, which was likewise forms part. At seven p.m., after nightfall, the expedition departed.

Nothing to startling when the men were already embarked, it was found that the *Franklin* had sprung a leak, and the expedition had to be delayed. Garibaldi was informed of the accident, and he made to find out the leak. It was right, and there was some hesitation on the part of the sailors to plunge and look for it. Garibaldi said, "I see I must look for it myself." The next moment twenty were in the water; but the search was successful, and the leak was stopped. Three days after the *Franklin* came to the bottom of the ship. So nothing remained but to use the pumps, and try to get on. This was in that manner. They were able to go a certain point, but not entirely; however, Garibaldi was not foiled in his plan for that. He made the men embark again, telling them that he had navigated in a far worse plight than that, and would, therefore, a passage of a few hours was not worth speaking of.

The two vessels arrived at the point of debarkation at two a.m. they were close inland. The *Torino*, heavily laden with two thousand men, besides stores, ran on shore. Nevertheless, the General succeeded in getting her ashore, in a bay to the west of it. Not a trace either of Neapolitan cruisers or soldiers was to be seen; all were off watching the coast, but the bays of Scilla and Bagnara got off by being lightened was not realised. She remains fast embedded. The *Franklin* remained in deep water, and had the sailing vessels, with the thirteen hundred broke, but the ship did not stir. Seeing that nothing could be done, Garibaldi ordered the *Franklin* to return to Messina. She had steam enough to do it, and arrived there safely. It is with two Neapolitan frigates, which hastened down in the direction of Melito, that the *Franklin* will have to contend on her way to and pass, and came into Messina.

The first thing on landing was to destroy the Semaphore stations; the new telegraph wires, of course, higher up, could not be found in time to destroy it, and thus the tale of the landing was taken to Reggio. All the news that could be obtained was that the Royal Calabrian division was still at Messina to keep a close eye on the garrison of the citadel. The Royal Calabrian division was commanded by Bosco. The Royal Intendent of Potenza is at the head of the insurrection in the province of Basilicata. Garibaldi has been proclaimed Dictator in all Calabria, and on the 28th ult. a decree from the King of Naples to his troops in Calabria have again been defeated. The insurgents of Basilicata are subordinate to Garibaldi. It is believed that Garibaldi will go against Bosco. An official note from Naples on the same day says that Garibaldi's troops in Calabria have been attacked at Piale by the Garibaldians, by whom they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed. The commanding officer refused to treat with rebels, and continued his attack in order to obtain his decision. In the meantime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops was such that they surrounded the insurgents, and forced the latter to surrender at discretion.

The Minister of Public Instruction General Bosco have left Naples for the theatre of war with six battalions as reinforcements, having learnt, through the telegraph, that the defence of Reggio was lukewarm, and conducted by cowardly commanders.

In Sicily two Neapolitan brigades have surrendered to Cosenz, who is in command of the expedition to cross the straits and landed at Fiumicino with reinforcements for his chief.

At Naples all seems to be confusion. The press calls upon the people to arm themselves, and volunteers are being enrolled in every direction; but, owing to the backwardness of the season, He wants, besides, that an extraordinary Ambassador should go to Paris to carry there the King of Naples' humble demand of pardon. The Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris has received instructions to call upon poor Signore Martino. At the late affray between Neapolitan gendarmes and the Garibaldians a Neapolitan officer was wounded and rescued, who had ventured on land, some of the latter seem to have lost their lives. The Neapolitan Government is to make amends for that, too.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.

The following letter from General Garibaldi has been received by the Countess Stanhope, President of the Ladies' Garibaldi Bowl Asset Association in England:—

Southern Army of Italy, Messina, August 12.

Dear and Excellent Lady,—Amongst the many and flattering manifestations of my life I number that of having acquired for my country the sympathy of the generous ladies of England.

Be pleased to interpret my gratitude to those most valued and most kind friends to whom I owe so much.

With the most profound esteem, I remain, Madam, your devoted servant,

G. GARIBALDI.

MONTENEGRO.—The new Prince of Montenegro has deprived the Bishop of Montenegro of the dignity of his office, in the birth of the late Prince Danilo, left the funeral procession before the conclusion of the ceremony.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that the 29th of October next and the 28th of January, 1861, have been fixed for the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a regiment with whose history in the Crimea he has, and gallant officer's name is closely associated. Lord Carlingford has been transferred to the colonelcy of the 4th regiment, the 11th Hussars.

A grand ball and supper was given to the officers of the Channel Fleet on Wednesday week, by the inhabitants of Dunbeath, in their Town-hall.

A beautiful piece of sculpture has just been erected on the wall of the north aisle of the cathedral, Glasgow, opposite the south entrance, to the memory of the officers and men of the 19th Highlanders who fell in the Crimea.

On Saturday a Parliamentary return was issued showing that last year the cost to the Government was £317,818 6s. 9d. in sending male lunacy to the European troops in India. The cost to the Government in supplying the Indian troops with tea last year, was £6089.

The novices on board the *Britannia* cadet training-ship at Portsmouth are to be allowed to go to some other vessel; and the *Britannia* will be henceforth kept for the exclusive training of the cadets, whose number on board will be increased. An order of this kind has been urgently required for some time, as the two systems were constantly clashing, and can never be advantageously carried out on the same ship.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on discontinuing the ugly and cumbersome shako now worn in the Army, and substituting in place of it a head-dress of a much lighter and somewhat more ornamental character, not unlike the large-pointed forage caps worn by several of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, though the crown will be somewhat higher. The materials will be felt and leather.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The provincial volunteer corps are now in full activity. Preparations for country reviews are going on in Warwickshire, and some other counties have taken place. The battalions are as energetic as ever in all kinds of drill, and the prediction that the present movement would be the death of the old exercises of our warlike forefathers is so far amply fulfilled. The following order of the day has been issued to the troops at Chatham Garrison by Major-General Eyre, which we expect to be among the first troops to the officers and men of volunteer corps :—" The Major-General desires that all non-commissioned officers and soldiers salute officers of volunteers dressed in uniform. Guards are to be furnished to volunteer armed parties of volunteers, marching in usual military order, approach their posts. To armed parties commanded by officers in uniform are to be presented arms. Parties with side arms are to be considered as armed parties."

We give a few particulars of some of the principal meetings which have recently been held :—

On Saturday last a general review took place of the Hertfordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, by Major-General Sir Richard Dunstervill Mainwaring, Colonel M'Murdo, and the district inspectors, Major Home and Major Hall.

On Wednesday week the Duke of Cleveland entertained, at a banquet, and by Mr. Herbert Barnard, of Portland-place, to the Victoria Rifles, who met by the invitation of the above corps, when it was awarded to Mr. Joseph Braithwaite, of Notting-hill.

On Saturday last the Cinque Ports (Ringmead) Volunteer Rifle Corps resolved to celebrate the opening of their range and butt, which are well situated on the banks of Galley Hill, about two miles from the town.

The 2nd East Yorkshire Artillery Corps (Pavenham) had a set of rocket instruments for their amusement on the 16th inst., on the ground of Mr. Pawsham Recreation ground.

The volunteer corps belonging to Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse were inspected and reviewed on Thursday week, on the Parade, Mount Wise, by Colonel Dyneley.

The 10th (Chichester) Sussex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Hall, went through a complete field day exercise in the Priory Park, by the kind permission of Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

The first annual review of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, accompanied by the 19th Lancashire Artillery (Manchester), the 31st Lancashire, and the 9th, 12th, and 20th Cheshire, and 2nd Staffordshire, artillery corps, took place on Saturday last, by the invitation of the above corps, when it was awarded to Mr. Joseph Braithwaite, of Notting-hill.

On Saturday last the 1st (Lingfield) Surrey Rifle Volunteers and Mayo

LITERATURE.

HANDBOOK OF PAINTING—THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS—based on the Handbook of Kugler, Enlarged, and for the most part Rewritten, by Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin. In Two Parts. Murray.

The preface to these volumes opens with a rather long explanation of their not very clearly-expressed title, and more particularly as to how they came to be "based upon the handbook of Kugler," and "enlarged, and for the most part rewritten, by Dr. Waagen." It appears that, "although the translation of Kugler's Handbook" was excellent Handbook of German, Flemish, and Dutch Painters not only gave a faithful version of its contents, but also contributed much additional information (the result of great judgment and erudition), yet the researches which have since taken place with regard to these schools have brought so much new and important matter to light as greatly to alter the conditions under which the work was originally written." What these altered conditions are, what the researches are which rendered necessary the substitution of a new work for one already prepared with considerable care, and the latest edition of which appeared no longer than four or five years ago, we do not pretend to have been previously aware of, nor do they very prominently appear upon inspection of the works themselves. However, we are assured that "Mr. Murray, always anxious to keep his handbooks in every respect on a par with the scientific standard of the age, has, not without reason, considered it necessary to prepare a new edition," or rather a work to a great extent new, in its place. Kugler having died in 1858, Dr. Waagen has been induced to undertake this revision of his friend's labours, which he has handled as freely in the case of his friend's labours, which he has handled as freely in the case of his friend's labours, with the exception of some of the earlier portions, and more particularly those relating to Albert Dürer and Holbein, very little of the original text remains in a form in which it would be recognised by the author. How far this may be considered just to the reputation of the writer in question, or whether it would have been permitted to take place if he had been alive, it is not for us now to inquire; nor will we discuss how far it may prove satisfactory to the former purchasers of the work, some of whom possess both the original edition and the illustrated edition, and who may imagine that they had a right to expect that in purchasing a handbook from the great emporium in Albemarle-street they would obtain one which should be considered "on a par with the scientific standard of the age," during a moderate series of years. We simply view the two new volumes as a whole, and as substitute for the single volume heretofore forming part of Kugler's series, and we feel bound to state that in point of style they present, to our taste, no improvement upon it, nor any essential enlargement of the scope of the work, which could justify the work of suppression and substitution accomplished upon it. That there are more names of painters and a somewhat fuller notice of some had incidentally referred to by Kugler, together with ampler reference by name to their works, is very true; and this description of information, to the picture-collector and the visitor to picture galleries, would doubtless be acceptable. But the introduction of these details to a considerable extent impairs the effect of the more salient features in the history of German and Dutch art as given by Kugler; while the style in which the whole is written by the Berlin connoisseur is even less attractive than that of the former, and most of the amusing notes, containing anecdotes of artists, collectors, and works, with which it was illustrated, have been boldly omitted. Dr. Waagen, in going into the details of his performance, a little exaggerates it, as far as the great names—those of the heads of schools—are concerned; and only in the case of Rubens and Rembrandt. He says :—"But in the later periods—such, for instance, as the notices of Rubens and Rembrandt—while the text has been greatly enlarged, I may say that only a small portion of the original text has been preserved." Now, upon collating the two works, what do we find? Why, that Kugler devotes seven pages to Rubens and nine to Rembrandt, while Waagen devotes eleven to the former and twelve to the latter. To be sure, the text in Waagen's work is written closer than in Kugler's; but then, on the other hand, Kugler's pages are crowded with notes in small type, so that his work, as regards these two masters, would be, notes and all, fully equal in point of quantity to that of Dr. Waagen. The new materials, for which the conciseness of style of the latter makes space, are chiefly in the nature of a catalogue raisonnée of some of the two masters' works; the general scope of their genius being less fully treated than by Kugler. Whilst, however, Dr. Waagen gives us the advantage of his knowledge of the contents of the various public galleries abroad and at home, he is generally



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD LYONS FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 208.

very little communicative in reference to the pictures in private collections in England, and for reasons which do not appear to us to be satisfactory—namely, "partly from their inaccessibility, and partly from their liability to be dispersed." The contents of these collections, it will be remembered, have been already fully treated in another work by Dr. Waagen, and to this work we are continually recommended to refer in such terms as the following:—"As regards the many masterpieces by Teniers in England I may observe that, for number and excellence, no collection can vie with that of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Next in order may be placed those of Sir Robert Peel, of Lords Ellesmere and Ashburton, of Thomas Barry, Esq., and of Lord Overstone. I abstain from entering into any enumeration, partly because most of the examples are not easily accessible, and also because I have described them in the above-mentioned collections, and also a number of them in various parts of England, in my 'Treasures of Art.'" And to the new "Collections" is appended the edifying footnote—"Treasures of Art, vol. ii., p. 111; vol. iv., p. 404; vol. iii., pp. 91, 100, 131, 132, 139, 143." It happens that much of this sort of information, at least as regarded more important pictures, was given in the text or notes of Kugler's latter edition; but now, in the improved handbook of Dr. Waagen, "in every respect on a par with the scientific standard of the age," it is excluded, and whoever would know anything of the German and Dutch school of painting, as illustrated in the rich private collections of England must fork up his outlay of a guinea for Dr. Waagen's "Handbook" by an investment of two guineas for the same gentleman's "Art-Treasures," both very conveniently to be had of the same publisher.

But, in truth, notwithstanding all that has been written about it, since Dr. Waagen "was the first who came forward as early as the year 1822 with a work on the brothers Van Eyck," to the present time, the history of German and Dutch painting, or, as Dr. Waagen generalises it, "the Teutonic style," is still in a very unsatisfactory position, and we will, therefore, seize the opportunity before closing this article to offer a few observations upon the subject, with the view to counteract erroneous impressions which are very prevalent in regard to it. Many people look upon painting as painting, and the "old masters" as a generic term, including all who painted at any period between the eighth or tenth century, and the century immediately preceding our own time. Seeing the works of many Dutch and Flemish and some few German painters comprised, in the same galleries, with those of painters of Italy, Spain, and France, and exhibiting some superficial qualities in common, the uninformed spectator is apt to suppose that they are all referable to a common origin, and have been based upon the same principles. Than this, however, there could not be a greater mistake. The Renascence art of the Revival, and Teutonic art, have had no point of coincidence in their history, their sources of inspiration, or the principles guiding their practice, with the exception only of the Low Countries, where the progressive process of colouring spread to Italy, and thence to other parts of Europe, and where, in exchange, the imperfect drawing of the Revival was subsequently corrected from Italy, and freely acted upon, with results which led to the creation of a new and original school.

The idea, then, of instituting an historical parallel between the Romanesque art of the Revival, and Teutonic art, is simply absurd, and the absurdity of it is none the less palpable from the circumstance of something of the kind having been attempted in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857; and the rationale of this may be satisfactorily explained without at all detracting from the honour due to the genuine art of the North. Twenty centuries had passed since Greece had created the poetic arts; ten centuries since Rome had imported them—when Art and Christianity were carried into still barbarous Germany by the conqueror Charlemagne; and vigorously both threw there, improved or modified by subsequent influences derived from Byzantium, until the Gothic became firmly established as a distinct style, its technic essentials being derived from the South, whilst its characteristics still during succeeding centuries displayed the spiritual influences of the wild and savage North. For even during the whole of the dark unhappy period from the tenth to the twelfth century, when in Italy mind and poetry and art were a blank, in Germany fancy, poetry, and art still survived, were still actively at work, and a mass of works in painting and sculpture were produced which (though many of them in later troubles have been destroyed) fill a distinct page in history. Yet, mark the sequel. The independence of the Germanic nations from southern influences established in the middle ages was maintained still later, inasmuch that when the Revival commenced in Italy in the fourteenth century, and was carried on to the end of the sixteenth, under the influence of examples of the purest art derived from Greece and the awaking of new mental faculties in Italy itself, Germany maintained still her individuality in art—took no inspiration from these new elements. To institute any comparison, therefore, between Meister Wilhelm, Meister von Leeden, or Hans Memling, and their Italian contemporaries Massaccio, Filippo Lippi, Bellini, and Domenico Ghirlandajo, or between Michael Wohlgemuth or Albert Dürer himself, and their contemporaries Correggio, Titian, and Raphael, would be equally unmeaning and unjust. Yet there have been, and are, those who would maintain a ridiculous and unseemly rivalry between Germany and Italy as the source and parent of art, and M. Kugler and Dr. Waagen are not free from these tendencies. M. Kugler, in his now suppressed work, writes, for instance, as follows :—

With the commencement of the fifteenth century a new element in art again appears amongst the nations of the Germano-Teuton race. This element is the feeling for nature which, *later in the century*, prevailed in Italy, &c.

Dr. Waagen, so far as our research goes, does not retain this passage; but he supplies another of his own, equally calculated to create erroneous impressions. After speaking of the works of the Van Eycks, and the more natural style introduced by them towards the close of the fifteenth century, he writes :—

The influence of this realistic tendency in art thus carried out, as well as of the new and admirable method of applying oil-paint, extended to every country in Europe where art was practised with any success. In the Netherlands itself it was, of course, most felt; after them in Germany, and then in France, England, Italy, Spain, and Portugal."

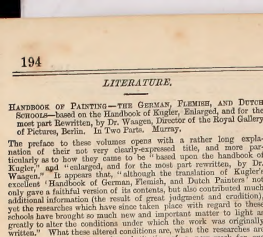
We need hardly point to the great names of the predecessors of Raphael in Italy, whose long line occupies from the early part of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century, to suggest the absurdity of the assumption, as implied in this passage. It is a very marked example of the dangers and inconveniences which attend the habit into which, through haste or from some less excusable cause, we have of late years fallen, of deriving our opinions on art, as we sometimes also do on history, from German sources.

The claims of the late Flemish and Dutch schools we have already admitted, and need not further expatiate upon. But their inspiration was in great measure derived from that of Italy, though of great original genius—Rubens and Rembrandt, converting the inspiration to their own—founded schools which in every respect must be admitted to be independent, and which flourished in pre-eminent merit long after Italian art had sunk into weakness and insignificance, and whilst German art was still semi-barbarous, not having yet become insipid under incongruous influences from the "sweet South," which are still in action, with a doubtful prospective result.

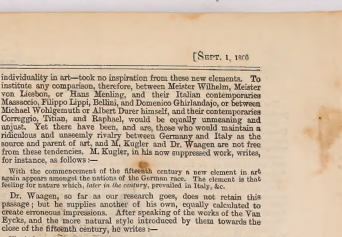
TOURISTS' GUIDES.

A Handbook for Travellers in South Wales and its Borders, including the River Wye: with a Travelling Map (Murray).—In the preface to this handbook it is stated that during the last twenty years the general features of South Wales have undergone great changes in social, commercial, and even geographical points of view. The enormous development of mining enterprise and the opening of new railways have peopled districts which were formerly uninhabited, New towns have arisen, new harbours have been formed, and the fair counties of South Wales, particularly those of Gwent and Morgannwg, have woke up to a new phase of existence. It is with the object of bringing all information respecting the district up to the present day that this work has been prepared, under the care of an editor who has lived the greater portion of his life in it. An introduction comprises a chapter on the physical features of South Wales, its geology, manufactures, and products; communications; an antiquarian and a social view; a glossary of Welsh words which occur in the construction of Welsh names; points of interest for the geologist; and a series of skeleton routes, which give a full guide to the chief places of interest, arranged according to counties; tours of one month through the southern portion of South Wales; a general tour of six weeks; a pedestrian tour through the heart of Wales; and a coast walk of a fortnight. Then follows the regular Handbook; and the whole is accompanied by an excellent travelling map, placed in a pocket in the volume. Completeness is essentially attained in this guide-book.

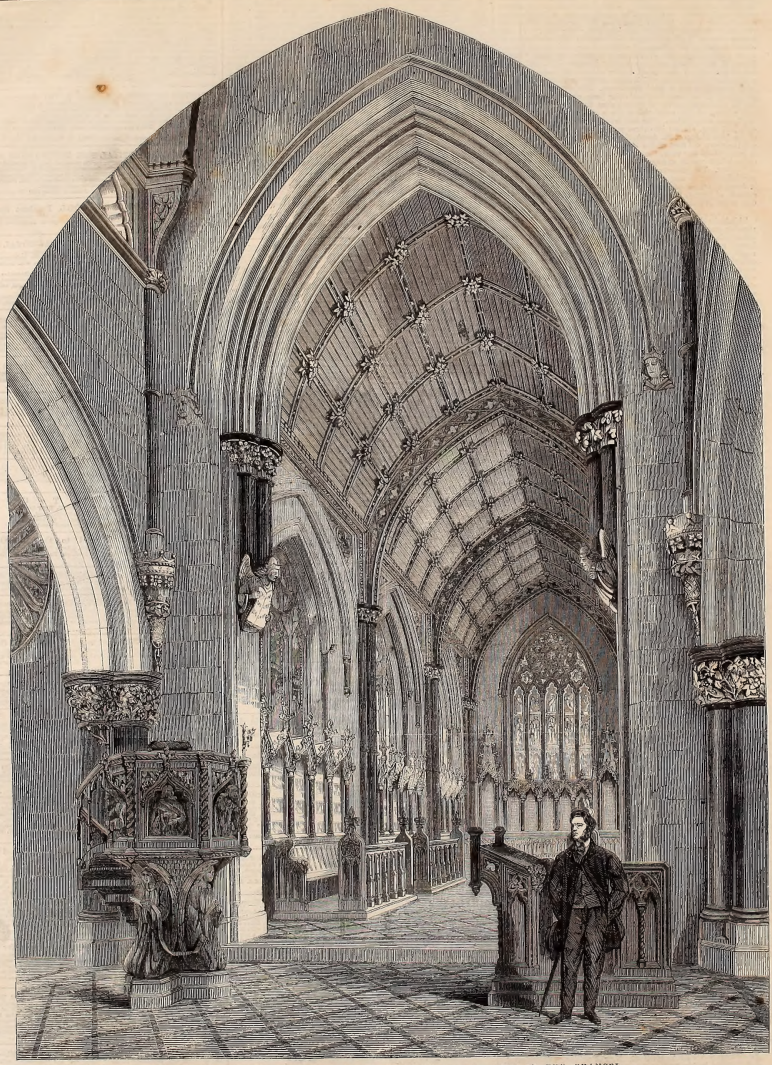
A Guide to the Mountains, Lakes, and North-west Coast of England, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford (Edward Stanford).—The present volume completes a series of Coast Guides of England, by the same author, which embrace three distinct works—the South, the East, and North-west Coasts; and, in addition to the Lake District, the rest of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and as much of North Lancashire as is included in the basin of the Lune, have been described. All the public lines of communication by railroad or by sea-steamers have been prefixed, and the expenses indicated. The introduction affords a general description of the entire area, its topography, the character of the scenery, the localities interesting to the naturalist and geologist, the history of the people, and archæological remains. Copious itineraries of routes are given, and practical suggestions are made to direct as well the tourist whose time admits only of a hasty visit, as the more leisurely traveller who intends to take a complete and systematic view of the country. The principal and most agreeable places of resort and chief starting-points are described in detail, and every care taken to obviate any unnecessary or irksome reference to previous or subsequent pages in planning or making excursions from them.



THE STOCKTON-ON-TEES REGATTA CUP.—SEE PAGE 204.



TESTIMONIAL RECENTLY PRESENTED TO MR. H. LEWIS, AT HULL. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 208.



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, BODELWYDDAN, NEAR ST. ASAPH.—VIEW OF THE CHANCEL.

ON Thursday week the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated this magnificent church, the first stone of which was laid by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke (the munificent donor), on the 24th of July, 1856. The new edifice, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is in grateful memory of the late Lord Henry Peyto Willoughby de Broke. It is situated in the most picturesque spot of the Vale of Clwyd, to the north and nearly in front of Bodelwyddan Hall. It is seen to advantage from almost any point of view, and is pronounced the Pearl of the Vale. The edifice, which is erected in the Decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century, consists of centre nave transept, with north and south aisles and chancel, with an octangular vestry as an adjunct to the latter. The spire is 200 feet high. Around it are eight pinnacles that stand up at the base, relieved and adorned by flying buttresses, the outer one on each side springing from the buttresses at the base of the tower. It is pierced by four traceried windows, and perforated above by three rows of tracery and two sets of trefoil openings, having altogether a light and elegant appearance. The roofing of the nave and aisles is pierced by trefoil openings or windows, which admit the light into the interior without the windows being seen. There are ten of the same in the chancel roof. At the junction of the nave and chancel are placed two pinnacles as entrance-towers to the roof. On the east ends of the nave and chancel are placed a carved stone cross with traceried carving around. The belfry of the tower is constructed for a peal of eight bells, but at present there are only three—namely, treble, tenor, and grand diapason. In the front of the tower is a handsome clock-dial. The tower is ascended by a circular stone staircase, let into the north-east angle of the structure. The entrance to the edifice is by an elegant Gothic arch (supported by polished Aberdeen marble columns), which forms in itself the porch, having massive oak doors with ornamental hinges. The doors open into the lobby, which is a square room, embellished with two stained-glass niches, in each of which are representations of Kentigern, the first Bishop of St. Asaph and St. Margaret. The tower screen is formed

THE CHANCEL.

This is the chef-d'œuvre of the edifice; it opens to view through a superbly grand Gothic arch, supporting the outer mouldings of which are perfects, on which an carved the portraits of the late Lord and her Ladyship. Within the arch are Grecite marble columns, supported by angels, and adorned with a foliated capital of Caen stone. Over each side the angel holds a book, inscribed on which, in letters of gold, are the scriptural words, "I will that my people shall dwell in a sure dwelling, and in quiet resting-places." The floor of the chancel is also chequer-worked in polished Sicilian marble, with bands of Belgian marble and black polished marble borders. The altar is of solid oak, surmounted with carved foliated finials—they have bookshelves covered with crimson velvet, and are supplied with cushions to match. On each side over the stalls are magnificently-carved canopies of Caen stone, supported by polished marble columns, with alabaster groups. The bases of the columns are of Purbeck stone, with rich statuary marble capitals. The steps to the altar are of statuary marble, chequer formed. The reredos presents a chaste and pleasing appearance. The canopies are of polished alabaster, supported by columns of Languedoc marble. Between the canopies are panels of dove marble, upon which are limned in letters of gold the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed. The centre, of carved alabaster, bears the monogram I.H.S. in a wreath of leaves, in white marble, upon which are symbolised, by ears of wheat and bunches of grapes, the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. The floor of the altar is chequer-work interlacing the full set of the passion-flower. The chancel roof is supported by eight beautiful columns of polished Grotte marble, elegantly and elegant group of alabaster. The north and south windows of the chancel are superb works of art. The east window, filled with the honours of all the Scriptural events. The windows of the chancel altogether form a set, upon which are portrayed in the different events in the life of our Saviour—the Nativity, Life, Passion, Crucifixion, and Ascension. The first window of the north side bears the following inscription :—"This window was erected by Mary and Emma William, in memory of their uncle, the Rev. William Williams Edwards. He died January 27, 1829, aged fifty-five, and their aunt Janet, his wife, who died August 8, 1869, aged eighty-four." The whole of the windows were presented by these two ladies, sisters of Lady Willoughby, the founders. The roof of the chancel is of oak, in all the rich and elegant style of the nave and transept, having square panels of carved oak, forming a polished arch. Over the centre of the nave and chancel are two magnificent oak plaus. The bulwalde in the front of the gallery in the tower is of Rokeby-dale stone. On each side of the tweful arch above the circular window in the west are portraits of the Right Rev. Dr. Broke: while on the east window are those of the Right Rev. Dr. Short and the Queen. The translucent-plate, in a niche below the figure of St. Margaret, bears the following inscription in English and in Welsh :—"This stone was laid July 25, 1868, in the 31st year of our Lord, 1856, by Margaret Willoughby de Broke, who founded, erected, and endowed this church at her sole expense, in the devout hope that it might tend to the glory of God. 'More than these shall be called a house of prayer for all people.'—Isaiah lvi.7."

For the above account of St. Margaret's Church we are indebted to the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*. The church was designed and executed by Mr. John Gibson, of Westminster; and Mr. Wyatt, jan., was clerk of the works.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, Atlantic Telegraph failed, 1858.
TUESDAY, 4.—New Style introduced, 1752.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Comte died, 1857.
THURSDAY, 6.—Riots at Nottingham, 1854.
FRIDAY, 7.—Queen Victoria visited Paris, 1855.
SATURDAY, 8.—Sebastopol taken, 1855. Moon's last quarter, 11h. 7m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 21	11 59	0 37	1 15	1 53	2 31	3 9

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1861, containing numerous beautiful Engravings from Original Drawings by Mrs. MARGETTS, will be published the latter end of October. Price 1s.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, September 3, and during the Week (positively the Last Week but One), THE OVERLAND ROUTE. After which, for three nights only, A GAME OF CHESS and THE ENCHANTED ISLAND. Mr. C. Mathews: concluding with THE ORDEALING. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Commence at Half-past. Mr. C. Mathews, concluding with THE KING'S GARDENER. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday, and during the Week, JANET PRIDE: Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Frederick Vokins. Concluding with A DEAL BOX. Boxford, G. Selby, Miss Woolgar, K. Kelly, and E. Thorne. Commence at 7.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Batty.—On Monday, and during the Week, at Seven, a Grand Selection from the Grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. To be followed by SCENES in the CIRCUS, introducing the Celebrated Troupe and Little Morelle. Commence at Seven.

EASTERN OPERA HOUSE, New Pavilion, Whitechapel. Proprietor, Mr. John Hamilton. Open every Evening at Seven. CALLAN MELLON'S CELEBRATED ARTISTES; Band and Chorus of 100 Performers. Italian Nights, Tuesdays and Fridays.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT-GARDEN.—LAST WEEK of ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS.—It is respectfully announced that these Concerts will positively terminate on Saturday next, September 8, when the Band and Chorus being engaged for the Worcester Triennial Musical Festival. Full particulars of the arrangements for the Last Six Nights will be duly announced. On Saturday next, the 8th inst., Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY will take place, being for the BENEFIT of ALFRED MELLON, Conductor, Alfred Mellon, Promenade. One Shilling. Commence at Eight.

THE SISTERS SOPHIE and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Instantaneous Vertical MERRY MEETING, at Yarmouth, Sept. 8 and 9; Lowestoft, 7; and Norwich, 10. Musical Director, Mr. W. Gavin.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, St. Andrew's Hall, with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal Family. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wellesley Mercer, Remember H. Hamilton, "Brilliant in Beauty," and Sydney Cottrell, "The Last Judgment." On Thursday Morning, Handel's Grand Oratorio, "Israel in Egypt." On Thursday Evening, Mendelssohn's Psalm, "As the Hart pants." On Friday Morning, September 14, Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah." On Friday Evening, September 14, Handel's Oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus." On Saturday Morning, September 15, Handel's Oratorio, "Samson." On Saturday Evening, September 15, and 17th, Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation." Mr. Benedict's Cantata, "Mar Queen," Gilbert's "Arcadia," and Benedict's Cantata "Undine" (first time). Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Principal Violin, Prospective performer—Mdme. Clara Novello (her last appearance in Norwich). Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Byrne (full), and Miss Lascelles. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Wellesley Mercer, Mr. Santley, Mr. Nelson and Mr. H. Stagpoole; organist, Mr. Harewell; chorus-master, Mr. J. Brown. Full Band and Chorus of 300 Performers. The Service in Choir on Sunday, September 12, at Eleven o'clock, will be performed by the Choir of St. Peter Mancroft, assisted by the Band and Chorus of the Festival. Mr. Hopper.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT CONCERT and CHORAL PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY next, September 8. Commence at Three. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Distribution of Prizes and Grand Performance in Handel Orchestra at 4.30.

PART I.
"Now, King of Glory" (Crystal Palace Choir).
Bach's Suite No. 3.
"I will give thanks" (Palestrina).
"Every oddest bird of hell" (Handel).
Mozart's Symphony in G.
"Hail, bright Cecilia" (Handel).
"When the earth is hushed" (Dr. Cox).
Duets sung at Ten Additional Pianofortes, under Twelve, Stepson. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.
Notice.—The new Half-Guinea Season Tickets are available for this Concert, and till April 30, 1861.

PART II.
Distribution of Prizes and Grand Performance in Handel Orchestra at 4.30.
"Now, King of Glory" (Crystal Palace Choir).
"The fortune-teller" (Gerbeck).
Bach's Suite No. 3.
"How, how, thou wintry winds" (Stevens).
"I will give thanks" (Palestrina).
"O, hills, O, vales of pleasure" (Handel).
Mozart's Symphony in G.
"Hail, bright Cecilia" (Handel).
"God save the Queen in Fairyland" (Stevens).
Duets sung at Ten Additional Pianofortes, under Twelve, Stepson. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.
Lewis, Esq.).

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, September 8th.—Monday, Great Fountains and last day of Hollyhock Show. Tuesday, Operatic Concert. Wednesday, Fountains and Operatic Concert. Thursday, Choristers Thursday and Friday, the usual Band and Organ Performances. Friday, Choristers Thursday and Friday, the usual Band and Organ Performances. Saturday, Great Fountains, Grand Performance of Sacred Music, Children's Festival, Distribution of Prizes, Illumination, and Display of Fireworks. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s.; other days as Two. Sunday, open at 1.30, to Shareholders exclusively; Monday, 1s.; Tuesday, 2s. 6d.; Wednesday, 1s.; Thursday, 2s. 6d.; Friday, 1s.; Saturday, 1s. Guinea Season Tickets admit on and after Saturday, September 1. Early application for forward Reserved Seats is required.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S 500 MILES in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, 1860, with his Portrait, Map, and Illustrations, is published (from the Prince of Wales), including the Falls of Niagara, River St. Lawrence, Toledo Lake, &c. which has already obtained the patronage of the Queen's Hall, Piccadilly Hall, &c.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Daily at Three and Eight o'Clock.

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196, Tottenham-court-road, and 1, Tottenham-place.
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WALNUT SUITE OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, recall to-day's prices, handsomely fitted up in the best walnut, consisting of a fine gilt-glass back and marble slab; a chiffonier, with plate-glass back and marble slab; a sofa and table, an occasional table, a large-sized chiffonier-bedroom, a cabinet, a pier-glass, and six chairs, all in the best style, and covered in the finest green rep, or any other colour, price 40 gns., half in value. Also a Spanish mahogany Suite of Dining-room Furniture, consisting of a fine sideboard, with plate-glass back, a telescope dining-table, and six chairs, price 20 gns. At 8, Aldersgate-street.

PIANOFORTE (a Great Bargain).—A 6½ Cottage, in fine walnut case. Only been used a few months. Fitted with metallic-plate, and all the most recent improvements. Warranted for five years, and to stand in any climate. To be seen at 3, Mortimer-street, five doors from Regent-street, W.

PIANOFORTE, the property of a Lady leaving England, a Model, by Schuntzel (taken in part exchange), in elegant walnut case, with fine-toned plate, and every improvement, by a good maker. Price Twenty Guineas.—Call at 27, Kensington-park-road, Notting-hill.—May be seen at Brompton House, 32 and 33, Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

FURNITURE.—Great a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE, containing 350 Designs of Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c., with prices and estimates for all classes of houses. Country orders carriage-free.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Castle-street, W. Established 1810. Heavy Oak Dining-room Suite, consisting of a Sideboard, Telescope Dining-table, and Six Chairs, to be SOLD for 30 guineas, recently cost 60 guineas; dining-room dilto, in Spanish mahogany, 28 guineas; a very handsome and massive Suite of Leather-covered Furniture, in oak and birch, with winged wardrobe and marble-top washstands, 35 guineas each suite. The whole of the above are finished regardless of cost.

OLD OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, in rich velvet, comprising two twelve ample and solid chairs, pair of easy-chairs to match, handsome sideboard with plate-glass back, telescope dining-table, and chiffonier, with plate-glass back, the whole of which is in perfect condition, and may be seen at Bolgrave House, 19, Sussex-street, Belgravia.—N.B. Also a whole oak Suite, recently purchased from the Great Exhibition of 1851.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—The attention of intending purchasers is invited to the following suite of walnut drawing-room furniture, in rich velvet, which is offered for immediate SALE, at a very moderate price, consisting of a handsome couch, easy-chair, and four occasional dilto, all of elegant design and covered with rich velvet; also a handsome chiffonier, with plate-glass back, and marble slab; a loo-table, occasional table, a pair of card-tables, small fancy work-table, a pair of handsome pier-glasses, and a pair of rich Brussels carpets, all in perfect condition, and may be seen at very moderate prices. Also a handsome Suite of Dining-room Furniture, in oak and birch, with winged wardrobe and marble-top washstands, 35 guineas each suite. The whole of the above are finished regardless of cost.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
ADMINISTERED WITH THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN MANY CASES OF
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, have established the fact that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is the most efficacious form in which this remedy can be administered. Further, it is unquestionably the most palatable and the most easily digested.

Sole Consignee, specify efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. NO OTHER OIL CAN POSSIBLY PRODUCE THE SAME BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

To the JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,
Physician to the London Hospital, Professor of Materia Medica, &c.

"I was thinking that the subject of the best analysis and investigations to the properties of the various kinds of Cod-liver Oil, and the best mode of administering it, would be a subject with reference to my lectures. Several, or rather, numerous inquiries, I am sorry to say, have been addressed to me on the subject."

Dr. JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,
Physician to the London Hospital, Professor of Materia Medica, &c.

Reports from Dr. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, Examiner of Drugs, &c.
Dr. LANKESTER, Coroner for Central Middlesex, Examiner of Drugs, &c.
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"I consider that the purity of this Oil is secured in the preparation by the personal attendance of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh. Hence I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other Oil as regards genuine pure and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, Examiner of Drugs, &c.

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled, and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
GAUTIER—BOUTARD'S CHOCOLATE.

TESTIMONIAL to WM. MARSDEN, Esq., M.D., Surgeon. At the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors of the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, on Friday, the 31st of July, 1860,

It was resolved, That the medical thanks of this meeting are respectfully due, and are hereby cordially given to WILLIAM MARSDEN, Esq., M.D., for the zeal, ability, and success with which he has conducted the Out-door Department of this Charity. That this unanimous opinion is formed, not only from the intimate knowledge Dr. Marsden's diligently-recorded treatment of the following diseases of cancer, his clinical lectures on so much valuable time and attention in interesting, arousing, and more or less relieving the sufferings of the poor women who attended his practice, but also from the consideration of the careful tabulation of the origin, symptoms, and pathological development of each case, at any time to the inspection of medical practitioners, the experience derived from which is universally admitted to be of the highest importance to the progress of the healing art and humanity. That the above resolution be expressed, and presented in a suitable form to Dr. Marsden; and signed by the Chairman of this Meeting.
OLIVER FARRER, Chairman.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to 6, GRESHAM-STREET, CITY, E.C.—Mr. HENRY GRISSELL, Solicitor, Parliamentary Agent, and Conveyancer, begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his Professional Offices, as above, to the Head Office. This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £60,000.
Railway Passengers Assurance Company: Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C. Aug. 23, 1860.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, at Putney. The Governors of this Institution are desirous to receive Donations and Annual Subscriptions, by whom, legacy, or otherwise, or decidedly, are hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life. Information may be obtained at the Office, 73, Lombard-street, City, E.C., where Subscriptions will be received, and by application to the Secretary, Mr. FREDERICK ARDEN, to whom Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable.
16, Feather's-court, Lombard-street, E.C. By Order, J. BLOMFIELD, Sec.

MANILLA-HOUSE SCHOOL, Peckham Rye, Surrey. Conducted by Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS. The premises have been considerably enlarged, and the Establishment, with other improvements, added. Competent masters are engaged for the modern languages.

NAVAL AND MARINE CADETS.—ROYAL NAVAL SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHMENT, Eastern Parade, Southsea. Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS, Master of the Royal Naval School, and Candidates of the Royal Naval Scholarship, assisted by a staff of Masters in many branches, RECEIVES PUPILS, Eastern, R.N.
In addition to special instruction for Naval Examinations, Pupils receive a Classical and sound General Education, in preparation for the Army and other professions.
Terms, including Uniform, Books, &c., for Pupils under fourteen years of age, not more than 100 Guineas per annum.
Applications to be addressed to Mr. Sprckwell, the Head Master. Prospectuses and other information may be obtained at Messrs. Gieves's, Naval Outfitters, Portsmouth and Plymouth.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street), removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Four daily. Every style of writing taught in Six Lessons. Ladies and Gentlemen taught their own copperplates. Lessons can now be had. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight or Twelve Lessons. Separate Classes for Ladies in the Evening, Private and Professional. Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

CORREGGIOS ECCE HOMO.—The long-sought Replica of the Picture at Dresden, which the world has been taught to consider as the finest painting in the country, is ON VIEW at GARDNER'S GALLERY, 134, Oxford-street, W., a few doors from Regent-circus. Admission, 1s.

PICTURE FRAMES, cheap and good, of every description.—A neat Gold Frame, Glass, and Back for the "Falls of Niagara," &c., a bather Frame, 2s. Every picture supplied with the moulding in the length.—GEO. REES, 37, Drury-lane. Established 1800.

EBONITE RIPLE PROTECTOR, pics., is prevents injury to the rifle by corrosion, and is a perfect preventive to the ill effects of the use of nitrates; at the Cystal Palace, and of the six manufacturers, S. W. SILVER and CO., 5, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and 66, Charing-cross, S.W. Wholesale and for Exportation.

BEFORE YOUR WEDDING DAY, a guinea-gold Wedding-ring and half-sovereign Keepsake, in a morocco box, to carry out the Invention, 170, Piccadilly, and 22, Cornhill, corner of Finch-lane. Illustrated Pamphlets, with Price-list and Juveniles, 172, Piccadilly-street, London.

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Goods carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.
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FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. Arms Painted, Emboss, and Quartered, 5s. each. Sketch, 2s. Engrave of Pedigree, 10s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established 1 office for Genealogy, Family Arms, Crests, Pedigrees, Seals, Dies, &c., with that authority known throughout Europe.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Heralds' Office, and other unauthorised persons, are such that the Nobility are generally mocked, the married bachelors, and the maiden widows. The public are solicited, for their own protection, to apply to H. SALT, Herald, &c., Office for the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who now execute Engraving.—H. SALT, Heraldist.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the Royal Heraldic Office name and address, and receive Arms, Crest, and Motto, painted, 5s. Engraved, 10s. Family Pedigrees traced, 21s. The Manual of Heraldry, 160 Engravings, 3s. By C. CULLETON, Author of "Guide to the Study of Heraldry," &c. Consultations, 10, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W. To Sculptors of Heraldry wanted.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each, fine thick Embossed Bristol, beautifully engraved in the newest style. Best fine Cream Laid Note Paper and Envelopes, with Arms or Crest, 5s. each. Arms, Crest, and Address Dies, 10s. 6d. each.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver, 25, High Holborn, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR LINEN.—The Universal Marking Ink, without preparation, for Linen, Cotton, Silk, &c., is to prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED PENS, which mark in any colour, without preparation. Sold by all Stationers in one Hour, with Initials, Name, Crescent, or Crest; with directions for use. Sent post-free for 54 Stamps. Crest Dies, 10s. 6d. Arms, 21s. Cheques and Orders crossed "Coutts and Co." Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

TO TOURISTS.—CALLAGHAN'S RACE AND FIELD GLASSES combine extraordinary power and brilliancy with portability, and are portable as to be worn round the neck as a double opera-glass, price 30s. each. For the convenience of Tourists, Sportsmen, Yachtsmen, Travellers, Officers, Clergymen, Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. Manufactured by Callaghan and Co., Opticians, 4, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London. Chester, Owen, Derby, Dover, Doncaster, Farnham, Folkestone, Gloucester, Gresham, Hereford, Hull, Ipswich, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Redhill, Retford, Rhyl, Richmond, Ripley, Rye, Scarborough, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Stockton, Tunbridge Wells, Warwick, Weymouth, Whitby, Winchester, Windsor, Worcester, Wrexham, Yarmouth, York, and Newbridge. In Scotland—at Berwick, Cupar-Fife, Inverness, N.B. These Glasses will be sent post-free to any part of the kingdom by WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Opticians, 4A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, London, W.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY, &c. The Field, Farmer, and Gardener, Jan. 14, 1860, says:—"We have received from the York Hotel, Portobello (enclosed with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, and MARINE GLASSES, by Mr. Wray, Optician, 74, Cornhill, and 220, Regent-street, London. The Racecourse Glass is capable of containing 12 miles, and the Field Glass of 6 miles. Of the correctness of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 25 and 3 miles. They serve also as opera-glasses. Mr. Wray's telescopes for Yachts, Travellers, Sportsmen, and ships are chiefly four of 8 to 10 inches. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, Hunting, Yachting, Boating, Travelling, Reviews, Races, &c. Mr. Wray's Telescopes are used by the Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Newbridge. In Scotland—at Berwick, Cupar-Fife, Inverness, N.B. These Glasses will be sent post-free to any part of the kingdom by WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Opticians, 4A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, London, W.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme Deafness, by which the most confirmed Member, Organist, Professor, Lecturer, Gentleman, or Lady can hear distinctly in Church, Theatre, Lecture-room, or Public Meeting, noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear in any position, however complete. Sold only by the Inventor, and Sole Manufacturer, MOSES SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at 50 as advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness. Testimonials from the most eminent Physicians and Opticians. Pamphlets forwarded on application. Sold by the Inventor, and Sole Manufacturer, MOSES SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Spectacles adapted to preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupations, can see with distinctness at a much less expenditure of light, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

IMPORTANT to OWNERS of RACEHORSES.—PHILO. C. BUSH, Esq., Owner of "Pauline," "Cyclone," and "Syrmitis," writes as follows from Lake Maxinkuckee:—"Pauline" arrived here on the 15th of June.
"Last May (whereupon I had Thirsty's Food by a distinguished veterinary surgeon, who pronounced it the best preparation he had ever seen. Pauline is at present in training, and I find it the best preparation for her engagements at the Kelpie Course, Long Island. I brought her to the post fit, and defeated Prophet and Coach. This was in about one month after commencing the use of Thirsty's food."
Thirsty's Food is the best for racing fillies, Cyclone and Syrmitis, and I find them equally improving. Pauline, therefore, can now be had from Lancashire in three-year-olds to run for Thirsty's Gold Cup, at the Fashion Racecourse, Fall Meeting, next month."
The fact that his horses, the Pauline, Cyclone, and Syrmitis, and that Admiral Rous, in his evidence before the English racehorse, strongly recommends it, is the best testimonial in favour of this value. "Horses," says the Admiral, "are like human beings, and require nourishment, and as we have to train them, we must give them a nourishing food, and Thirsty's Food, may be introduced with great advantage."—Sold by Thirsty's Food Manufacturers, 4, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London. Agents required in every town where none are already appointed. Depôt for the United States of America, 31, Broadway, New York.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND MIDLAND RAILWAYS.—EXCURSION TRAINS, EVERY SATURDAY and EVERY MONDAY, to LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, and other STATIONS, to and from LONDON, to all Parties in the Kingdom. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th of September, return tickets to BIRTLEY by all Excursion Trains will be issued. By Order, W. CAWKWELL, Secretary. Euston Station, August, 1860.

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS IN HYDE PARK, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COSTUMES, will shortly appear in this Journal.

A carefully-finished VIEW OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, FROM THE TOP OF THE FALLS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE, also PRINTED IN COLOURS, will be given at the same time.

Numerous interesting Sketches in connection with the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA have been received from our Special Artists, and will be engraved in the forthcoming Numbers of this Journal.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.—Notwithstanding the care taken to select efficient persons to delineate every event for this Journal, we regret to say that our Artist dispatched to Edinburgh to illustrate the Review failed in correctness of detail. The ensuing Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain an illustration of the Review at Edinburgh more worthy of this Journal and of the important event which it will commemorate.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

No doubt the prominent topic of the week, in spite of the weather and the prorogation, will have put an end at once and for ever to the worst Government which has disgraced an age of progress and improvement. The question is—what next? On this and kindred topics the French noblemen whom a long residence in London and the manner of discharging his diplomatic duties have succeeded in making very popular amongst Englishmen has been very eloquent in the department of the Loire, and speaks of the Italians placing in jeopardy, by their own fault, the liberties which the French have restored to them—significant words, but not more so than those used in the same very remarkable speech in reference to ourselves. Not only is the Treaty of Commerce dwelt upon with an amount of laudation abundantly enthusiastic, but the idea of the possibility of a French invasion is treated with a laboured contempt so intense as to be almost suspicious. The Count is astonished that men of any authority among us should have "appeared to believe in the possibility" of an attack; it would be "the height of folly" to suppose that "the spirit of the old régime" of France at an end; and that there never was, is, or can be another such magnificent, beneficent, astute, kind-hearted, or liberal ruler as Napoleon III.

Apropos of volunteers, the Irish cultivators for the Pope's delight ought to have the exact counterpart in Captain Style's mission here. Not only has the enthusiasm to engage in the liberation of Italy under the great Dictator spread like an epidemic amongst all sorts of men on the spot, but in steady, phlegmatic Scotland an incidental advertisement by a young gentleman on a visit for a commission in the regiment has elicited a full mouth was made of the dignified attitude of a certain crowd of young volunteers. Perhaps the most noticeable paragraphs of this speech, however, are those in which M. de Persigny labours to impress upon us, in the most emphatic manner, that the year 1815 is spent; that *le vieux militaire* of France at an end; and that there never was, is, or can be another such magnificent, beneficent, astute, kind-hearted, or liberal ruler as Napoleon III.

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The same noble Lord emphatically denies that there is any pretence whatever for the rumour about Austria's intention to oppose Garibaldi; but the denial is remarkably worded. Non-intervention in the affairs of Italy is declared to be the principle of that country, but the basis of the rumour was an intention to interfere, not in the affairs of Italy, but in her own; the whole gist of the surmise being that, the Dictator having expressed openly an intention to liberate Venetia, Austria would not await his attack there, but adopt the common military tactic of anticipation and meet him on Neapolitan ground. The existence of such an intention is perfectly consistent with the most honest disavowal of any idea of interference with the affairs of Italy, for Austria does not look upon Venetia as part of Italy. Garibaldi and others do.

The *Great Eastern*'s performances have been, of course, much discussed. The triumphant tone adopted in some quarters seems hardly warranted by the circumstance that the average speed of the home voyage does not reach fourteen knots—a little over sixteen statute miles—an hour. If the fundamental calculations of her commercial career are to be carried out, her performances must average considerably more than this. No doubt, however, the excuse of a foul bottom must have its weight; and it must also be remembered that she has never yet been down to her proper draught, having to mind that she has to engage she attained occasionally a speed of more than sixteen knots—about nineteen miles an hour—it seems quite possible that Mr. Brunel's calculations may yet turn out what every one would wish them to be.

The subscriptions destined to allay some of the miseries under which the outraged Christians in Syria are labouring continue to pour in, the list being headed by the Queen and the Prince Consort; but, in order to calculate how far the eight or nine thousand pounds so far collected may be adequate to provide the relief intended, it is necessary to ascertain the extent of the disaster as set forth by the committee; and when it is seen that no less than 150 towns and villages have been pillaged and burnt, 10,000 human beings killed, and 3000 Christian women and girls forcibly borne away into slavery, the wonder is that more than 70,000 to 80,000 people are left destitute. The funds raised in this country so far will furnish some two shillings a head to these poor creatures. Need we say more?

The state of the weather is forcing itself on the attention of the most insouciant. The potato crop is, we fear, going; the harvest is bad; and a very short time will determine whether the wheat is to be a failure also or not. All Bishops and Cuntes seem to have found out that the time has really arrived for using the prayer for fine weather.

COURTING NEWS.

A new Coroner's Court for Liverpool was opened in Dalestreet on Thursday.

The corner-stone of a new chapel belonging to the Methodist New Connexion was laid last Saturday at Dukin, Glossop.

Mr. Bell's Bank, Newcastle, the Tyne Bank, Tilbury, and Southend line, was drowned by the upsetting of a sailing-boat yesterday week.

Colonel Percy Herbert, who is said to have received the appointment of Governor-General of India, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ has been issued for Ludlow.

The colossal statues of Sir Earl Grifon and Lord Stowell have arrived in Oxford. They are intended to be placed in the new library of University College, of which society the illustrious brothers were members on the foundation.

A collision occurred on Tuesday between two engines on a single line of rails on the Caledonian Railway, between Beattock Bridge and Moffat, a distance of 22 miles. The driver of one of the engines was killed on the spot, and the latter was seriously injured.

Last Saturday afternoon a pleasant open-air entertainment was given to the school children belonging to the little village of Cramond, near Edinburgh, by Sir Lyon Playfair, Deputy Chairman of the Commissioners of Police, in the grounds of Cramond House.

On Tuesday morning two men, named Charles Coward and John Rajph, were sounding the shaft of the Whitcroft Silkstone Colliery, which has been recently isolated by a fire, preparatory to the commencement of a conducting-rod, and they remained in awful suspense for ten minutes, when he was drawn up. His companion was found dead.

The statue of Dr. Isaac Watts at Southampton, his native town, has been commenced. It will be erected in the public park in July next, on the anniversary of his birth. The figure is to be seated in a chair of Sicilian mosaic, and the pedestal of polished Aberdeen grey granite. The total cost will be nearly twenty feet.

A public banquet in connection with the Galway line took place at Roebuck House, Stillorgan, on Saturday, the Lord Lieutenant being present. Mr. Lever, M.P., who was loudly applauded, detailed the history of the Atlantic Steam Company's connection with the line. The success of the line is sufficiently evidenced by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., chiefly upon the desirability of a new route between Ireland and the Continent.

Two parochial school fêtes have within the last few days taken place at Hoohampton Park, belonging to the Conservative Lord Sandys—first, at the annual assembling of the children of the parochial school, and subsequently of those in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to the great enjoyment of the young people, who were treated to a banquet in tents.

The completion of the large warehouses and other important works erected by the Tyne Railway Company, for including and increasing the coal and goods traffic at Tyne Docks was celebrated last Saturday by a dinner, which aggregating all railway speeches were made by the railway officials and representatives of the coal trade.

SUICIDE AT FROME.—A fresh catastrophe has occurred at Frome, where a respectable woman has committed suicide. She was at one point of being married, the banns being in, when he destroyed himself: and his betrothed, after the first shock was over, found that she had involved herself on the ground that she had already taken an excursion ticket. The unfortunate woman was found in the river Frome, and it is supposed she threw herself whilst in an unsound state of mind from continued intemperance.

A YOUNG HERO.—The Rev. Mr. Hedgeland, of the Royal Humane Society, was on Thursday week presented to William Slattery, fourteen years of age, by Reuben Green, Derwent, Cumberland, for his gallant exertion to save life on the evening of November 20, 1859. He ascended twice to a window on fire in a lodging-house at Keswick, in Cumberland, at first time bringing out two infant children, and the second their mother, all of whom were overcome by the smoke, which he inhaled to excess. The children did not long survive, but their mother recovered. We are informed that about £8 was raised by the inhabitants of Keswick, and handed to the Benevolence Corporation at the time the above-named testimonial was presented to him.

OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HULL.—The ceremony of formally opening the new park presented by Mr. Alderman Thomas Ferens took place on Monday in the presence of from sixty to seventy thousand people. The proceedings commenced with a procession of the mayor and corporation, which left the Townhall at one o'clock, and consisted of the Mayor of Hull (T. Thompson, Esq.), the Sheriff (J. Wilkinson, Esq.), Lord Hotham, M.P., Lord Wenlock, Lord Ashley, M.P.; the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (private secretary to Lord Palmerston), Sir Frederick Smith, M.P., Sir James Clark, Bart., and Sones, Esq., M.P., and others. The Mayors of several boroughs were also present. The Sheriff then read the proclamation, declaring the park a recreation public bolles of the town, including the Hull Dock Company, Trinity House, the municipal authorities, and the East India Company, with the Captains and officers of H.M.S. *Cumberlia*, the Shipwrights' Society, and the order of Ingineers. Afterwards the Mayor and party proceeded to the Royal Infirmary, the hall of Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, Coopers' Association, &c. Volunteer riflemen and artillery, and the Hull Rifle Brigade accompanied the procession on the most attractive feature in the procession. The military bands of the Worldron Royal Artillery and the Hull Rifle Brigade were in attendance, and nearly twenty other bands. All along the route the houses were gaily decorated with flags, banners, emblems, &c., and the streets were thronged with spectators. The whole was conducted in the most orderly manner. Upon arriving at the park the Mayor ascended the dais overlooking the lake and the Hull Local Board of Health. The address to the Queen was read by Alderman Ellis, and the address of Lord Hotham, M.P.; Lord Wenlock, the Lord Mayor of York; James Clay, Esq., M.P., Joseph Sones, Esq., M.P., and a few others. His Lordship afterwards planted the first tree, which was a Wellingtonia gigantea—the emperor of all the trees. The Sheriff then read the address to the Emperor Napoleon on the day's fête, then came off. The reviewing officer was the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, Lord Feversham, accompanied by his staff. Various movements were put were executed with considerable skill and precision, and called forth the hearty approbation of the thousands present. The review took some time, and was concluded by various manœuvres, which kept the interest of the fête up until the close. The volunteer artillery were afterwards entertained with luncheon at the Hull Citadel, and the volunteer rifles at the rifle barracks in Anlaby-street. Seven hundred of the volunteers were accommodated in a tent erected near the park. In the evening the Mayor gave a banquet at the Royal Station Hotel to between 200 and 300 noblemen and gentlemen from different parts of the country. Some of the officers of the various corps taking part in the review also dined with the Mayor at the Victoria Hotel. During the evening a grand torchlight procession paraded the town after the manner of the Scottish Highlanders. The fête was continued on Tuesday. In the afternoon two aseo trees were planted in the park—one by Master Pearson (the Mayor's son), and another by Miss Pearson. The ceremony was witnessed by a large company, including the Mayor, Mr. W. D. Seymour, M.P., the Mayor of Scarborough, &c. Various amusements were indulged in during the day, and the Pearson Park fête will be an event long remembered by the inhabitants of Hull.

Prince and Princess Frederick William have accepted the invitation sent by the town of Stettin, and will be present at the entertainment to be offered to them on the 16th of September, on the return of their Royal Highnesses from the sea-baths of Putbus.

THE COURT.

The Court continues to enjoy the relaxation afforded by a residence in the Highlands.

On Tuesday morning the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, drove to Loch Ballig, and rode round by Glen Muick and Invercauld. The Princess Arthur and Leopold went to Loch Muick. The Royal dinner party included Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Louise, drove to the Linn of Muick, and rode up the Cuin, returning by the route by Birkhall. Her Majesty honoured Sir James and Lady Clark with a visit. The Prince Consort went out deerstalking.

On Thursday morning her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, rode with the Prince Consort to the Mead of Mar, where his Royal Highness met Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, R.E., went to fish in the Golden.

On Friday morning her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove to the Derrie Seat; rode to the top of Mitch Dale, and visited Loch Vean on their way home. The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past nine a.m. and returned at ten in the evening. Prince Arthur and Leopold drove to Loch Callater, attended by Major Elphinstone, R.E. Princess Louise drove to the Linn of Dee.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Macdonald, drove round by the Bridge of Dee and then walked round by the Dhu Loch to the Queen's Cairn, and back to Balmoral through the Dalloch Pluie. The Prince Consort went out deerstalking.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The Very Rev. Dr. Barclay, Principal of the University of Glasgow, officiated. The Prince Consort's birthday was celebrated privately.

On Monday, at an early hour, the Queen held a Privy Council. The Prince Consort, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, attended the Council. At a later hour in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Caroline Byng, left the castle for Ah-an-Guisech, where her Majesty remained until Tuesday. The Prince Consort went out deerstalking, and joined her Majesty at Ah-an-Guisech in the evening. Princesses Helena and Louise rode to the Garr-a-vait.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, returned to Balmoral.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Frederick Adolphus left Osborne Friday last for Dover, and embarked on the following day for Ostend, en route to Germany, their sudden departure having been occasioned by the illness of the reigning Grand Duke, the uncle of the Duchess, who is in his eighth year.

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg, and her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by Count G. Stroganoff, honoured the Baron and Baroness Brunnow with their company at dinner on Monday evening at Chudleigh House.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres returned at the close of last week from a Continental tour, and have since joined the Countess de Paris and the Queen of the French at Claremont.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave a déjeûner to a distinguished company on Saturday last, at his Grace's official residence in Whitehall, in celebration of the marriage of Miss Helen Percy, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Burnaby, which ceremony took place the same day in St. Peter's Church, Pimlico.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have left town for Ossington Park, Notts. The right hon. gentleman goes to Scotland for grouse-shooting with the Duke of Portland having placed his hunting-box at the Speaker's disposal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone have left London for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., who arrived at Drayton Manor on Saturday from York races, has since passed through town on his way to join Lady Emily Peel, his wife, at the Lake of Geneva.

Colonel Burnaby has taken his departure for Syria.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE tour of his Royal Highness in the Lower Provinces of North America was concluded at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, which colony received its name after Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of our Queen. The Prince reached St. Charlotte Town on Wednesday, the 10th ult. "The day was stormy and wet, but he was nevertheless received by a great number of the inhabitants, who had come from distant parts, and had to camp out for lack of accommodation. The arrangements for the reception were good. The Prince landed under right Royal salutes from the ships and battery. He proceeded on Queen's-wharf by the officers of the Government, members of the Council, the bar, the clergy, and deputations of prominent citizens. He was conveyed in the Governor's carriage, and accompanied by a procession along the streets, which were lined by the 17th Volunteer Battalion. Numerous triumphal arches were erected, and the enthusiasm was very warm. The reception was considered a complete success.

Lord Mulgrave accompanied the Prince from Nova Scotia, as also did a grand of honour of Artillery.

His Royal Highness on the 11th held a levée at the Government House and afterwards proceeded to the Colonial-buildings and received an address from the Legislature. To this he made a suitable reply. The day was finer than when he landed, the enthusiasm greater, and the ladies numerous.

At one o'clock the Prince and suite embarked for Gaspé, the forts firing salutes, and the ships manning their yards, as did also the French frigate *Possesse*.

On Sunday afternoon, the 12th, the Prince reached the shores of Canada, arriving at Gaspé, where he was met by the Lieutenant-General of Canada and his Cabinet. He remained for the night, and proceeded westward the next day.

Admiral Milne and a portion of the West Indian squadron arrived at Quebec on the 17th. The squadron of the Prince arrived there on the afternoon of the 18th, and was received with a salute from the men-of-war, the citadel, and the town. The shipping were dressed with flags and their yards manned. Illuminations and the streets of the houses were covered with spectators. The scene was very animated. The city was crowded by visitors from all parts of the Province and possessions and the United States. Great enthusiasm prevailed. [We give an Illustration of Quebec on page 211.]

Extensive preparations were made at Montreal for the entertainment of the Prince.

There is one manifestation of Canadian loyalty which may be overlooked, but nevertheless deserves kindly notice. We refer to a resolution which was arrived at by a convention of coloured men, held at Toronto on the 2nd ult., that they would present an address to the Prince as an expression of their gratitude for the liberty which they enjoy under British rule.

A meeting of the most prominent merchants, bankers, and others, of the city of New York, on the 14th ult. at the Merchants' Exchange Bank in Wall-street, to adopt measures for giving an appropriate reception and welcome on behalf of the people of New York to the Prince of Wales, on his visit to that city.

Preparations are being made by the Government and citizens of Bermuda, which, it is expected, the Royal Squadron will visit on his way home, to receive the Prince in an appropriate manner; the Assembly appropriating £1000 to defray the expenses.

The *Great Eastern* is thrown open for public inspection at Milford Haven. She will sail from this port for New York on Wednesday, October 17.

It is announced that the directors of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company have made arrangements from which they anticipate being in a position to establish cheap telegraphy between London and some of the more important seats of commerce within a few months of the present date.

PRESENTATIONS TO CLERGYMEN.—Last Saturday evening the parishioners of St. Peter's, Oldham-road, presented their Rector, the Rev. F. W. Davis, who is about to leave Manchester for Stroyd, with a silver salver, and tea and coffee service, together with a purse containing £100, as a testimonial of the respect which they entertain towards him.——The Rev. W. H. Ryde has been presented with a pocket communion service, and an elegant silver font for the administration of private baptism, from the congregation; and a gold pencil-case from the Sunday-school teachers, on resigning the curacy of St. James's, Wolverhampton.



THE PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS LANDING AT HALIFAX.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 203.



S LANDING AT HALIFAX.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 205.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The closing hours of the abnormal Session of this abnormal year of storm and rain were marked by the same features as have characterized it all through. Within, the fast, never-ending, patter of tongues, and, without, the fast, never-ending patter, of watery drops, the rivalry of flow, was preserved to the extreme moment—still the same persistent lawyers and Irish members, few in number but strong in voice and gifted with a continuity of producing nothings, which not all the reticence or all the patient longsuffering of enforced Government officials could meditate or silence. Happily, however, an inference intervened by means of which that admirable mode of cutting Parliamentary knots—counting out—was rendered available, and so early closing was perforce adopted, and the "chambers beyond" quenched at seven or eight o'clock in the last two or three evenings of the sittings. It was on this wise. The purveyor of the means of restoration, looking to the reduced number of members who were left to swallow his viands and drink his sounding corridors, dispensed with the aid of his artistic corps, fell back on kitchenmaids, and, copying the condition of the notice-paper, reduced his bill of fare to the vanishing point of a single dish and a single incapability to minister to the higher tastes of representative palates by spreading only one or two tables in the long area of the refreshment-rooms, and himself took to standing listlessly about the lobby in an unemployed attitude, and with a pensive abandonment of all careful thought, marked by the expression of his countenance. Hence the departure a little before seven of that body of gentlemen who generally delight to dine and digest at the House, and to a readiness to answer the summons of the electric-bells, and who have been designated by a metaphor-loving metropolitan member "the subterranean phalanx." Thus, when a red from Mr. Brand, Speaker, by a singular attraction of gravity, was the unexplainable whipper-in for some apparently inextricable spot in the ceiling of the House, has been given to a grootinduced senator, who, gliding up to the table, with a word or two to Mr. Speaker, in the act of putting on to cover behind his chair—notwithstanding the unusually loud clatter of the surrounding footsteps—that the door of the House is open to admit more than one persevering lingerer in the halls that late were resound with talk and echoing now and then with laughter; and the consequence of such a reminder is effected in a manner which is represented by the presence of, say, twenty-three members in the House.

Some few episodical events have nevertheless broken this which was the established order of things last week. In the first place, the Speaker came out in quite a new style as the vindicator of the privileges of the House. In one of the bills—that for the amendment of the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts—which had been passed by the Lords, their Lordships, whether by accident or design—who can say?—chose to omit the clause which referred to the scale on which the fees, salaries of certain officials appointed by the bill, and thereby took on themselves the sole right of the Commons to dispose the contents of the initiating money according to their own idea. Mr. Speaker saw this. This caught the eye of Mr. Hennessy, a member who has gone up in the world as a skyscraper, and who has never ceased to supply the latter part of a proverbial expression which has taken its origin in the quiet and downward movement of the water-work. He brought the matter publicly before the House, and the Speaker not only delivered himself in good, set terms of his opinion on the question of privileges, which was received with loud forth the warm applause of the House, but, in the interval between that and the consideration of the amendments of the Lords, privately took steps to communicate with the officials of the Upper House, and was able to state that something very like an apology had been made on the part of the Lords, and a promise of not offending in the like manner again duly made. From every part of the House there was sympathy in the current which led to Lord Palmerston's bringing in a bill to stop his passage and decisive conduct; and so nearly universal has since become the feeling that we have not heard a word of any organized movement on the part of the Lords on the financial privileges of the Commons that, when a pendorous vindicator of the rights of the representatives of the people a day or two after the commencement of the reopen the vexed subject of the Lords and the excise duty on paper, even the member for Oldham—the legal, not the Irish, one—found himself in a position to rebuke the watering-place legislator, and to assure him that his grievance had been reduced to the shadow of a shade, and his speech to his constituents more or less dull in its reduced impulse and virtuous indignation.

On one of the latter days of the week last week a few members had assembled before the House met. To them entered hurriedly another, who delivered himself of tidings thus:—"Up in the Lobby of the Lords Lucy Evans is absolutely going to bring on a motion pledging the House to fortify Woolwich, and to begin the fortification at the earliest day this evening, at such a point as may be decided, and such a House as there is sure to be?" The answer was prompt and to the point: "Then he shall be counted, as he richly deserves ingly, about seven, when every mortal thing on the paper of business for the evening was happily disposed of, up rose the veteran, placed his spectacles on the top of his head in a manner to which began to discourse on the probable routes which an invading army would take on reaching the soil of London. Some of the members was not there to suggest that a few line-of-battle ships should be brought up whence by the Surrey side of the river Waterloo and the Secretary for War was at Balmoral, and there were ten members in the House—nine on the Treasury bench, and one lurking on the Opposition side, and he spoke to the latter. He did not address the Speaker, and his purpose carried out in a few minutes. The inevitable "count" came, and Woolwich was left to the mercy of Lucy Evans for another year.

The next night was Friday. It was known that there was to be a sitting on Saturday, in order to enable both Houses to bottle up, or to shovel away—whichever phrase is most appropriate—the remaining bills; and on the formal adjournment Mr Monsell was asked by the Government. But one member to whom long immobility is a habit, and who, for some reason which is not very intelligible, has been for nearly twenty years ago, he wrote a book of Eastern travels; who has promised to produce an account of the Crimean war about this period when, according to Dr. Cumming, all wars and wonders are to be wound up; and whose exhibitions as a member of Parliament cause some people to decide that he could have been the original of so much jocularity as the book of travels in question contains), has been exalted into a quasi-authority on this affair, had prepared a few remarks on the same words on that topic. No one who has not seen can conceive the exceeding self-complacency with which this gentleman, assuming a Napoleonic attitude, has been proudly displaying here his hands, and his eyes staring into vacancy, delivers himself of his platitudinous commonplaces. Now, in the course of this speech he had made allusion to Syria, he alluded, in terms which he meant to be catching, to the book of travels aforesaid; but it was a miserable fiasco. The House came, and it seemed as if those of his hearers who had received entertainment from the perusal of the book in question felt that as much human capabilities allowed by having listened to the senatorial speeches of the author. The Government which had been given by a most worthy and good-natured gentleman who combines the two pursuits of building and Parliamentary activity, was seized by another governance-monger, the last one of the ex-Secretary and ex-Under-Secretary faction, who remained at the post which he rose to his maximum of power in the most presentable hour of his Parliamentary existence this year. But even he was not to be considered: for he knew that when he lurked there was a question on which there could be debate, to be put by a gentleman on the Opposition side, whose capacity for bringing forward every subject under the sun is immeasurable: who can talk sensibly, straight on, without moving any muscles but those of his mouth—without changing his monotone for one instant—and who always answers, by a curious infelicity, to rise exactly at the moment when everybody else wants to have done. Notwithstanding that Lord Palmerston jumped up, and by answering all that had been said endeavoured to cut short the discussion, the model member, it talk to the criterion of fitness, went calmly in for his speech as if nothing had happened to warn him of the fate which fell upon him in five minutes in the shape of "Question, question!" and Lord Palmerston had to arrange that the adjournment should be moved from that day (Saturday) to the following Tuesday. A count out was, therefore, impossible, and Mr. Darby Griffith—for why should his name be withheld from the fame that attaches to him?—quietly rose when everything had been settled, and, having pulled to his heart-content the many which occurred to him, and had the honour of running the long, long, weary Session to earth.

For on Tuesday, by some contrivance, the House had hardly met, and the last lingering Irish member had scarcely time to say a word or two, when Black Rod came—Sir Augustus Clifford, in full dress and gold, and, gleaming with stars and ribbons, shook his portentous black rod three times at the Speaker, who ordained a message to be sent to the other, and summoned the House to the Upper Chamber in that curt and imperious tone, tempered by elaborate bows, which, since the loss of Mr. Raymond Barnes, has been displayed by no one but him alone for the new functionary who officiates in the absence of Sir Augustus—Lieutenant-Colonel Gold. Colonel Gold, with great timidity in his mode of giving the usual invitation to the Lower House, went to the Lords to hear the Royal Assent signified by the avenging Commons, and held as hostage until these privileges outraged by the Lords had been vindicated. In the House of Lords, Lord Cranworth, in the Queen's robes, sat in splendour by the absence of the Queen, and retaining only its ludicrous side by the appearance of the Lords Commissioners in their ermine-fully-worn robes, and their funny cocked hats stuck on in all sorts of directions. Lord Cranworth, the Individual Commissioner—as conducted by Lord Campbell, as Chancellor, in the most remarkable way. Somewhere he seemed to think that the Royal Speech was something in the nature of a sentence for a capital offence to be passed on the Speaker at the bar, standing in custody between his own Sergeant-at-Arms and Black Rod, and in the Lords' custody; and Mr. Brand there compared hat all awry on his large wig, so that he looked like the picture of Captain Macheath when singing "How happy could I be with either" were he not privately pulling at the cord which he delivery reached to the very lowest depths of bathos. When the Speaker returned to the House the Speech from the Throne was passed to exist, so that he comes in as a private individual, unattended by the Serjeant and unadorned by the mace, which has mysteriously disappeared; and Mr. Evelyn Denison, as he walked up the floor, off the official dignity of his step, wrapped his gown carelessly around him in such a form as to be easily taken for a dressing-gown by any from him, and with a smile that spoke of liberty and free air, said in a pickish manner to one of the Irish members, who was standing near, that the assembled members the speech they had just heard elsewhere—because that was the regular way of telling them that the Session was over.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The Spirits Bill, Savings Banks Bill, Ecclesiastical Courts Amendment Bill, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Sports Grounds Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Public Works Loan Bill, and Roman Catholic Charities Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time and agreed to.

The only bill to which there was an objection to agree to the Commons' amendments was the Newspaper Stamp Abolition (Ireland) Act Bill, which was moved by the Earl of DESART, but they were agreed to by 7 to 6.

The House adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The only order was the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Customs Duties (Ports) Act Amendment Bill.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the adjournment of the House to Tuesday, called attention to the state of the business of the Petitions. The number of petitions presented this year was 14,264, which the Chairman of Committees had to examine. Of these 1,000 had been examined, and selected 1087 petitions for printing. The names of the Committee were:—Sir John Pakington, Chairman; Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hennessy, Captain Grey, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Russell, Mr. John Stuart, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Bass, and Mr. Ker Seymer. The committee for the preparation of daily services, and alluded to the examination of petitions for private bills, which was to be left to the Chairman of Committees.

A number of subjects were briefly discussed on the manner of the motion for adjournment on Friday evenings; after which the House adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Royal assent having been given to several bills by commission, the usual speech from the throne was delivered by commission, which the Lord CHANCELLOR reading the Royal Speech, the prominent parts of which were the announcement that the Queen had visited the country, Affairs in Italy, the proposed conference on the cession of Savoy and Nice, the Syrian expedition, and the cession of the five ports. Powers to raise money for the Chinese war, the supplies voted for the public service, and the provision for the Volunteer Force. The Militia Ballot Suspension Act, the Volunteer Forces in India Bill, and the more important Acts of the Session: Issue of Exchequer-bills, Customs Duties (Ports), Savings Banks, Spirits, Ecclesiastical Courts, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Russell, Mr. John Stuart, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Bass, and Mr. Ker Seymer. The committee for the preparation of daily services, and alluded to the examination of petitions for private bills, which was to be left to the Chairman of Committees.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then, by virtue of the commission, declared the Parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of November.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PROROGATION.

The Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House, shortly after it had assembled, to the House of Lords, for the purpose of hearing the Queen's Speech prorogating Parliament.

The Speech having been delivered by several hon. members, then proceeded to the House of Peers.

The Speaker on his read her Majesty's Speech, and announced to the House that Parliament had been prorogued until Tuesday, the 6th day of November.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford purposes to hold an ordination in the parish church of Aylesbury on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

Miss Macpherson Grant, of Aberlour, has devoted £1000 to the building of a new church at Archiestown, Morayshire.

The confirmation of the election of the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Villiers (brother of Carlisle) to the bishopric of Durham took place in York Minster yesterday week.

The parish church of Edenbridge, Kent, was reopened on Tuesday week, after restoration and enlargement. Divine service by Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon from Psalm xl. 4.

The fine ancient parish church of Pershore is to be erected a church the plan of which will be an exact copy of that in Westbourne, Sussex, the birthplace of Swaton.

St. Peter's church, Mosley-street, the interior of which has undergone a thorough painting and decoration, is to be reopened for Divine service on Sunday next, September 2.

Renfrew parish church is on the eve of being replaced by a new church. Services, for the last time, will be performed in the old church next Sunday forenoon.

A memorial window, in memory of the late Colonel Hambley, the Bulle Brigade, has just been placed at the east end of Spaxtonv Church, Hunts.

The consecration of the Protestant and Clergy of the province of Canterbury was appointed on Thursday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 23rd of October.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonries:* Ven. J. Jones, Archdeacon of Bangor, to Bangor Cathedral; Ven. H. W. White, Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Bangor Cathedral. *Livings:* Rev. J. Bell, to Brooksby, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. A. Smith, to Tunbury, Worcestershire; Rev. F. Watkins, to Bridstowell, Yorkshire. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. F. J. Maule, to the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum; Rev. F. G. Salt, Curate of Heydon, Norfolk, to the Marquis of Townsend. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. E. Burkitt, to All Saints' Charlton, near Salisbury; Rev. B. Cassia, to St. George, Battersea; Rev. F. W. Harnett, to St. George the Martyr, Wolverton, Bucks; Rev. G. J. Robinson, to Gorton, Lancashire; Rev. R. C. Weston, to Buslingthorpe, Lincs. *Curacies, &c.:* Rev. T. Bourke, to St. Paul, Warwick, Cheshire; Rev. T. Hughes, to Wigan, Lancaster; Rev. R. R. Williams, to Smallwood, Cheshire; Rev. C. Green, to be Missionary Secretary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the Diocese of Bombay; Rev. E. J. Haynes, Bucksland Monachorum, Devon, to be Organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Archdeaconry of Totnes.—*Guardian.*

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday afternoon the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament took their seats shortly after two o'clock. The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, with a few members, appeared at the bar, and the Royal assent having been given to some public and private bills,

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, which was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious Session of Parliament now about to close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory; and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance have, indeed, taken place in Italy; but no foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will not be disturbed.

"The proposed conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and of Nice to France have not yet been held. But her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate provision will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the independence and neutrality of the Swiss Confederation. That neutrality and independence were an object to which all the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna attached great importance, and they are no less important now than when the Treaties of Europe were framed.

"Her Majesty commands us to assure you that the atrocities which have been committed upon the Christian population in Syria have inspired her Majesty with the deepest grief and indignation. Her Majesty has therefore cordially concurred with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance has been afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty greatly regrets that the differences between her and the Viceroy of Egypt and Pasha of Egypt in China made it necessary to have recourse to hostilities.

"Her Majesty has received from her cordial assent to the Act for amalgamating her local European force in India with her forces engaged for general service.

"Her Majesty trusts that the measure for freedom which you have given to commerce will tend to fresh development of productive industry.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to several measures of great public usefulness.

"The Acts for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will, her Majesty trusts, tend to secure fertile cause of disagreement.

"The Act for amending the law which regulates the discipline of her Majesty's Navy has established salutary rules for the administration of justice on board her Majesty's ships, and will conduce to the efficiency of the service.

"The Act leaving upon endowed charities will give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes respecting them. By the Public Worship Facilities Act, relief has been afforded to her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with regard to their burial in consecrated ground.

"Several other Acts have been passed for legal reform which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice.

"Her Majesty commands us to call your attention the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in her colonial possessions; and her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects.

"You will, on returning to your several counties, have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which have occupied you during the Session of Parliament. Her Majesty commands us to express her fervent hope that Almighty God may attend your efforts, and guide them to the attainment of the objects of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Hon. John Fortescue: The Hon. John William Fortescue, of 11 Grosvenor-square, Baron and M.P. for Louth, and of Dromisken, Co. Louth, Ireland, P.C.—made his will on the 12th of September, 1859, whilst residing in Madeira, appointing as executors his brother Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Plymouth for many years, and latterly for Marylebone. The personalty was sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeathed to his brother Viscount Ebrington, the Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue, M.P. for Andover, a fifth interest in the Clonmel and Carlow Railway, and to his brother Viscount Ebrington, C.B. The remainder of his property he directed to be settled on the legatees of a minor nature, but the bulk of them are given to different members of his family and to servants. The testator bequeathed to his nephew Lord Ebrington £15,000, and there are two important bequests in the will—namely, £4000 to the Bishop of London for church endowments in the Bishop's diocese, and £500 for church and educational purposes in or near Castle-hill, Devon. The residue of his property he gives to his brother, Viscount Ebrington.

Sir W. Horne: The will and three codicils of Sir William Horne, Knt., Q.C., late recorder of Bristol, and M.P. for Wycombe, Bucks, have been proved, Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine, Mr. Thomas Hall Caine, the younger, son, and Henry Reptons, Esq., barrister, Lincoln's-inn, the executors. The will is dated 1855. The property is sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths personally amounting to £10,000. Sir William has directed his son, the Rev. W. Horne, to convey certain property marriage settlement and other covenants. The will is entirely of a family nature, and the benefits to be derived therefrom are confined to his numerous children. Sir William was twice married, and ultimately died a widower, at the age of eighty-seven.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Lat. 51° 28′ 00″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 51 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.	
	Barometer corrected.	Temp. of Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Ozone.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in miles.	Inches.	Hours.
Aug. 22	29·670	54·4	54·4	100	10	3·6	57·6	52·6	S. S.W. W.	281	Mean 0·281	Mean 3·1
23	29·847	54·1	53·1	91	7	4·0	62·2	49·1	W.S.W.and W.	317		
24	29·774	53·5	50·9	100	10	3·9	60·2	47·9	S.W. and W.	339	0·479	4·6
25	29·719	57·3	55·9	95	9	3·9	62·9	50·1	W. and S.W.	433	0·238	2·3
26	29·809	57·2	55·6	96	9	3·9	62·9	50·1	W.	433	0·59	0·8
27	29·849	57·2	49·6	77	5	4·0	63·9	48·9	S.W.	216	0·000	0·0
28	29·764	57·4	51·1	81	6	3·9	64·0	47·9	S.W.	325	0·000	0·0

The following are the readings of the meteorological instrument for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (to inches) corrected	29·[illegible]	29·[illegible]	29·[illegible]	29·715	29·841	29·842
Temperature of Air	58°	57°	57°	60°	58°	58°
Temperature of Evaporation	51·[illegible]	51·[illegible]	51·[illegible]	52·[illegible]	52·[illegible]	52·[illegible]
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

A temporary building, in the course of erection at Toulon, for the purpose of a grand ball to be given by the Emperor, fell down with a great crash, a few days ago, killing three and wounding fifteen of the workmen.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Now that we have had the "Lives"—very excellent ones they are—"of the Queens of England," and of the "Princesses of England," and of the "Mothers of Great Men," and of "Kings' Pools," might it not serve the purpose of one of our industrious writers of biographies to collect materials for the lives of personages who had once been Kings, but had fallen from their high estate? Story there is certainly a book called "Monarchs retired from Business," by Dr. Doran, but we don't hope to have had the pleasure of perusing that particular emanation from the doctor's prolific pen. We put our question for the simple reason that we think a very amusing life of Richard Cromwell, ex-Protector of England, might be written. If Doctor Doran has already disposed of that most inoffensive of usurpers, *tout pis pour nous and tant mieux pour lui*; but if Richard's biography yet remains to be indited we trust that the chronicler will not object to anecdote concerning him which bears somewhat on our gallant young Albert Edward's triumphal progress in North America. We mean the story of the "Lives and Fortunes of the Good People of England." Richard, be it remembered, according to a green old age as a jolly country gentleman. He could give and take a bottle; ay, and "t'other bottle" too; and whenever he got unusually elated it was his delight to conduct his guests to a dingy little parlour under the roof of his house, where, bestriding an old hair trunk, he would declare that he was sitting on the "lives and fortunes of the good people of England." Pressed for an explanation, Squire Richard would open the trunk and produce a huge quantity of parchment and paper rolls, decorated with seals and ribbons, and containing, in the fairest and tidiest of engrossing hands, all the addresses offered up to him by the universities, corporations, and other public bodies during his brief exercise of regal power. Orb and sceptre and other vanities he had let go by him with a shrug, but he religiously preserved those monkly addresses, all of which assured him that the "lives and fortunes of his subjects were at his command."

Our fair young Prince of Wales has, we hope, a long and glorious career before him. What a collection of "lives and fortunes," in the shape of addresses, he may make if he only begins early. His trip to the loyal "blue noses" of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone would supply him with engrossed paper and parchment sufficient to fill a dozen hair trunks. We have been at the pains of studying the text of these addresses, and it is wonderful to see how little the genuine corporation flavour has suffered by transmission across the Atlantic. The pabulum for composition, however, must be given to the address from Windsor, and the second prize to a most sensible, manly document from a stout little town called Handsport.

The House Secretary has done a graceful thing in the appointment of Mr. T. J. Serjeant to the post of stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Serjeant has long been one of the Cyclops attached to the thunderbolt department in Printing House-square, and is, we believe, the author of the curious series of humoristic papers in *Once a Week* entitled "Diverse Views." The excellence of making justices of journalists was established more than a hundred years ago, and Harry Fielding, as a "stipendiary," by his zeal and shrewdness, utterly put to shame the Justice Overdones and Shallows. Though Fielding's name is not in the Continental tour on the doings in the Kursaal at Baden-Baden, Mr. Spurgeon, it appears, knows all about *roulette and trente et quarante*, and discoursed most learnedly thereupon to the astonished crowded hall at Exeter. Why shouldn't he? Who doesn't recollect Rowland Hill's terrible "playbill" which he put forth in opposition to the performances at the Richmond Theatre; and upon what familiarly mundane occasions did old Hugh Latimer, from his pulpit at Paul's Cross, wont to discourse? One of Mr. Spurgeon's critics, commenting upon the fact of his having preached in "full canonicals" in the "Cathedral" at Exeter, observes that the Dissenters are a "Calvinistic meeting-house," not a cathedral—a correction which is the converse to Edmund Ould's rejoinder to the adversary who accused him of having been tossed in a blanket by the Lancashire witches, "Nay, nay, quoth Edmund, "for it was in a *rug*."

Apropos of the famous Westminsterian seminary, the deliberations of the committee of "old Westminsters" formed to consider the question of the erection of a new school in the neighbourhood of the quarters, do not seem likely to lead to any immediately tangible result. The *religio loci* continues to be urged against any project of trans. plantation. "Shall Busby rest" might with equal force be urged as pleaded against suburban cemeteries, and in favour of the perpetuation of intramural interments. Meanwhile Dr. Busby's renowned "sieve for scholars" languishes, and one of these days a select committee of "old Westminsters" meeting to renew their annual dinner will, ex officio, reminiscate, will find that the "young Westminsters" have flown away altogether. *Sic itur ad astra*—and so Eton, Rugby, Harrow, and so forth.

We are on classic ground, and ere we, too, migrate we have a word to say concerning Horace:—not Mayhew, this time, nor Greeley, nor Vernet, nor he who, nor Nephelo—but the old, original Q. Horatius Flaccus, Esq., my Lord Macenas's very good friend. A new edition of "Horace," text, translation, and notes, has just been put forth by Jules Janin, the lively feuilletoniste of the *Journal des Debats*. It was of J. Janin's youth, we believe, in early life, to wander over parts of France in their humanities; and now, at mature age, he has returned to his pre-eminent study. Theodore Martin and Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., for J. J. is a ripe scholar as well as a brilliant critic.

The beginning of the number of Notes and Queries here these lines are published will be in its usual ninety thousand pairs of hands, contains an exceedingly curious article on "Thieves and Thieving." From the pen of a "working journalist," whose naïveté in talking of the time he "lived among the thieves" is suggestive of Oliver Goldsmith's simple-minded narration of the days "when he lived among the beggars in Axe-lane." The reverend writer in the *Cornhill* declares that his fellows in female sewage, by either word or deed, molested him during his intercourse with them. There is plenty of evidence to corroborate such a statement. Thieves can't be always thieving, and as a rule they behave well to those who treat them with kindness. Some years since a portion of the gorgeous scenery required for the Princes' Theatre during Mr. Charles Kean's management used to be painted in certain spacious premises, rented by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, in a notorious little street, positively swarming with common robbers, close to Drury-lane. The scenic artists lived on *bonne intelligence* with the marauders, and not the slightest attempt was ever made to injure, insult, or plunder them. Another illustration this of the "Not so bad as we seem" theory of Sir Bulwer Lytton.

MUSIC.

In addition to Mr. Mellon's brilliant promenade concerts at the Floral Hall, this dead season is enlivened by another musical entertainment worthy of notice. The Pavilion Theatre, in Whitechapel, has been opened as an "Eastern Opera House;" and the manager's spirited speculation promises to be successful. Two companies have been engaged for the performance of operas in English and Italian, on alternate nights. The theatre opened on Monday last, when "Norma" was performed in English, the characters of Norma and *Pollio* being sustained by Miss Lascia and Mr. Stevens Bishop. The lady has considerable merit, both as an actress and a singer; and Mr. Bishop's performance was excellent. The chorus, the band, and the orchestra and chorus were highly respectable; the opera was well put upon the stage; and the whole entertainment was followed by a triumphant encore, with demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm.

The great success of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's highly-popular performances at St. George's Hall encouraged the pair to try others of a similar kind, the result of which is Mr. and Mme. Rédenbach's entertainment, called "The Happy Pair, Married a To-day and a Hundred Years Ago." With this entertainment these talented performers are making a tour in the provinces, previous to its production in the metropolis; and we observe from the local journals that it everywhere draws crowded audiences, and meets with a cordial reception. The subject of the entertainment may be gathered from its title. It affords room for lively pictures of society and manners at different periods, and for the introduction of a variety of old and new. Mme. Rédenbach is well known as one of the most accomplished vocalists of the day, and Mr. Rédenbach's comic delineations are full of spirit and humour.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—A new and pleasant comedietta by Mr. Montagu Williams, entitled "Leap Year; or, Woman Proposes," has been produced at this theatre. The piece is founded on the old story of "Is Anybody Coming to Dinner?" The hero, a bachelor, who, besides being a gardener, is also a poet (Mr. W. Gordon), and the latter one *Dobkins*, who calls himself by the name of *Dudley* (Mr. H. Wigan). "The respective affiances of these two gentlemen form the basis of the piece. *Leap Year* fixes upon the *Mabel Grey* (Miss Louise Keeley)—and are under the impression that the said poor Mabel would be the only female visitor, in order to escape the consequences of a duel. The nobleman and *Dobkins* have, in fact, changed clothes, and the latter strait-laces the former, who, in consequence, faints. The result is that he gets confined, when the two ladies begin to pity his condition, and thus discover the state of their hearts. Mr. Wigan's performance in his part of the piece was not seen by *Lady Vane*, but only by *Mabel Grey*. Subsequently, however, the earl and he are seen together by the whole of the party explained, and the jealous emotions of *Mabel*, cleverly interpreted by Miss Louise Keeley, are happily concluded. The interest, slight as it is, is well kept up to the close of the piece now.

PRINCESS'.—"Macbeth" was revived on Monday, when Mr. James Anderson and Miss Edworthy appeared as the guilty Thane and his ambitious wife. They were enthusiastically received. The latter lady was remarkable for the debut of Miss Marie Harris, the manager's daughter, who sustained the character of the hereditary bondswoman, Lady Macduff. The part is not, and anxious father, to whom Mr. Wigan gave so much celebrity, was performed by Mr. Harris, who made a considerable hit in it. We saw the peculiarities of the character, and acted with extraordinary effect.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Wednesday Mr. J. L. Toole, whose low comedy talent is so well known to the public, made his first bow in his first benefit at this theatre. "The Willow Copse" and "That Blessed Baby" were the pieces performed. He was received enthusiastically by a numerous audience, and we are happy to record his perfect success.

THE FARM.

ACCOUNTS from the northern parts of France and Europe speak of the same unfavourable weather which has made agricultural England look for worse. Hawick in Scotland is nearly 50 miles distant from the wheat in Mark-lane on Monday. The astro-meteorologist has been diligently surveyed by Sirius and his satellites, from the Dog-star down to us with Herschel and the Moon, and hint darkly at "some unknown power" as the cause of the failure of their fine-weather predictions. We, ourselves, in the case of last year, have to the discomfiture of 1859, when in some districts the harvest lasted eleven weeks, and barley was carried from the 20th of November, for being carried in March 1860. The sun shines and the glass goes up a trifle as we write, and there is nothing for it but hope and trust. If the weather comes to the rescue, there is a magnificent harvest in the Northern and North-Western States of America to fall back upon; and in Pennsylvania the crops are said to be unusually heavy, and the yield very large.

The principal show since our last has been the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Society's meeting on Saturday, which was held on nearly swept the board. Mr. Eastwood carried off the first prize in the cow class with Rosette, but Mr. Ambler had the honour of bearing off the prize for the best cow in the yard. Mr. Thomas Gaukrodger (the rather Mr. Atherton's) Moss Rose won this cup last year, and Mr. Ambler's Rosette was second. Among the Shorthorns, those who recently presided at the Isle of Man show speak highly of the stock they met with there.

Next week will be an unusually stirring one in Lincolnshire. Mr. Vesey lets 140 of his pure Lincoln at Hallon, near Spilsby, on Monday; and Mr. Dudding's flock, at Fulnetby, will be sold on the 6th. Mr. Dudding has flocks of lowgoods on Tuesday; Aylesby Manor, near Great Grimsby, is the big-bred Lincoln sale on Wednesday; Mr. James Kirkham lets his longwools at Biscathorpe, near Louth, on Thursday; and then Mr. Strafford's voice will be heard in the hilly-wolds of Lincoln. The Ancaster Show, which was held by D. Dixon's, near Caistor, on Saturday. An agriculturist might, therefore, spend a week in a round of visits to the best flocks and studs, and wind up with blood stock at Doncaster. Mr. Dixon's herd consists of fifty-three lots, and Colonel Cracroft's Hackthorn herd to present to the public. The catalogue acknowledges to ninety-seven head, and about fifteen Sir Roger calves have been dropped since it was printed. The herd had its origin at the sale of the Collings, with whom Mr. Dudding's father was a contemporary, and Mr. Dudding made his first essay in 1825, when he bought Mr. Colling's Red Rover. Belvidere 4th and Tyne Blue succeeded; and Alamode, in 1833, commenced that South line which has been carried on in unbroken succession ever since. Bandsman, Eighthye, Alamode 2nd, Bandsman, and Vanguard, and latterly by Prince Alfred, Welcome Guest, and Sir Roger. The Alamode branch of the Ancaster herd, which, however, was bought from here; and five other Baron Warlaby heifers, which averaged 80 guineas each. Mr. Dixon's Lincoln are numerous, at least a dozen cows left of this blood, and nineteen granddaughters as well. Other great herds will be well represented in the sale ring. The Squire has just done full justice to seven Baron 3rd's, and Mr. Dixon's Lincoln herd contributes its quota through Superior, and Kirklevington through Bandsman and Grand Duke. Lennymore, Leonard, Kalafat, and Bramhead keep alive the remembrance of the Fawsley pastures and Arbuthnot's Sylph; and the Bow Bell blood, of which Mr. Dixon's herd is so famed so much at Mr. Chaloner's in vain has not been overlooked. Messrs. Heasman's Southdown "sale of ewes, and letting, and sale of rams," at Aspenden, Buntingford, is for the same day, and also at the Saturday Mr. George Harding, of Durweston, sells twenty-seven head of pure-bred Hereford heifers and a yearling bull in the Dorchester Auction Mart, on Tuesday, September, 18. Among them is the two-year-old in-calf heifer Bearwing, which won first prizes this year at Dorchester, Canterbury, and Cork, and the bull Prince Frederick, who was first at Canterbury and second at Dorchester, with several of his stock. The shearling Leicester ewes, which gained prizes everywhere on "the grand tour" with Bearwing, are also to be sold, along with some three hundred ewes and pure Babbity and Hall Compound Secret. Looking further ahead, we have an announcement from Mr. Wetherall, for October 5, of the sale of the Benhill Place shorthorn herd, near Sandy, which has lately brought back a first-prize winner from the Dublin spring meeting. Mr. Strafford will be busy at Duckington House, near Workington, in Cumberland, on the same day, with Captain Spencer's sale, which includes the well-known cows Lizzy, Leda, La Valliere (dam of Arabber's Prince Tallaynah), Costanetto, the prize-winning heifer Miss Kitty, Wild Eyes 28th, Young Ben, the first-prize winner at Dublin and Penrith, &c., and fifteen others of carefully-selected blood. Although this herd has been only established for a short time, the purchases and hirings have been on a very spirited scale, and the latter comprise Booth's Welcome Guest, and the Lady Fragrant bull. The sale of Mr. R. W. Ashburner's shorthorn herd at Low Hall, near Ulverstone, has been fixed by Mr. Strafford for the 12th of October. There are cows in it from several of the principal herds, and next year's calves will be all by Mr. Booth's Duke of Oxford. The Eighth Duke of Oxford has been hired from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire by Mr. Saunders, of Nunwick, who has just sold a bull-calf by Nunwick from his Lady Fragrant to Mr. Wm. Torr, of Ford Hall, Lancaster. Nunwick is not likely to lose sight of the favourite strain in the formation of his new herd, in the young "Mecassin" is quite as near an approach to it as he could get.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A woman was killed last week at Dalston by falling in her room with her head between the rails of a chair, one of which, pressing on her throat, caused death.

On Thursday week John Burnham, employed in the yard of Messrs. Green and Sons, Deptford, as carting plate with a traveller propelled by a power of about seven tons, when he fell under the heavier, and was dreadfully crushed on the stomach and head, killing him on the spot.

The *Builder* states that a plan is under consideration for a new street communicating from Coventry-street, passing south of Leicester-square, and to the eastward of the Alhambra, terminating about midway at the back of the National Gallery, and in a line with King William-street.

A Parliamentary return gives the total of donations, bequests, &c., towards reducing the National Debt, given since 1829, as £676,956 8s. 6d. The total amount received in 1859 was £67 15s. 6d. from Mr. Alderman Wilson-Patten, M.P. for Cheshire, in 1853; and among the donations are eleven of £1000 each from the late Baroness Langdale, between the years 1853-59; and £9,500, in 1859, anonymously from Paris.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 837 boys and 819 girls—in all 1656—were registered in London. In the 28 corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1561.—The deaths in London during the week ending the 18th of August had been 1,016. In the week that ended last Saturday, the deaths of last week were less by about 200 than they would have been if the average rate for the latter week of August had prevailed. Slight nonsequences died in the week, all, we hope and believe, unchristened.

THE NEW FLOWER MARKET IN COVENT-GARDEN.—Last Saturday the temporary building erected at the expense of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the best of the many which have been erected in London, was opened. It is situated at the south-east angle of Covent-garden, between the Bedford Arms Tavern and Tavistock-street, the former being in the line of the new building from the Strand, which is rapidly progressing. The interior flowers, vases, and ornamental trees have been arranged by the tasteful hands of Messrs. Veitch and Sons. The present temporary structure is only intended to be used during the present season, when a more permanent building will be erected, the architecture of which will be in perfect keeping with that of the fruit and vegetable market.

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.—The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the murderer of the servants of Messrs. Wilson, Brandon, and Co., and a free pardon to any one who may have been privy to the crime, short of the actual murder, if it was actually committed. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Faith, two of the relatives of the deceased by marriage, have offered a reward of £50 each for the discovery of the murderer. The inquest on the body was resumed on Monday, but no evidence calculated to throw light upon the murder was elicited. After the examination of several witnesses, the Coroner said there was other evidence, but it was not in a state at present to be laid before the jury, and he should therefore adjourn the inquiry until Friday next.

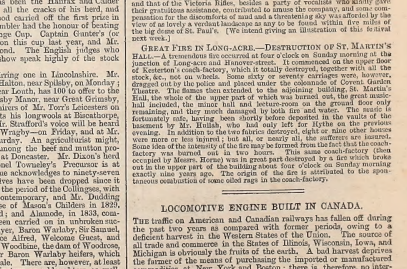
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British Museum has reported; and published, the proposal of cutting up the great national collection into quantities on the grocer's or the Jacob Hinckman principle, for the convenience of the public. The experiments of ethnography, and the portraits and drawings, are the only portions which it would commend to the public eye. The Committee of Trustees express a preference to erecting new ones at Kensington, Victoria-street, Westminster, or Burlington House, rather than enlarge the present building. The plan of delivering lectures explanatory of the several collections it rejects as inconsistent with the purposes of the institution, which are to be carried on entirely with an educational establishment, but a "great" library and reading room.

RAGGED SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT MUSWELL-HILL.—On Tuesday, a gathering of between 400 and 500 children of some of the London Ragged Schools on the estate of the Muswell-hill Palace Land Company, but the witness of the proceedings, with the exception of the managers, the hon. Secretary, and a party he ascribed to the uncertain state of the weather on the evening before, interfered until the afternoon, when the sun shone out, and between two and three vans taken out there by the Great Northern Railway, and a pretty large assemblage of visitors, including the contributing vicar, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Hornsey, and Hilgrove, appeared on the ground, where a few booths and tents had been set up for refreshments, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, and that of the Victoria Rifles, besides a party of vocalists who kindly gave their gratuitous services, attended to amuse the company. A public subscription for the discomforts of mud and a threatening sky was afforded by the lucky of as twenty or thirty pounds, and the sum of £50 was raised at the end of the big dome of St. Paul's. (We intend giving an illustration of this festival next week.)

GREAT FIRE IN LONG-ACRE.—DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—A tremendous fire occurred at four o'clock on Sunday morning at the junction of Long-acre and Castle-street, which destroyed the entire floor of Kesterton's coach-factory, which it totally destroyed, together with all the stock, &c., and a portion of the roof and upper portion of the premises, dragged out by the police and placed under the colonnade of Covent Garden Theatre. The flames then spread to the adjoining building, St. Martin's Hall, the whole of the upper part of which was burned out, the great musical hall included, and the roof in places fell in. The fire was not fully got under remaining, and they much damaged by both fire and water. The stock of the Kesterton's cabs, hansoms, &c., was also destroyed, and the whole of the basement by Mr. Hollis, who had only left for Hythe on the previous evening. In addition to the above-mentioned premises, several other houses were more or less injured; but all, or nearly all, the occupiers of the premises had the interest insured. It was ascertained at an early hour that the coach-factory was burned out in two hours. This said coach-factory was occupied by Messrs. Kesterton, and was a great depository for many of the best coaches put on the upper part of the building about four years ago, and was considered to be one of the finest in London. The fire is attributed to the spontaneous combustion of some oiled rags in the coach-factory.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE BUILT IN CANADA.

THE traffic on American and Canadian railways has fallen off during the past two years as compared with former periods, owing to a deficient harvest in the Western States of the Union, the failure of the trade and commerce of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan is obviously the fruits of the earth. A bad harvest deprives the farmer of the means of purchasing the goods and the agricultural commodities at New York and Boston; there is, therefore, no interchange of commodities between the interior and the coast of America, and always connecting those distant points suffer the loss of traffic. In like manner passengers either cannot afford to travel or have no business to call them away; and the manufacturers of the railway companies show the result in diminished receipts. The Great Western Railway of Canada is no exception to the general railway misfortune. As a matter of course, during these slack times the expenses of the line were considerably curtailed, the company having, at Hamilton, Canada West, very ample and well-appointed shops for repairing locomotives, and also many clever workmen, the directors took advantage of the unemployed time to get rid of those skilled mechanics in preparing by degrees the various portions of a large locomotive engine, assisted by the tools and machinery in their own shops, and the result has been that at the beginning of the present year an engine of great power and beauty of workmanship was finished and put upon the line, and several more are being paid for out of the



current income. The engine is named the "George Stephenson." The cylinders are 16 inches in diameter, with a 24-inch stroke. The total heating surface, by an ingenious arrangement of the firebox, is 1248 superficial feet; and there is this difference between this and the



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GARIBALDI AT THE FARO POINT, MESSINA, RECONNOITRING THE FORT TORRE DI CAVALLO, CALABRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OUR Special Artist in Sicily writes from Faro Point respecting the above Illustration as follows:—"The General never misses going at least once a day to the Faro, which is eight miles distant from Messina. Here the strait is only a mile and a half wide, and batteries are being constructed to reply to the guns of the Torre di Cavallo fort, situated exactly opposite. The batteries are exceedingly simple but very strong; they are formed of breastworks of sandbags, with the sand of the shore levelled up to them. All along the water's edge are drawn up the boats composing the flotilla which is to take us across on the first dark night. Each of these boats will hold ten men, besides six rowers; some are having platforms nailed over all, on which will be placed the cannons and horses. The truce expires this evening (August 6), and I presume we shall begin to exchange compliments immediately with the Torre di Cavallo and the Neapolitan cruisers watching for our embarkation."



THE PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 208.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE fearfully wet state of Knavesmire has made nearly the whole of the York running a riddle which it will be the boundless duty of Dante exactly to solve. Still the rain was not without its good, as the lack of grass and the discomforts of yachting tempted many a devotee away from the heather and the Solent to try his luck in the magic circle. Such was the occasion to the Grand Stand funds and the improvement in the list under the new Johnnian regime that it has been decided to have four days in future; and thus the North, with its York and Doncaster, may at least proudly challenge competition, both as regards extent and quality of sport, with the Ascot and Goodwood of the South. As regards liberally added money, they have long since left their more pretentious rivals hopelessly in the rear. For the St. Leger Dundee (7st.) met the three-year-old Magpie (8st.), and defeated her after a dead heat, was one of the greatest flukes that the turf has seen for many a year. Not so much use was made of the Derby crack, and he was heavily spurred on one side to get up in the last stride, whereas, to say, the many never used the weight in the decisive heat, but allowed the Derby crack to enter for half a mile, and then, when he did force the pace, she never could overhaul him. Doncaster gave Mr. to Colonel Townley's Kettle Drum in the Convivial, but the chestnut, who got a wretched start, ran his way in general, at a very moderate pace, and then, after a fine race from the Stand, by a neck. The public were astonished at the performance, as they did not expect to see such a thoroughbred home get through the duty, and the stable did not back him because he had been defeated in his trial. As another proof of the glorious uncertainty, he came out on Friday, and was not only beaten by the Phœnix colt, which had no chance with little Cave colt Gardener as well. Sir Charles Monck's colt Gardener, by Cotherstone from Lady Gay, is evidently a very fine one, and will be heard of. He is a bay colt, by Cotherstone from Lady Gay, and was got by Gardener from Lady Gay, and was got by Gardener from Lady Gay, and was got by Gardener

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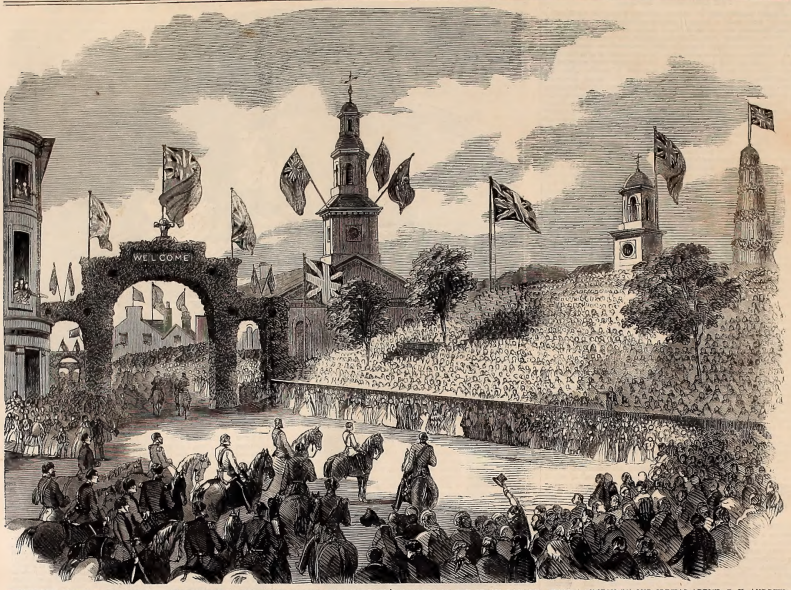
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HALIFAX.—THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION PASSING THE CHILDREN'S GALLERY IN THE GRAND PARADE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.



PRESENTATIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX.—SEE PAGE 205.

THE CHURSTON SHIELD.

At a grand banquet held at Newton Abbott, Devon, on the 8th ult., a splendid testimonial of personal and political friendship was presented to Lord Churston, who, as Sir J. Yarde Buller, for so many years represented the southern division of that county in Parliament. The general style of the shield resembles that presented some time since to Sir J. Pakington, and, as a work of art, is quite equal to it in the richness and finish of the workmanship. The designs were supplied by Messrs. Ellis and Co., of Exeter, and executed in massive silver by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, of Birmingham. The shield, designed in the Renaissance style, is divided into five compartments. The centre group illustrates Justice supported by Britannia; one of the side subjects illustrates the landing of William the Third, Prince of Orange, at Brixham, Torbay, from an original drawing; another subject represents our export and import trade; a third illustrates agriculture, represented by various operations and implements of the most improved and scientific order; and the fourth illustrates the fine arts, represented by allegorical figures of sculpture, painting, and music. In each compartment, with a view to leave as little as possible of the field uncovered, are introduced subjects more symbolical of each subject—those of Commerce signifying Abundance; those of Agriculture, the Seasons; those of the Fine Arts, Inspiration or Genius; and those of the Landing of the Prince of Orange, Wave or Renown. Each subject is supported by figures holding the emblems used in the various groups represented. In the frieze are introduced four portraits of distinguished characters in the history of the neighbourhood (Sir Francis Drake, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first Lord Exmouth, and Sir W. W. Follett), and eight figure holding laurels significant of their wide-spread fame. The shield is three feet three inches in diameter, and its weight is five hundred ounces. Immediately under the central group are the Churston arms; on the opposite side are the Buller arms, with the following inscription:—"John Buller Yarde Buller, Esq., nobly contested North Devon on Church and State principles, Dec. 22, 1832." In another compartment is the Yarde Buller arms, under which is engraven "Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart., succeeded to the Baronetage, 1834. Elected M.P. for South Devon Jan. 13, 1835; August 2, 1837; July 1, 1841; August 31, 1847; July 16, 1852; March 30, 1857." On a fourth compartment is engraven "Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P., raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, as John, Baron Churston, of Churston Ferrers, Devon, August 2, 1858."

The shield is enclosed in a native silver raised within the county of Devon. The cost of the testimonial was defrayed by a public subscription, which has rarely provided so splendid a recognition of political services and personal esteem.



SILVER INKSTAND RECENTLY PRESENTED TO MR. COSTA.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD LYONS.

Mr. M. Noble, of Bruton-street, has just completed the model for a fine statue of the admiral Lord Lyons, to be executed in white Carara marble, intended to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral—the result of a public subscription amongst the admirers of the noble and gallant deceased. The figure, which is about eight feet high, is remarkable for its strong and manly bearing, and is designed in the style of a peer, loosely thrown over the uniform of a British Admiral. In consideration of the noble Lord's eminent services in a diplomatic capacity, the left hand supports a scroll of paper, behind which appears a cepetan and anchor, exact models of those in the *Royal Albert*, the vessel which bore the Lordship's flag during his command on the Black Sea. The face is an original likeness, and is the result of actual sittings to the artist. We have great pleasure in giving in Engraving of this memorial to a truly brave and worthy public servant.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HARVEY LEWIS.

A HANDSOME piece of plate has recently been presented to Mr. Harvey Lewis by a number of the electors and non-electors at Hull. The testimonial, which is adapted for the centre of a table or sideboard ornament, is formed into two flat trays, which are supported by a pair of four dolphins, and other marine emblems, having on each side a tablet, one bearing the name of Lewis, and the inscription following; the inscription as follows:—"Presented to J. Harvey Lewis, Esq., by upwards of one thousand electors and non-electors (chiefly working men) of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, as a small token of esteem for his unflinching advocacy of reform, and an expression of their confidence in his consistency of his political views.—Hull, August, 1860." From the base springs a graceful column, with arabesque ornaments, supported by two figures of Britannia, supporting the harp, the other blowing a conchshell. On the top of the column, resting on cornlock, is a silver shell of the nautilus form, on which six nautical figure of a sprite, and in its front a figure of the two admirably-executed basso-relievos, one representing the ship of Ulysses, the other Neptune in a car subduing the waves. The whole is most artistically executed, and is in every way creditable to the firm of Jacobs and Lucas, of Hull, who have produced it.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

IT seems almost an anachronism to continue to give summer fashions in a season in which usually commences the autumn. Such, however, is there may yet be in reserve a mouth or so of fine weather during which our illustrations may find a practical application. Although the months of June, July, and August have left us no unpropitious for the display of ladies' summer attire, we are far from saying that we have been found courageous enough to compare the inclemency of the past three months, and to don their novelties in spite of the state of the thermometer, which has rendered even the way the inconsiderate do not often hesitate to follow. Notwithstanding the prevalent cold winds Regalish and French lady travellers at the German watering-places have given the tone to society at Baden-Baden and elsewhere, in every variety of coiffure, from the now-common bonnet of reasonable dimensions down to the small aureola of straw without even a crown, which some of our countrywomen have introduced to the notice of their friends. All the so-called Paris Fashions are not essentially French; they are frequently merely the adaptation or the modification of foreign modes rendered, perhaps, in a more graceful form by the inventive skill of Parisian taste. Our Illustrations in this day's Number are somewhat remarkable for their simplicity of style and elegance, as the taste shown in the first figure of our Engraving, in which ease, grace, and simplicity are advantageously combined.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Dress.*—Jaconet pelgnoir, with two narrow flounces; on the upper part of each flounce is a quilling, through which is run a blue silk cord. The corsage is of the same material, and trimmed like the skirt. Small cap a la Charlotte Corday, composed of Alencon lace and ribbon like that employed for the dress. Narrow linen collar without ornament.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—This dress is of rose-coloured mousseline de soie. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two flounces edged with silk, above which is a third flounce entirely of silk. The corsage is round and has silk tuyaux. Sleeves similar like the skirt. A wide ribbon, with large bow and long ends, ornaments the waist. White muslin sleeves. Bas-de-jupe. Bonnet composed of puffs of rose on the front; underneath, in the tour-de-tête a small garland of roses a l'Impératrice.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Morning Call.*—The trimming of this dress constitutes its sole novelty. It consists of a band of stuff furnished with a second smaller pointed band, and attached at the lower extremity to a zipper like a double skirt. The same trimming which forms the ornament of the corsage united by two bands with rosettes, and terminated by a point like the skirt in front, and is not separate from it. The skirt and the body are closed by barrel-button in passementerie, the sleeves having the same ornament. Straw bonnet, with a lace scarf tied over the summit and falling gracefully on one side.

ST. CHAD'S NEW SCHOOLS, SHREWSBURY.

TESTIMONIAL TO COSTA.

AN elegant silver inkstand, designed and manufactured by Elkington and Co., has recently been presented to Mr. Costa. The inscription on its front medallion, which is as follows, fully explains the purpose of its presentation:—"From the Crystal Palace Company and the Sacred Harmonic Society, to Michael Costa, in grateful remembrance of the talent and exertion displayed by him as conductor of the Handel Centenary Commemoration, 1859." Upon the medallion at the back the following is inscribed:—"Messiah, June 20, 1859 / Te Deum, June 22, 1859 / Israel in Egypt, June 24, 1859." And upon the scroll, held by the boy figure at the right side,—"George Frederick Handel, born Feb. 24, 1684." The other scroll contains the date of his death—"April 13, 1759." The statuette of Handel was modelled from the celebrated marble statue by Roubiliac, which is now in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The figure to the beholder's right represents the genius of Music recording the strains of the great composer, while the figure to the left indicates by the palm-branch the peaceful influence of music.

OPENING OF ST. CHAD'S NEW SCHOOL, SHREWSBURY.

THE parish of St. Chad, the largest in the town of Shrewsbury, and one of the most important in the diocese of Lichfield, has long felt the want of proper accommodation for school purposes. This want has been at length supplied, for during the last year new schools, which are a credit alike to the parish and the town, have been erected at a cost of upwards of £3150. The design, which speaks well for the good taste of the architect, Mr. Edward Haycock, of Shrewsbury, is elaborate and well carried out, and is among the best, we believe, to which the Committee of Council on Education have ever made a grant (their grant to this being £1063). The contractor, Mr. John Tressure, Newport, Salop, has done justice to the design and executed his work

in a most satisfactory manner, so that now it is completed it presents to the view a handsome and imposing structure. The buildings are of Elizabethan character, built of brick, with Grinshill freestone dressings to the windows, moulded chimney shafts, and mullioned and transoms. The east end of the building is surmounted by a bell-turret and cross of freestone; and midway below, on a shield of the same stone, are cut the armorial bearings of St. Chad, from whom the parish takes its name. The roofs, executed at the ridges, are covered with blue tiles. On each side of the school a teacher's residence is provided—one for the master, the other for the mistress. The whole, as well as the playgrounds attached, are separated from the street by cast-iron ornamental railings, with Grinshill freestone gate-piers.

The schools were opened on Monday, the 13th ult. The subscribers and friends, including the Mayor and the clergy of the town, met at St. Chad's Church, at four o'clock, for evening prayers. Afterwards a procession was formed. On arriving at the schools a hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung, and an opening address delivered by the Vicar.

A feast for more than 500 children and 100 mothers was provided in the lower room, nicely decorated with flags, mottoes, &c. After the feast was concluded the company moved to the upper room, where addresses were given, first by the Mayor, and afterwards by the clergy and others; and, for the satisfaction of those ladies and gentlemen who assisted on the occasion, a musical entertainment was also given between the addresses.

A VOYAGE WITH GARIBALDI.

Under this title the *Times* correspondent describes his recent excursion with the General from Palermo to Messina on his return from the island of Sardinia. The events touched on are not very important, but we have some pleasant incidental descriptions of Garibaldi and of his companions, and the Director's more familiar associates are thus described:—

"With Garibaldi were some of his old comrades, constant, and most intimate companions—Trecchi, a Major in the Sardinian army, who resigned his place as an orderly officer and Aide-de-Camp's person, preferring to be a body guard to the man between whom and his Sovereign his affections are equally divided. He thinks, had with good reason, that the King Alexander would be the best of all hostels were it in his power to don a red flannel shirt and join Garibaldi, the love of adventure being far superior in Victor Emmanuel's breast to the cares of state which some of the clerical cygnus so freely impute to him. Next to Trecchi, among the friends of Garibaldi, is Augustus Anderson, an Englishman, at whose house, the Villa Spinola, on the Eastern Riviera, near Genoa, Garibaldi so often and so long found a genial welcome in the days of his political perils and in his life. There was Frusciant, a Roman veteran, without whom Garibaldi never moves, with three or three more grey-headed men and one dark-haired, who, him throughout most of his adventures in the New world, and who, like the rest so many younger men accustomed to be in a subordinate position, imposed upon them may seem a practicable, if not actually possible one. Besides the Italians and the Hungarian Leiwein, also some of Garibaldi's English champions—Major, now Colonel Leeman, a young man only thirty-three years old, and of a small stature, who gotten with almost herculean strength and heaven-storming courage—a man with whom many persons would be glad to be associated, if Indian wars can be unacquainted. He comes to fight with Garibaldi by land and sea, and brings him the aid of a whole boat in himself, and is, besides, the owner of a yacht, and means to embark a dozen English sailors in it and sail about, many volunteer daredevils like him the world will hear some news by and by. We had Captain D. Dowling, R.A., who is to command a battery of Armstrong guns, and Mr. Edward P. Jervis, R.N., a young sailor who resigned the command of his vessel in England to place his skill and vigour at Garibaldi's service. The master of the *Amazone*, Captain R. L. Weeks, is no less Garibaldi mad."

Garibaldi's manner and appearance are thus described:—

"The General moved among the various groups upon deck with a kind and an apt word for each of them, evincing that readiness of recognition, that perfect accuracy of recollection, that tenacity of men and things and circumstances, however trifling, which are ranked among the innate privileges of Royalty. He had on his usual industrial suit of dress—the red woollen flannel shirt, with a silk bandana kerchief thrown loosely and widely round the neck by way of a scarf, sailor grey trousers, and the same wide-awake hat with turn-up brim. The prodigious breadth of the General's shoulders, his colossal chest, and the natural dignity and lamb-like majesty of his countenance, again and again tactine a beholder to overrate his real stature, which is certainly not above the middle size. When you walk up near him, and measure him by the standard of common men, before you recover from the error into which awe for that commanding figure leads you. On closer and nearer inspection, is dark hazel, almost black, darker by far than the beard, which is heavy or reddish. He wears the hair rather long. The beard is full, and relieves the length of the oval face, which might otherwise be thought excessive. The temples are somewhat compressed about the region of the eyes, and a very strong glabella depression is observable about the eyebrows. The cheek bones are high, and the nose comes down between them in a perfectly straight long line, even with the slightly shanting forehead. The completion of that small part of the face which is not hidden by the beard is not more bronzed or sunburnt, it has a peculiar sanguine hue, thickly studded with swollen freckles. This remarkable tint, the features, the colour of the hair, joined to the calm but deep expression of the dark eye, all contribute to give his countenance that unmistakable character which won for Garibaldi the appellation of the 'Lion-face.'

Garibaldi at home is thus described:—

"I had a long conversation with Vecchi, who is one of his nearest and dearest friends. They were together out for or some days and that time I visited the settlers encamped at the Gallo degli Arassi, on the north-east coast of the island of Sardinia, when Garibaldi was in the habit of passing his most intimate companions into the privacy of his dwelling. I was at the time of Garibaldi's absence, and was received with his delightful hospitality by the strict of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica. As the opening of the strait of Bonifacio bears the name of Caprera, some of my readers observed to Garibaldi that it was 'a very small isle;' whereupon the possessor of the island replied by pointing to and exclaiming, 'Small, but still re-some nearer to it, and you will see it is anything but a small island.' You have come to see it, then, you shall enjoy my country.' So saying Garibaldi was in a perfect ecstasy with the spot, the air, the look of the growing corn, and the green leaves of the vine. Everywhere was milk himself. Goats, sheep, and pigs which he knew and recognised one by one, poor donkeys, one of whom he raised by the assurance of Pio Nono, and the horse others by name, names equally illustrious in contemporary history, which I shall not write here. The harmless creatures crowded round their master, fondled their master, and rubbed their long-eared heads against his legs. Then came the bipeds of the establishment, old fish-dwellers, perfectly unsuspicious of the greatness achieved by their master, and not caring a straw for it, who came out to greet him in their own rustic fashion, shaking and hugging him as a friend and a brother—as men who love the man and the master, and know nothing of the General or the hero—and falling into immediate discourse about the crop that had calved, and the field that had been ploughed, as if the fate of the world hung on the result of the harvest of merry Caprera. Garibaldi then descanted on the delights and capabilities of the place; the first-rate shooting and capital fishing. He showed me the house which Webb had built, and which I purchase the little islet opposite to Caprera (there is a whole archipelago of islets), and the way I would have it furnished, and—and could establish a correspondence by signals each from their windows, &c."

A NEW KIND OF BRONZE.—We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that workers in metal are finding good uses for a new kind of bronze, made by melting together 19 parts of aluminium with 80 of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearing of machinery. A pulley, we read, is for bearings to run with safety at about 2000 revolutions a minute, found it last six times longer than bearings made of other kinds of metal. It is good also for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HALIFAX.

HIS ROYAL Highness arrived at Halifax, as duly reported in previous Numbers of this Journal, on Monday, July 30. A few particulars, however, of the Prince's reception at the capital of NOVA SCOTIA are here reproduced, from the *Halifax Church Record*, in connection with the illustrations of this auspicious event by our Special Artist on pages 196-199 and 207 in this week's Impression :—

"The hour of noon (the time appointed for the landing of the Prince) having arrived, a barge wearing the Prince of Wales's standard was seen to leave the *Hero's* side, hundreds of blue-jackets clustered on the yards of the ships-of-war, and the forts also volleyed forth their salute, and, while the air was trembling and ringing with welcome, the barge, steering between the little fleet of brick steamers, on which the Indians acted as a marine guard of honour, came to the landing, where the Prince, in his splendid uniform of Colonel of the Guards, attended by his staff, was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne and his officers, after which, according to etiquette, he stood on the platform, and was there proclaimed his welcome. Just as his Royal Highness stepped on the platform he advanced slightly in front of his suite, and stood for a few seconds in a graceful and dignified attitude. Every one was struck with the grace with which he thus commenced his triumphal entry into NOVA SCOTIA—suitably announced, as if in respect to the anthem sounding out in honour of his Royal mother, and in recognition of the loyal acclaim of her colonists, he paused for a moment in an expectant attitude, while the Royal standard, having displaced the union-jack which up to that moment had remained on the staff, unfurled itself, and, floating out upon the wind, proclaimed the heir apparent to the British dominions personally in possession of this colony. The point of honour having settled, his Royal Highness advanced to meet his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who in the name of all present and absent welcomed him to the province. The Lord Bishop of NOVA SCOTIA, and the Major-General Commanding, were presented by his Excellency; and then, surrounded by the groups of dignitaries who had come on invitation to hail gracefully bowed, the Prince listened with attention to the municipal address, read by the Recorder in a full clear and distinct voice delivered his reply.

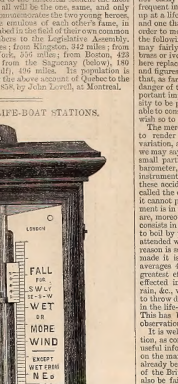
"With scarcely a pause from the time when the Prince rode out of the dockyard gate until he dismounted in front of Government House, the multitudes that crowded, in a most orderly manner, the line of the procession kept up one loyal, hearty, cheer, which was continuously acknowledged by him whose presence created it. So the crowning beauty of the day was witnessed on the Grand Parade. There windows at ranges in order at a rising platform were more than three thousand children, in neat dresses, and with excited, happy faces, who, when the Prince arrived, rose like a great wave, and threw all their young souls into their voices, as they cheered their future King, and invoked the Almighty, in a new and appropriate version of the National Anthem, to bless his Royal mother and her son. The Prince here halted while the anthem lasted, and he and all with him made no effort to conceal the high satisfaction afforded by such a spectacle. This well-planned exhibition was a feature in the reception which will outlive all the others: for until generation after generation descended from these choristers have died out that scene will be a household tradition, and grey-headed grandsires will remember with pleasure and relate with pride that they took in greeting in mid-long ayne the Heir Apparent to the British crown.

"Passing at this point, the procession, amid increasing cheers, reached Government House, where another guard of honour saluted the Prince, and as he dismounted, and was met and welcomed at the doorway of his temporary residence by the hostess, the Countess of Mulgrave, the Royal standard, run up by a signal-man from the *Nile*, announced that Government House was for the time, through its occupation by the Prince, converted into a palace. The sentries were then doubled and a permanent guard encamped on the lawn. Both Houses of the Legislature met his Royal Highness in one of the larger rooms to present him with the address of the Executive, in the name of the people. The presentation appropriately followed that of the municipal authorities. The one conveyed to him the congratulation of the city—this was to give him the more extensive welcome of the colony. The address was read by the President of the Executive Council. The reply was read by the Prince with unaffected, unembarrassed, and emphatic warmth."

QUEBEC, CANADA EAST.

IN pursuance of our plan of illustrating the places honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales during his progress in British North America, we give on page 211, from a drawing by our Special Artist in Canada, an Engraving of Quebec. This chief seaport and stronghold of military power in British North America is situated on a rock-bound promontory at the bay or junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and was for a long time the capital of Canada. It is strongly fortified and garrisoned, completely commanding the navigation, and by many travellers is declared impregnable. The city is reputed to have derived its name from the words "Que bec !" by exclamation of the first grand adventurous discoverers when first its site broke on their astonished view. Quebec has a very grand and imposing picturesque and confused appearance, quite in keeping with the broken, bold magnificence of the surrounding country, which for natural grandeur is generally allowed to be unparalleled. Whatever site the eye may select, the city has the appearance of a huddled and confused mass, from the nature of the abrupt declivity on which it stands, the high gables and skirts; nor is the impression thus obtained at all diminished on landing; or at the steeper roads as they ascend. The Lower Town portion of the city is more open, regular, and better built than the other. It is situated within the gates and walls, and approached by a steep, narrow street and carriage-way, which, with its many rugged flights of winding stairs which dip into it here and there and lessen the distance by a few yards, forms the only road of communication with the Grand Battery, and portions of the fort, barracks, and town; toward the south, the Esplanade; and, further west, the Citadel, which crowns the heights. From Durham-terrace, which overlooks the greater part of the Lower Town, from the Cape or from the ramparts, a most magnificent natural panorama and amphitheatre of scenery is presented to the eye of the beholder a scene incomparably grand and charming—a view of many lines, and is always pronounced by strangers to be the Lower Town the streets (excepting, as to length, Champlain, St. Peter, and St. Paul, which run along between the bases of the cliffs and heights and the margin of the river) are narrow, irregular, and crooked, by reason of their frequent intersections. Eastward from the city, for some six or seven miles, to Montmorenci, and southward to Cape Rouge, for some nine miles or more; by the St. Foye-road, which runs almost the whole way parallel with the river, it slopes into the valley of the St. Charles north of the promontory, with the many handsome villas and tasteful grounds, the drives and views are very beautiful and picturesque. The wharves, with overhead cranes and the large number of ships and craft of every kind that frequent the port, are very limited in extent; besides, the anchorage ground is unsuitable for business; but on the side bounded by the St. Charles ample shipping accommodation and great improvements may easily be made. Quebec is well lighted with gas; and, by means of the works lately constructed at great expense, most abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A considerable reservoir of water, on the principle of pressure, be thrown over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible the recurrence of any very destructive conflagration. Quebec carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below; but her great business is shipbuilding and the timber trade. She annually launches, rigged and equipped for sea, some thirty to forty vessels of varying tonnage (1000 to 2000 tons or more), and exports some 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber, besides ashes, lumber, and other produce of the country, amounting together in value to somewhere about 5,200,000 dols. From 1400 to 1500 vessels from sea annually enter the port; not a few in ballast, it is true, but many with cargo outward bound. Scourged by sundry terrible conflagrations (the last especially in 1845), Quebec seems to be, phœnix-like, rising again out of its ashes, and improving greatly on the side comprising St. Roch suburbs, where the streets are being straightened and made longer and wider, and the old frame buildings fast giving place to those of brick and stone. In wealth and population, too, the city is increasing—slowly, it may be, in comparison with many places in the West, but steadily; and it must, from its position, continue to do so, unless its people exhibit a lack of that energy which generally characterises the province. Throughout the Upper Town there are a number of objects interesting to the stranger—the Citadel, with its armoury and magazines; the Roman Catholic Cathedral; with the Seminary and Nunneries; the Protestant Episcopalian (Scotch), and other churches; the Esplanade; Governor's garden; the new Naval University, just erected at a cost of nearly 100,000 dols, &c.; but to youth and to the historical student the most attractive and instructive of them all will be the one, name, and only humble monument which marks a common grave—that of the generals Wolfe and Montcalm, who—in life enemies of each other's fame, in mortal strife for duty—now lie entombed in the field of their own common glory. Quebec returns three members to the Legislative Assembly, viz., Mr. Alexander Buchanan, Mr. Joseph Cauchon, and Mr. Charles Alleyn. It is distant from Montreal 170 miles; from Kingston, 342 miles; from Toronto, 396 miles; from Hamilton, 446 miles; from Sarnia, 610 miles; from Portland, 317 miles; from the Saguenay (below), 180 miles; and from Cape Rouge (in the north), 16 miles. The population is about 60,000. We are indebted for the above account of Quebec to the "Canada Directory," published in 1858, by John Lovell, at Montreal.

BAROMETERS FOR LIFE-BOAT STATIONS.



PUBLIC attention has frequently been called to the invaluable use of a barometer for indicating a coming storm. It is not unfrequently happens that a notice of a gale is given by a barometer two or three days before it actually takes place. Those persons that walk much on the sea, placed providentially in our hands the calamities now endured by our fishermen and coasters might in many instances be avoided. A good barometer in a public situation would warn them in time what to expect, and they could then be frequently able to avoid the terrible consequences of ruin or loss of life generally fatal to them.

Admiral Fitzroy, F.R.S., has compiled a useful and thoroughly practical manual for the use of a barometer. On that enduring rock a very ordinary capacity would soon become perfectly familiar with the indications of the instrument. We will only quote his explanatory rules :—

The barometer rises for north-easterly wind (including from north-east, by the north, to the eastward far or less with variations), or less wind, or for more than one of these changes—except on a few occasions, when rain or snow comes from the north-eastward, with *strong* wind.

The barometer falls for south-westerly wind (including from south-east, by the south, to the westward) for wet weather, for stronger wind, or for more than one of these changes—except on a few occasions, when *moderate* wind with rain, or more, comes from the north-eastward.

For change of wind towards the above directions a thermometer falls. For change of wind towards the upper directions a thermometer rises.

Moisture or dampness in the air (shown by a hygrometer) increases before rain, fog, or drizzle.

Some time since Admiral Fitzroy, who, as chief of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade to supply some forty of our poorer fishing villages with barometers, some of which have been of great service to the fishermen. It is, however, evident that something more is absolutely required in order to make barometers generally available for our fishing and seafaring population. We are happy to learn that this important subject is about to be taken up practically by the National Life-boat Institution. Admiral Fitzroy, who is a member of its committee, has promised the undertaking his cordial and valuable co-operation. The Admiral's own manual, as we have already observed, contains extracts from which will be extensively circulated on the coast, fully explaining the working of the barometer. It is proposed to fix such barometers in instruct boats and open and practicable in conspicuous positions of the society's life-boat houses, which are situated on every part of the coast of the United Kingdom. To carry out effectually the plan the institution has, fortunately, the machinery at hand, for to each of its life-boats is attached a permanent coxswain, who receives a small annual salary for his superintendence of the working part of the life-boat establishment. It is to these coxswains that the instructions are to be furnished in the indications of the barometer, so that they will act as so many storm-warners in the town or village in which they reside. It will be readily conceived what beneficial results may accrue to life and property among our hardy seacoast population from this important step. It is a lamentable fact that at the present day the masters of our smaller coasting and fishing craft hardly ever think of consulting a barometer; indeed, have they an opportunity of doing so. It is estimated that a good barometer cannot be fixed to a life-boat house under £6, so that it will require a considerable sum to carry out effectually the plan of the National Life-boat Institution. We understand that a benevolent gentleman has presented to the institution £50, to be applied specially to the purchase of barometers for its life-boat stations; and we cannot doubt that the public will readily make up what may be further required.

The making of the barometers has been intrusted to Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, who have already supplied forty of somewhat similar instruments to the Board of Trade, for various fishing stations on the northern coast, and also a number to the British Meteorological Society, for the coast of Northumberland. The object of the National Life-boat Institution will be to obtain a good instrument, and one that will not easily get out of order in travelling, or require recruiting at frequent intervals; in short, a barometer that, having been once set up at a life-boat station, will be a permanent and reliable instrument, and one that will not entail any future expense to the society. In order to meet these requirements, the makers have therefore introduced the following changes in the regular instruments, which, we think, may fairly come under the head of important improvements. The brass or other cisterns have hitherto been generally made of iron, and are here replaced by a substantial plate of porcelain, on which the degrees and figures are permanently painted and protected from corrosion; so that, as far as the divisions and figures are concerned, there will be no danger of their becoming faded or obliterated. But a very important improvement, especially for an instrument that has of necessity to be placed in an exposed position, where the mariner may be able to consult it at any time, even in the middle of the night, should be wish so to do.

The metallical tube of the barometer is of large diameter, so as to render the mercury easily visible, and show the slightest variation, and is constructed with the liability of air entering it in, we may say, entirely obviated; for it is a well-known fact that, if a small particle of air by any means finds its way up the tube of a barometer, its upward progress is ever so minute, the indications of the instrument are erroneous, and no longer to be relied upon. To prevent these accidents the tube is bent at the bottom of the cistern, and the part called the cistern, so that if any air should find its way into the tube it cannot possibly pass the trap, but is there detained, and the instrument is in no way interfered with by its presence. These tubes have been are, moreover, "boiled." The operation of boiling a barometer tube consists in the boiling of the mercury, and thus getting the mercury to boil by placing the full tube over a charcoal fire. It is an operation attended with considerable risk to the tube and operator, and for this reason is seldom carried into practice, and in the majority of barometers made it is altogether neglected. The size of the mercurial column averages 4 inches of mercury, so that altogether instruments of the greatest efficiency will be obtained. A great change has also been effected in the method of making the scales, so that fair, change, rain, &c., words which in reality have often a tendency to mislead, and to throw discredit on barometrical indications. The plan to be adopted in the life-boat barometer is shown in the accompanying Engraving. This has been arranged systematically, and after much labour and observation, by Admiral Fitzroy.

It is well known that the labours of the National Life-boat Institution, as corollaries to its own immediate sphere of action, is diffusing useful information on the treatment of the apparently drowned, and on the management of boats in heavy surfs and broken water, have already been authorised of great public benefit; not only on the coasts of the British isles but also over many parts of the globe. It may also be fairly anticipated that similar benefits will accrue from even the establishment of these barometers on its life-boat stations.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

The Right Hon. Sir James Maitland, ninth Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount of Lauderdale and Maitland, and Baron of Thirlestane, Baltenn, and Lauderdale, of Thirlestane, in the Peerage of Scotland; Earl of Lauderdale, of Thirlestane, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of James, the eighth Earl of Lauderdale, by his wife, Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Anthony Todd. He was born in London on the 12th of May, 1784. His Lordship, whose career was somewhat less brilliant than in public life, sat as member for the House of Commons, as M.P. for Appleby, and for the successive family honours, on the decease of his father, in 1839, be-

came of his father, on the 13th of September, 1839.

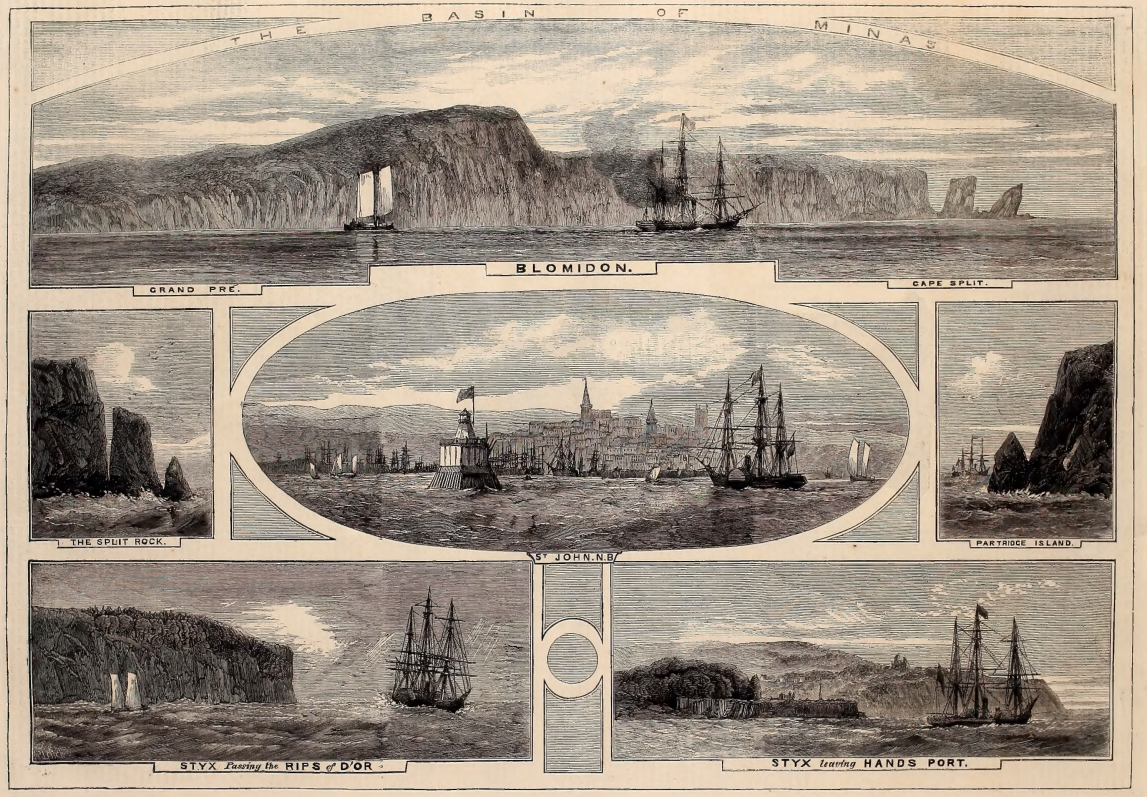
as head and representative of the very ancient and historic house of Maitland of Thirlestane. The Earl of Lauderdale was Hereditary Lieutenant of Scotland and Marshal of the Royal Household in that kingdom. He also held the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland. His Lordship was unmarried, on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Thirlestane, Berwickshire. He is succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Frederick Maitland, K.C.B. and K.C.M.G., now tenth Earl of Lauderdale, a gallant naval officer, who has seen much service, and who has distinguished for his country's naval services during the war with France. He was wounded in the attack on the Boulogne flotilla, in 1801. He also in the course of the French war, made some very important captures. He was subsequently with Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean, and was present at the Battle of Trafalgar. His Lordship, who was born on the 16th of June, 1785, was unmarried; consequently, his cousin, the Hon. and Rev. Alexander Maitland, Captain in the Royal Navy, Thomas Maitland, C.B., becomes heir-presumptive to the earldom of Lauderdale and the other honours of the family. The present family of Maitland can trace six centuries ago, have been famed in Scotland as literati, statesmen, and warriors. Sir Richard, who was knighted by King Alexander III., was from Maitland, of Lethington, uncle of the first Earl of Lauderdale, was one of the regents after the death of King James VI. Sir John Maitland was the great Duke of Lauderdale, of the Cabal Administration, and the celebrated Secretary of State to Charles II. The present Duke's nephew, Richard, that supported the Scottish Covenant, was created Earl of Lauderdale in the fourth Earl, was outlawed for his adherence to James II. In honour of every generation of the family there can boast of numerous officers of note in the British naval and military service.

VICE-ADMIRAL ISAAC HAWKINS MORRISON.

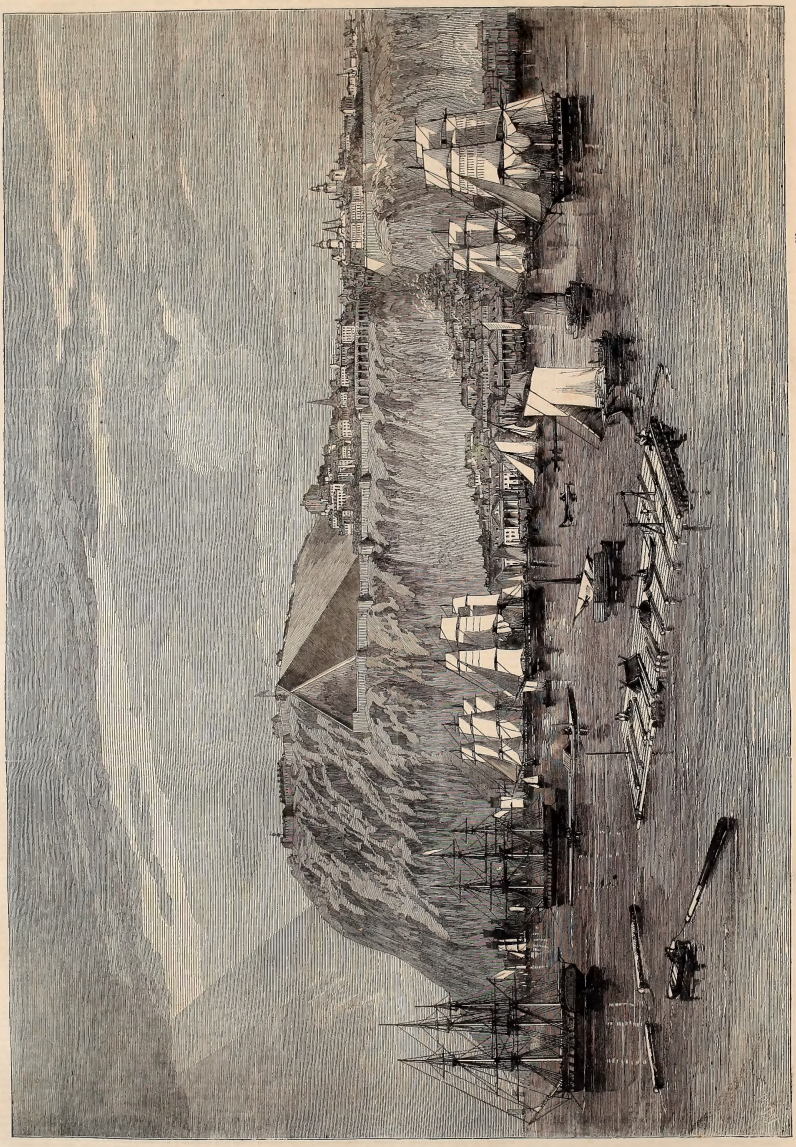
This gallant Admiral, whose death occurred at Jersey a few days since, at an advanced age, entered the Navy in 1776. In June, 1795, on board the *Melampus*, 54, and, in April and May, 1796, on board the *Diamond*, 38, he was employed in the reduction of Martinique and Berbice. As a Lieutenant, which he became in 1804, he was in the *Donegal*, 74, at the capture of the Spanish ships of the line in the Downs, off Cherbourg, and at the Dardanelles; and was promoted to Commander in 1808. In May, 1811, he was appointed to the *Jamaica*, 38, and in October following he fought, off the coast of Jamaica, with a very superior force of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, with *La Franse*, a French frigate of forty-four guns and three hundred men, which surrendered after a resistance of half an hour. In 1812 he was in the North Sea, under Sir Morrison's ship, the *Eurotas*, of forty-six guns and three hundred and twenty men, and captured the Danish sixty-gun frigate, the *Nayaden*, the Danish forty-four guns and twelve brass swivels, with a complement of near four hundred men. In 1813 he was in the same roads as Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart, R.N. He was in later years employed as Inspecting Commander in the Coastguard Service, in the south-west of Ireland. He was appointed a Rear-Admiral on the 9th of October, 1849 ; and a Vice-Admiral on the 21st of October, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT MILFORD HAVEN.

The *Great Eastern* steam-ship arrived at Milford Haven on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, having left New York on the 16th ult. and Halifax at two p.m. on the 19th, thus performing the entire voyage in seven days. There was a great deal of excitement, and her reception was a most enthusiastic one, the officers and men of the Channel fleet being very demonstrative. Her departure from New York attracted no great amount of attention, and during her voyage no incident occurred worthy of particular mention. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Halifax in forty-five hours, the shortest, we believe, on record, and the weather being calm no assistance was derived from her sails. From the official report it appears that the average speed of the vessel over the whole voyage was nearly fourteen knots an hour. On Saturday last a meeting was held in the grand saloon, when Captain W. Morris, R.N., proposed, and Judge Hastings seconded, the adoption of a congratulatory address to Captain Vine Hall on the successful conclusion of the voyage, to which the gallant Captain returned a suitable reply.



PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—VIEWS ILLUSTRATING THE PASSAGE OF H.M.S. "STYX," HAVING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD, FROM HANDSPORT TO ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—FROM DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.



PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—QUEBEC, CANADA EAST.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE PAGE 208.

Relics of the Past.

MANUSCRIPT TREATY BETWEEN HENRY VII. AND THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF WESTMINSTER.

The superbly-bound volume sketched above is the collection of Indentures entered into by Henry VII. and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, July 16, 1504, for prayers to be said for himself and family, and for his soul, and the performance of services for their souls after their decease. The copy from which our Engraving was made is believed to have been the Royal copy; that executed by the Sovereign himself, and originally deposited among the costly and sacred contents of the Royal Treasury, a sanctum which now forms part of our Public Record Office. Strictly speaking, the volume consists of four distinct instruments, relating to as many separate obligations, or deeds indispensable for the due fulfilment of the object. These documents extend to above 250 pages, and are composed in a style the most pompous and verbose imaginable. The subject was certainly a sombre one; but, if we may infer that the Monarch's taste was consulted for the diction of these articles, they afford strong confirmation of evidence of his mediocrity and "all" acquaintance. Well knowing how open he lisle was to contention, and harassed as his reign had been by conflicts, tumults, and impostures, he appears to have received on calling in the aid of the Church to support and maintain his throne.

Chantries in which prayers were offered for their endowers became more numerous as the foundation of monasteries declined. Being greatly to the advantage of those institutions, they were ardently fostered by Abbots and Priors, although strenuously opposed by many of the laity. The practice of commending souls to the care of God, indeed, however innocent in the abstract, when carried to the extent to which the belief in purgatory conduced, became so great and crying an evil that in the first year of the very Monarch who has been commented that they were to last "while the world shall endure" it furnished one of the most prominent items in the bill of accusations against monastic institutions.

At the Reformation there were in St. Paul's, London, thirty-five endowed chantries, and fifty-four priests employed to serve therein. Their number throughout the country has never been, perhaps could not be, calculated. The poor "Sir Johns," as these priests were called, were long held in great aversion by the people, and were accounted the most ignorant of their order. Wycliffe had complained that "masings" contributed to the decay of preaching and praying, and the poor were dissatisfied with their expense. Erasmus has drawn a melancholy picture of the scene at the death of an opulent Knight, who, to make certain of his spiritual welfare, tried to accommodate himself to the requirements of the many holy orders.

Nothing, apparently, could be more complete in itself, no arrangement could be framed to insure safe-guards against the usual effects of decay or disuse, than the engagement entered into by means of the document before us.

From the days of the creation of the deed, special prayers were to be daily said in the rig ular services of the monastery for the well-being of the Sovereign and his family; additional services were to be instituted; the anniversary of the monastery itself for the performance of other special services before the "herse," surrounded with 100 tapers, which the King provided till the chapel was erected in which his tomb was to be placed; a far more solemn service was to be performed upon the 11th of February, which was to be an "Anniversary;" sermons were to be preached on every Sunday and on particular days for the same purpose, and on these occasions the high State and civic officials and the heads of the courts of law were expected, and were even paid, to be present. The "Anniversary" was also to be observed at twenty other places; the book itself was to be read once a year in full convent, and in the presence of many official personages; and every Abbot and Prior was strictly enjoined to execute its provisions. All the general and specific details are given for carrying out the Royal intentions, and the commencement of each of the documents contains a full enumerated that they were to last "while the world shall endure" it furnished one of the most prominent items in the bill of accusations against monastic institutions.

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The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sumner, and the Bishop of Oxfordshire, in the year 1400, that is exactly 400 years ago :—" Ernestus, Ah the Lord bless you! I never heard there on the subject of Bishop our Lord's Association, in the ninth year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth after the Conquest, Thomas Fryschare a bargain and fine effected with Sibilla, the daughter Sibilla, daughter Sibilla, daughter of John Fryschare (of the late J. F. ?), begotten to the lord, may be enabled to marry herself to whomsoever, if[illegible] to him will, and that the which fine he gives to the lord twenty-six shillings and eightpence."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Cetrus Lumia, with its numerous varieties, is very abundant in Sicily and Calabria. It produces a fruit externally resembling the lemon, but differing in its juice, which contains a delicate and aromatic sugar. From its rind the Italians prepare the well-known Essence of Bergamot, which has a most agreeable but very penetrating odour, somewhat similar to that of bergamot, and which is the base of the well-known Eau de Cologne, and chemical details appear in the *Comptes Rendus*.

Acajeue or Nut-oil.—M. Peckholt, M. de Paravey recommends for this purpose the *Iroqua* (Rucou acajeuba), a species of holly which grows abundantly in Brazil, Guadaloupe, Cayenne, &c. The oil is said to be that employed for this purpose in India and Thibet.

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Academy of Sciences, Paris, Sept. 3.—The Astronomer Royal announced

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER.

THERE are few days out of the three hundred and sixty-five that are looked forward to with greater avidity and delight than the 1st of this month, when those who have not had the good fortune to enjoy grouse-shooting on the moors of England and Scotland may commence operations in the stubble and turnips against the partridges. What sportsman is there that has not felt thoroughly elated at the thoughts that entered his mind on the 31st of August? With what interest has he visited the kennel to see that Nestor and Joe were ready to take the field, and that his trusty retriever Mentor had recovered from his lameness! With what care has he examined his percussion caps and his powder-flask, his steel charges, and loading-rod! With what satisfaction has he ordered his shooting apparel, and with what satisfaction has he ordered his servant to call him at daybreak, that he may have a tolerable full bag before the meridian sun oppresses himself and his canine companions with intense heat! Then, how delightful to lay by for an awakes on the morning of the 1st and finds the glass slightly risen, and the index pointing as if to "fair," and to hear the early morning shot appear, which is quickly partaken of; and how rapturous is the moment when his two staunch pointers stand mute and motionless and his retriever crouches at his feet! Sometimes, from a superstitious feeling, not to miss the first bird, it is with a slight degree of trepidation that he pulls the trigger; they follow's shot is generally true, and a brace of fine young partridges is his reward.

Yachting may be carried on during this month to a great perfection; and it is an excellent period for trawling or drawing the seine-net. To those Cowes and Ryde yachtsmen who are tired with the usual routine of a "run" to the eastward, or "beat" to the westward, we strongly recommend a day's trawling off Anglesea Ville, or a morning with the seine on the Hampshire coast, near Eaglehurst.

Some of the best toxophilite meetings take place in September, and there are few gatherings more interesting than those in which the archers saw fathers and sons, brothers and arrow has been particularly good this year, and it would seem as if the daughters of our isle were anxious to emulate the deeds of the sterner sex, for certain it is proven with the rifle has been unparalleled. We may here compare the volunteer movement of 1860 to that of 1801, when it will be seen the wonderful improvement has been made within the last half what a wonderful improvement has been made within the last half century. In referring to an old newspaper we find that upon the 12th of August, 1801, the anniversary of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday, the proprietors of Ranelagh gave a very elegant ball and supper to what for the different volunteer corps of London. At half-past six o'clock, the target being fixed, the gentlemen were mustered by the roll of a drum, and, according to the men were mustered by the roll of a drum, and, according to the lots drawn for tickets the firing commenced. Out of two hundred and forty-seven who entered their names only four could hit the target." The target, upon the occasion alluded to, was at distance of eighty yards. How surprised, then, would our ancestors have been if they could have witnessed the late practice at Wimbledon Common, when the weapons and the art of using them were as superior to those of bygone days as the brilliancy of gas is to the dim rays of oil—as the performances of the boys at the penny stage-coach, or the *Great Eastern*, which can nearly 3000 miles across the Atlantic in eleven days, is to the old Dublin and Holyhead packets, which were seven days or sixty miles occupied four and twenty hours! Upon some future occasion we shall refer to archery, ancient and modern, space preventing our entering at present more largely into the subject, except to say before our readers on account of this favourite diversion, as carried on at Hurlingham a hundred years ago. The annual toxophilite meeting at that school, which can boast of the names of a Byron and a Peel among its pupils, has, like Der Mortem at the Haymarket, the play of "Terence" at Westminster, been discontinued—innovations, that are far from pleasing to the old boys of Harrow, but it is useless to dwell upon the past glories of these seats of learning. Let us renew our subject. The announcement of the Harrow boys (which we copy from the statutes for the school) were originally confined to "driving a top, tossing a handball, running, and shooting," the latter amusement being in a manner insisted upon, as all parents were required to furnish their children with "bowstrings, sheaf arrows, and bracers to exercise shooting." The exercise of archery, as the above shows, was enjoined by the founder, John Lyon. The 4th of August was the original anniversary on which six, and in latter years four, boys shot annually for a silver arrow. The first Thursday in July was afterwards substituted, when the competitors were attired in Lincoln green spotted satin—the usual colours were white and green; they also wore green silk sashes and silken caps. He who first struck the centre of the target was proclaimed the victor and carried home the silver arrow, a triumphal procession of boys attending him. The entertainment of the day were concluded with a ball in the school-room, to which the neighbouring gentry were invited.

The last shot ever so contended for in July, 1771, and the one made for the ensuing year, but not used, remained in the possession of the Rev. B. H. Drury, of Harrow. The reasons which induced Dr. Heath, the Head Master, to abolish this ancient custom, are stated to have been the frequent exemptions from the regular business of the school which those who practised the future meeting for the prize claimed as a privilege not to be infringed upon; also an account of the band of profligate and disorderly persons who had sometimes brought into the village from its vicinity to London, and which tended to injure the discipline and morals of the school.

The bowls at present were formerly a very boyish sport, on the left of the London road, entering the village. They were backed by a high brick enclosure with wigwam trees at the slope of the eminence were cut rows of grassy seats gradually descending, worthy, according to Dr. Drury, of a Roman amphitheatre, but the labour of digging for brick earth has entirely altered the whole feature of the place; the knoll itself has disappeared, and the butts of Harrow, like the far-famed Hill of Howth, are now very considerably less—the once favourite spots of these rival schools. The cricket season of 1860 will rank with the most interesting one. In the commencement of the present day, when fast bowling is so much in the ascendancy that the players are obliged to be encased in leather and wickeboxes, instead of olden times, when the ball was slowly delivered. To illustrate the respective systems, we lay before our readers the result of two games which were played a twenty years ago, and which were played in Kent at Lord's. The newspapers of the day thus describe the former :—

"A single wicket match was played at Dartford Brent, on the 25th of July, 1791, and three following days: the Earl of Winchilsea with three gentlemen and seven players of England against Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., *the chaseur of Anglesea*, with three gentlemen and seven Hampshire players. England, first innings, 278; Mr. Assheton Smith's, professional, 200 and Colonel Lennox, father of the present Duke of Richmond, 42. The mighty Nimrod was not successful on this occasion, for we find two rounds (Y. to T. A. Smith, Esq. England won this match in a single innings by 68 runs. Richmond, 79 in the first and 128 in the second innings.

"Another match was played at Hornchurch, Essex, August 11, 1791, and the two following days, between the country of Essex and the gentlemen of the Marylebone Club, when the Essex players got 108, and Colonel Lennox 70. The Marylebone Club scored 348, winning by nine runs."

Of modern play we take from a long list a match between the first Eleven of England and the next Fourteen, in which the latter won by eight wickets, their score in the two innings amounting to 189, the highest individual score being 43. In another match, the Marylebone Club and Ground, against Sixteen Clubs, the former got in the first and 69 in the second innings; the latter 29 and 106, the highest number gained by one player being 27.

It is reported that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., is to sail for the United States early this month, charged with a mission to place before the Government of the United States the views of her Majesty's Government in reference to the navigation laws now in force across the Atlantic, and to open negotiation with our American cousins in reference to other matters affecting the international shipping regulations.

The *Western Star* (Ireland) inserts the following in its obituary :—"In the neighbourhood of Cong, after a few days' illness, Mr. Patrick Glynn, a person of a respectable farmer, Mr. James Glynn. He was only twenty-two years of age, and was 22 stone in weight, thus gaining 14lb. for every year of his age. His extraordinary height was 6 feet 4 inches. He was beautifully proportioned, and possessed enormous strength. He was humane and gentle in disposition."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CALIPH.—The important work by Dr. Forbes which was mentioned in our Number of the 4th ult. is now published, and may be procured of Messrs. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street. We shall, of course, take an early opportunity of noticing it as fully as our limited space will allow. In the mean time we can confidently recommend this work to the attention of all lovers of the game.

PAWN AND TWO.—Your problem is unsound, as Black can play 1. P to Q 4th, and if P—Mr. King, it appears by the papers, is now lecturing to the chess amateurs of Yorkshire. He was to have followed to Mr. John Williams, late captain of the Huddersfield Club, will no doubt reach him.

CHESS.—The following games played by correspondents between Cambridge and Ipswich have come to hand, and are now in process of examination.

CARDIFF v. BRISTOL.—Mr. Fiddes, of Cardiff, in reference to our observations on the present system by which the British Association matches are carried out, has sent us the twelve games already laboured under the impression that they were contesting against the Bristol Club. We have received a letter from Mr. Fiddes, in which he states that Mr. Bird, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Thompson, stood aloof from the contest, and there was no intention to imply that those on the Bristol side looked upon the match in the same light until they found that they were losing, as the games were played at the rooms of the Bristol Club, and were "between friend and Cardiff; as the system of reference inviting all who liked to take an interest in the games, and to make any suggestions inviting all who liked to take an interest in the games, and to make any suggestions inviting all who liked to take an interest in the games, and to make any suggestions

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOING back somewhat in the order of our narrative of the Prince's progress through the British North American colonies, we give a brief account of his visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, as a pendant to the accompanying Illustration—one of four obligingly sent to us by Mr. Delaney, C.E., of St. John's, and all of which we would gladly have inserted had they reached us at an earlier period. The Prince landed here, as has been stated in this Journal, on the 24th of July, amid great enthusiasm, and on the same day received deputations and addresses, and held a levée. On the following day his Royal Highness attended a regatta and State ball. High holiday was held at St. John's during the Prince's two-days' sojourn there, and business was for the time completely at a standstill. The scene of his departure on the 26th—the subject of our Engraving—is thus described by a Newfoundland Journal:—"All were again astir, and excitement was at full height—at an early hour on Thursday—at ten o'clock having been fixed on as the time of the Prince's embarkation. At nine the streets were crowded as thickly as on Thursday morning, and the ladies began to resume their places on the platform at the Government wharf. The morning was as fine as could have been desired, the number of ladies was perhaps greater than that on the morning of the landing, and their gay attire was in ample display. At ten o'clock the ringing of the Roman Catholic Cathedral bells told that his Royal Highness and suite were leaving Government House, and just at this time drew up at the Queen's wharf the carriages with the Bishops, Judges, Councillors, &c., and the public officers of all ranks, civil and military. The French officers arrived from the *Scœvola* and the guard of honour took their appointed place. When the Prince, with the Earl of St. Germans and his Excellency and Lady Bannerman, entered the carriage at Government House there was a spontaneous and magnificent expansion of the popular feeling for the Heir to the Throne. The horses were no sooner harnessed than a number of fine stalwart fellows came forward from amongst the crowd and insisted on taking the place of the horses and drawing the carriages themselves. His Royal Highness having graciously acceded, the horses were replaced by as many men as could possibly look on, after a smart scramble for by as many men as could possibly look on, after a smart scramble for the honour of places, and were thrown slowly past the Commissariat, the Royal Engineers having graciously acceded, the horses were replaced by the multitude, amid thunders of huzzas. It was a felicitous and demonstrative exhibition—that movement on the part of the people, and the sight it presented was full of beauty and significance. It spoke of loyalty the most devoted—but it told, too, of that deep personal regard which his Royal Highness had won from strangers by the attraction of his amiable manners and bearing. Arrived at the wharf gate, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Bannerman, wharf gate, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Bannerman, and as he stepped on the platform leading to the landing-steps, and as he advanced bowed gracefully to the ladies and gentlemen surrounding him. The Prince then cordially shook hands with the Governor and Lady Bannerman, and with several gentlemen who were near him, and with his party stepped into the boat under Royal salutes from the *Ariadne*, *Flying Fish*, and *Scœvola*. The noble ships then got under way for Halifax, and were soon afterwards but dimly discernible in the distance, and then lost to the admiring gaze which followed them."



THE EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE QUEEN'S WHARF, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

REGATTA AT PLYMOUTH.

THE annual Royal Western Yacht Club of England and the Port of Plymouth Regatta took place on Thursday, the 16th, and Friday, the 17th ult. Although the weather on the day previous was very disconcerting to all concerned, on Thursday morning it cleared up, and the picturesque Sound of Plymouth presented all the appearance of an unusual holiday. A strong W.S.W. wind was blowing, cold for the time of year, but most appropriate for the event. The matches came off with unusual rapidity, producing a corresponding amount of interest amongst the spectators. A Government lighter (*Devon*), fitted up for the convenience of the committee and decorated with flags, formed a conspicuous object in the centre, while several other vessels equally gay were stationed near. The course was from the *Devon*, past Scot's quay were stationed near. The course was from the *Devon*, past Scot's quay, round the Knap, Pentille Point, Droyston, and, after crossing the ground, the Knap, Pentille Point, Droyston, and, after crossing the Sound, run in from the Mew Stone past the end of the Breakwater. The first match was sailed for by vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, and carrying the Admiralty warrant, the prizes being £50, first; £10, second. Those entered were the *Audax*, 59 tons (J. H. Johnson, Esq.); the *Glance*, 86 tons (R. A. Duncan, Esq.); and the *Arrow*, 102 tons (T. Chamberlayne, Esq.). They started at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock (this is the moment selected for our illustration). The *Glance* lost her bobstay in the first round, and was compelled to give up. The *Arrow*, after having been three times round the course, came in at 57m. 14s. past 4, being the winner by a few seconds. The next race was for the Steam-ship Company's Plate of £25, open to vessels trading in the port. The *Souvenir*, 12 tons (W. Hills, Esq.), and the *Quiver*, 15 tons (D. Chamberlayn, Esq.), sailed, the former winning by 11m. The Ladies' Plate, given by the town, for pleasure-yachts under 10 tons, was sailed for by the *Enigma* (J. H. G. Pope, Esq.), *Ida* (R. Hockings, Esq.), *Tormentt* (G. Dyer, Esq.), *Frolic* (T. Y. Gurney, Esq.), *Viola* (W. Tihlston). The *Enigma* came in the winner at 4h. 9m. 30s., only 1m. 1s. before the *Ida*. The rest followed in close succession. After which a sailing match came off by watermen's boats, for prizes of £1 10s., £1, and 15s. Five boats started, and the first prize was won by the *Flying Dutchman*. This was followed by a race by her Majesty's ships pinnaces. Four boats started. Another pinnace race between boys of H.M.S. *Impregnable*, which was won by second-class boys. A race contested by Saltash women caused great amusement, and came off in capital style. Two races between four-oared gigs concluded the programme of the first day.

The second day, which was somewhat unequal, commenced with a match for trawlers, open to all England, old register tonnage, half a minute per ton, and no entrance fee. First prize £12; second, £8; third, £1. The *Daring* came in first, *Ventura* second, *Pride of Devon* third. A prize of £80, given by the R.W.Y. Club, open to schooners belonging to a Royal yacht club, and carrying the Admiralty's schooners belonging to a Royal yacht club, and carrying the Admiralty's warrant. The *Wildfire* 99 tons (T. Turner, Esq.), *Gwhenter*, 178 tons (T. Bloadwood, Esq.), and the *Camilla*, 144 tons (H. E. Decie), entered. The *Camilla* beat the *Wildfire* by twenty minutes, fifteen minutes being allowed to the latter on account of her inferior tonnage. The Town Plate, value £80, was sailed for by the *Arrow*, *Audax*, and *Glance*, and won by the latter. The *Arrow* was entered, *Audax* not sail. A cup, value ten guineas, presented by Mr. Bate, but did not sail. A cup, value ten guineas, presented by Mr. Bate, but did not sail. A cup, value ten guineas, presented by Mr. Bate, was won by Royal Hotel, for pleasure-yachts from ten to twenty tons, was won by Royal Hotel, for pleasure-yachts from ten to twenty tons, was sailed for by the *Ida*; four sailed. A match for £10 by pleasure-boats came off next: *Ida*; four sailed. A match for £10 by pleasure-boats came off next: six boats sailed. Seven watermen's boats started in the next match six boats sailed. Seven watermen's boats started in the next match for prizes of £1 10s., £1, 15s., and 10s. A four-oared gig match for for prizes of £1 10s., £1, 15s., and 10s. A four-oared gig match for the merchants of the port; a match for men-of-war pinnaces; also a the merchants of the port; a match for men-of-war pinnaces; also a match for £10, by four-oared gigs, open to all England; a match match for £10, by four-oared gigs, open to all England; a match between the Saltash women in skiffs; another race by four-oared gigs; between the Saltash women in skiffs; another race by four-oared gigs; and a punt race, concluded the regatta festivities, the whole of which and a punt race, concluded the regatta festivities, the whole of which were excellently arranged and well carried out.



PLYMOUTH REGATTA.—START OF YACHTS IN THE FIRST RACE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. OFFORD, PLYMOUTH.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1049.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

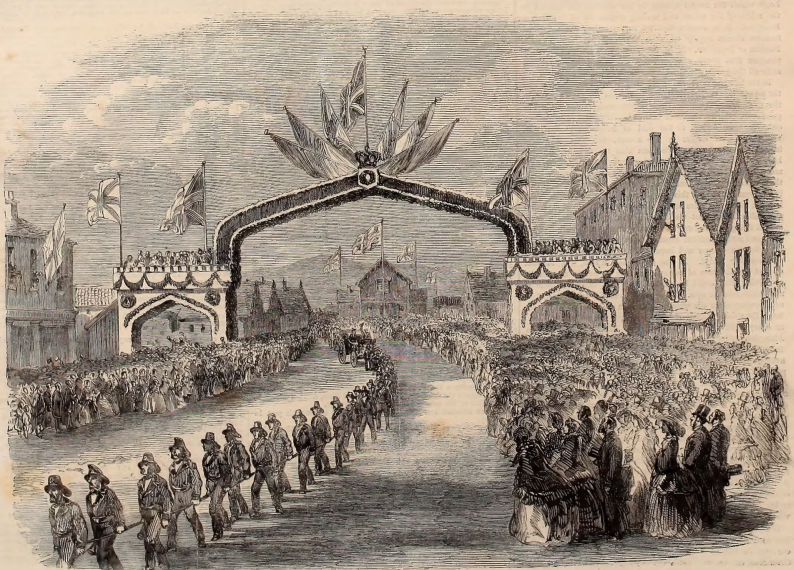
THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A WEEK ago it would have been a disheartening task to have entered on the consideration of the prospects of the harvest. Now we read in one of our contemporaries that the "accounts from nearly all parts of the country are of the most cheering nature, the fine weather which has been experienced in the metropolis having been pretty general. Farmers, therefore, are beginning to take heart, and in many districts are busily engaged in harvest operations." The main point, says another well-informed journal, to be strenuously pressed on farmers is, "not to be in a hurry. Except on the most forward soils, the wheat can stand well for some time; and, even when it is cut, the mistake of carrying it too soon is that most commonly made in a wet season." We may now venture to discuss this all-important subject, since we are enabled to start from that indispensable point of departure, fine weather.

In the first place, it may not be without interest to refer to some few statistical facts connected with previous years in this, a corn-importing country. Although the harvests were anything but deficient in the years 1858 and 1859, we imported in the former year of wheat and flour 5,343,469 quarters, and in the latter 4,951,871 quarters, which may be estimated at about a fifth of our annual consumption. In the first six months of the present year we imported about 3,000,000 of quarters of corn and flour. In the last two years we received c2,014,923 quarters of corn and 4,226,438 cwts. of flour from France, and 1,397,691 quarters of corn from Prussia, but no flour. Last year we had little corn from the United States, and in the early part of the present year our imports have been principally from Russia, Prussia, and Denmark. Looking to the state of the harvests in different countries, it would appear that our imports this year will be principally derived from America. As regards the crops in that country there is no doubt at all. The harvests both in the United States and Canada are superb. In the Northern and North-western States they are abundant to an unprecedented degree, and in Pennsylvania they are stated to be double that of many previous years. At the present moment the accounts of the crops in Russia and in Prussia are not accurate or precise, but rain is not unfavourable to the soil of those countries; and in the south of Russia, at least, the product is expected to be great. Our expectations from France must be more moderate. In the opinion of the Government of that country the result of the harvest is at least doubtful, or so decided a step as remitting the import duty on all kinds of breadstuffs for a year would not have been adopted. But, nevertheless, recent accounts state that there are highly favourable prospects of the crops in the south of



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N.B., THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES DURING HIS STAY IN THAT CITY.



THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRE COMPANIES DRAWING THE PRINCE OF WALES THROUGH CARLETON, A SUBURB OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 235.

France, and it is said that large orders from this country have been readily accepted. If this be so, there is less probability that France will be competing with us in the markets of Southern Russia and America than was supposed a short time since.

If all that we hear be true there is ample capital in the hands, we will not say of speculators but of dealers in corn, to enable them to purchase largely in every market; and it is tolerably certain that considerable purchases have been made to provide against any exigency that may arise, so far as consumers merely are concerned. Happily for this country, no restrictive or contrivous laws now interfere with the free and unshackled import of corn or any other article of food; and those things have taken their position among ordinary merchandise as the legitimate objects of barter or purchase. As regards the question of consumption, even if we should be compelled to import double or treble the quantity which was required last year, there is every reason to believe that the necessary supply is within our reach. It is true that large import implies a large demand on the money resources of the country, but of late years the purchase of corn has become so much a portion of our trading system that any unusual movement in that direction is not likely to cause any very heavy strain on the Money Market. If, too, our principal imports come from the United States, the mercantile relations between the two countries are of such a nature that additional imports of corn into this country almost necessarily imply increased exports of our manufactures to America, and by consequence so much less a drain upon the precious metals thence, however the case might be as regards other countries. On the whole, it may, we think, be stated that, so far as the food question is a question for the consumer, in the general and more extended sense of the term, there is but little ground for apprehension.

There is, however, another point of view in which the prospects of our commerce are to be looked at, and one which is merely worthy of, but demands, the most serious and anxious consideration. We are not among those, if there be any, who are ready to dissociate the agricultural interests of Great Britain from the interests of the manufacturing, trading, and the ordinary consuming classes, or to do so but for the expectations of a bad harvest with the same terrors as we did, when some preposterous theorists maintained that it was still possible in this country for every rood of land to maintain its man, few of us are either so blind or so selfish as not to recognise the importance, indeed the indispensability, of agricultural success as one of the main elements of our national prosperity. When the gloom and rain of the summer set us all thinking of the effects likely to be produced on the harvest, those who were engaged in other pursuits than those of tilling the earth did not feel almost the same personal interest in

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

In the Supplement issued with this Number will be found a letter from our Special Artist and Correspondent in Sicily. Here we give some particulars from various sources of the advance of Garibaldi in Southern Italy, which has been a repetition of his successful career in Sicily. His prestige carries everything before it, almost without bloodshed. Within a week of his landing on the south coast of Calabria the town and fort of Reggio fell into his hands after a slight resistance; the whole of the forts bordering the straits of Messina were surrendered without a struggle; two brigades under General Milandis and Brigadier capitulated, after having conducted and surrounded; and the latter officer had reached Monteleone to find there the large Neapolitan force, stationed there to contest his progress, retreating before him. The Royal army melts away at his approach—officers and men being alike disaffected. It is probable that on Garibaldi's arrival at Salerno he will find the story of Monteleone repeated, and that no effectual obstacle will impede his triumphant march upon the capital. The complete breaking up of the vast military force which King Bomba left at the last years of his life in organising, and the uselessness of his fleet to prevent the invasion of a mere handful of volunteers, is one of the most significant events of modern history.

It would seem as though Garibaldi had already surmounted the greatest difficulties of his new enterprise. The enemy have supplied him with all needful resources in the way of arms, ammunition, and money. Not only has he a master of both sides of the Straits, the volunteers from Northern Italy are swelling his army by thousands, without exception, advised his departure from Turin. The Cabinet are taking measures for defending the city, were the Government they should not succumb to Garibaldi. The National Guard garrison every part of the city except the palaces and forts, and declare that they will engage only to preserve public order. The Government, unable to reach the members of the national Parliament, which is now in session, have issued a proclamation calling upon them to assemble, as the Government is powerless to act. There appears to be no thought of preparing to resist Garibaldi; all anxiety was directed to avert a popular outbreak in favour of the city from the hostility of the mercenary and bazaarat.

Thus far the Neapolitan revolution has proceeded without external interference. The Sardinian Government has been unable to arrest the progress of Garibaldi, and were powerless to check the rise of an enterprise which has fed his volunteer force. But at length Count Cavour considers the time has arrived for direct intervention. It is said that Farini was despatched to Paris by the Sardinian Government to obtain a hint that Victor Emmanuel must either put himself at the head of the national movement or be swept away by its tide. The visit of Farini to Turin it was resolved that the berseglion on board the Sardinian ships at Naples should be landed in order to preserve order in the city, and 20,000 men under General La Marmora should be despatched without delay to the Neapolitan capital, and that if they could not beat off or in time destroy the Royal army, they should at least keep the Garibaldinians troops to pass through his dominions.

The position and sentiments of Garibaldi combine reasonable with policy. While there is yet an army of perhaps 20,000 men encamped on the road to Naples, he announces his intention of being in that city on the 8th inst. This startling undertaking is evidently the result of an invader confident of victory; it is rather the dectorous manœuvre of a retiring conqueror. But it is not the part of a man to abandon courage and self-reliance. The King has pledged his word to the foreign representatives and to the National Guard that there shall be no fighting in the city. He has accordingly sent away the troops, some to Salerno, some to Gaeta, in preparation either for battle or flight. Naples is, naturally, favourable to the landing of its new sovereign. Their sympathy with the cause of the invader must be not only unbridled, but it would, of course, be to their interest to do all to trust himself in their midst.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office :—

NAPLES, Sept. 1 (via Marseilles).—The Ministry tendered, and then withdrew, its resignation. The attempt to form a new Cabinet under the presidency of Prince Cariati has failed. The chiefs of the Liberal party have entered the Royal Palace and demanded from the King the dismissal of Generals d'Ischia and Lanza, and Admiral Marino. Some concessions have been made, it is said that should anarchy ensue a proclamation of Sardinian troops may be expected.

TURIN, Sept. 1.—The Chasseur of to-day published a thrilling telegram from Naples, dated 31st—Garibaldi has arrived at Monteleone. The Royal troops have fraternised with the insurgents, and the Royalist General Ghio has resigned his command, as the army of Calabria declares for Victor Emmanuel. The Ministers of the Neapolitan Government, the Royal troops who had been sent to reinforce the garrison of Monteleone have refused to attack Garibaldi. The same day was announced that the fleet in Syracuse is expected to arrive this evening (Sunday) in Turin.

NAPLES (dated August 31).—The province of Reggio de Lavoro has risen in insurrection. Bands of insurgents have united, and are marching upon Monteleone.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—The ammunition commission assembled this morning, and received communication of a letter from Garibaldi, in which he says the state of the country requires a definitive solution, he will arrive at Naples about the 8th, and will, at the same time, be at the head of the army and the dictatorship of Two Sicilies. The commission are making preparations for the reception of the liberator. The city will be illuminated on the evening. Two Sardinian vessels with troops arrived here on the morning of the 1st of September.

NAPLES, Sept. 4 (via Genoa).—An insurrection has broken out at Sala, where the Government of King Francis II. maintains his last remaining troops in Terminal zone, under the command of General Tarn, have disembarked at Sapri. Garibaldi has left Sala for Potenza. Lanza has resigned his office, being supported on the right wing by General Cosenz.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Epoca says it has learned that the King of Naples, refugee in Spain, in the event of his leaving his States. This offer has been accepted by Queen Isabella II.

TURIN, Sept. 6.—It is positively stated that there are at present not more than three hundred men of the regular troops in the service of the Government at Naples. It is supposed that this number of troops will suffice to maintain order at the time of the departure of the King.

We have now tidings from the English correspondents with Garibaldi brought down to August 26. The following is a detailed account of the capture of Reggio and its fort :—

The object was to get possession of the higher part of the town and of the hills. The attack upon Garibaldi himself was to be made from the land side direction, while Bixio operated against the centre, towards the bridge; and the enemies' right was to be assailed by Garibaldi's left. The Royal troops were resolved from the first not to fight very desperately, or whether they were discouraged by the circumstances, or not, they made but a poor stand even in the centre and on their right. On the left they attempted some resistance, as well they might, for here their position was strong, and opposite to their position until a sufficient reinforcement could be brought up to charge with the bayonet. At the first attempt Garibaldi's troops on the left and the column entered the town, causing before it the Neapolitans, who fled in the direction of the opposite end of the town, towards the bridge. Here they were entered by the main street to the Piazza of the Duomo, cutting off the flight of the Neapolitans who had come from the bridge. Arrived in the Piazza, the latter sent off towards the higher part of the town to the right, and when debouching from the narrow streets into the open space, they were paralysed by the fire which, they fell in with Garibaldi's column. The volunteers pressing on in front, and from the rear, the Neapolitans. The thought they were coming over. The Neapolitans, instead of coming together to make a desperate charge, broke and were taken prisoners by batches of twenty and thirty, while the rest dispersed and made their way towards San Giovanni. Here there was then time in less than two hours from the time the fire first began. The fort alone remained. The house had been utilising on both sides, and there had been some settlers, and perhaps with some personal interest, had the Neapolitan shamans, of which there were not less than seven, shown no sign of Valour. But they had evidently orders not to fire on any town. They merely sent a few shot and shell towards the road while the column was advancing, but immediately after the capture of the town had ceased firing. Which they now display no sign of further hostility, and the fort soon came to another point. Cosenz had evidently ready for a descent on the coast of Calabria from the Faro point at the first notice of the attack on Reggio. Twenty boats full of men were waiting for this movement in the lake, where they escaped the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer which had remained towards the entrance of the Straits, the others being engaged at Reggio. As soon as the first cannon-shots were heard from Reggio sixty of the boats started, and made a rush for the other side, when they were quickly followed by the thirty others. Both the steamer from Reggio and the Neapolitan steamer made a movement to attack, but all they could do was to send shot on to the beach and shatter the empty boats, while the troops they sometimes saw upon the bridges, the families, they had seen to think to think of their own safety, for the fiery batteries began to open. At the first shot the vessels which were towing the boats were cut away, and the boats, with the exception of three or four, were soon on the other side, and pointedly little on the other. Except a big shell which fell in the water, which burst after one of the boats without hitting any one, literally not a single Neapolitan shot ever reached the Calabrian shore. The Neapolitan steamers, after firing a few shots to that they could reach them, turned on fire some bullets on the opposite shore, and then put another distance of two miles. Such was the cannonading that they seem all safe.

While the capture of the last wave of Cosenz was going on at the Faro Garibaldi, having given the Neapolitans out of the town, took measures to blockade the fort on the land side. All the troops were withdrawn from the defence towards the sea, while cooperatively little attention is paid to the land side. These, with the exception of a few shots, fired at the troops as rounded by houses, and only that looking to the sea is free, while on the land where took cover from the fire. All the troops were assembled, by which some of the houses, one of these auxiliary troops began with a few shots, and anything every one of the fort. Some of the shots among those who suffered on this occasion was Garibaldi's son Menotti, who was wounded in the leg by a splinter of stone from a shell. The fort answered with grape and round shot until about eleven a.m., when the Neapolitans hoisted a white flag, and shot until about eleven a.m., when the Neapolitans hoisted a white flag, and the fort, completely composed of good rifle shots, the Neapolitans soon left their guns on the ramparts, and retired into the interior of the fort. Garibaldi, who was instantly reminded by a bullet in the breast, and soon after the white flag appeared on the fort of Reggio.

The terms of surrender were those which were given at Milazzo—the garrison to evacuate all the forts, and to lay down their arms. The terms were not favourable, but it must be recollected that the Neapolitans might soon ten favourable, but it must be recollected that the Neapolitans might soon ten favourable, but it must be recollected that the Neapolitans might soon ten

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE magazines for the current month will probably be in the nature of handbooks, and will spread over a wide travelling tract. The number of *Blackwood* will be noted for its article on Sir Robert Peel, founded on Sir Lawrence Peel's "Sketch of the Life and Character" of his eminent relative. On the whole, the estimate which the reviewer takes of Sir Robert as a statesman is fair, and the difficulties of his position are by no means underrated. His private character, too, is justly spoken of—not without appreciation, and yet with a due sense of some defects of temperament which at times interfered with Sir Robert's success as the manager of a party. The other principal articles are "The Romance of Agostini"—pleasant and readable; "King Arthur and his Round Table;" and an historical and legendary notice of "The Tower of London." The paper entitled "The Struggle at Mentana" is whether intended or not, a tribute to the genius of Garibaldi.——In *Fraser* a new tale, under the title of "Ida Conway," is commenced with spirit. Why a "Manchester Man" should write an article on "Psalms and Hymn Tunes for Congregational Worship" is not very apparent on the face of it; but, at the same time, no reasonable objection can be taken to a gentleman of that city indulging in a luxuriation of that sort, especially when the matter is so well treated, swaying occasionally from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," as it does, and bringing within its compass a mass of hymn and psalm literature. "A Story of 1848-9" is a narrative of events during the revolutionary struggle in Italy in those years, and is interesting from its minute and personal details. Alexander Bain contributes an article such as might be expected from him, headed "The Propensities according to Phrenology Examined." In the continuation of "Gryll Grange" Mr. Peacock shows no falling off in that quaint style so much, sprinkled with learning, earlier the reader so imperceptibly along a narrative which does not rely very much, if at all, on incident. Considering that a volume of "Miscellanies" by Mr. Kingsley are principally reprints from the pages of *Fraser* itself, a paper devoted to a review of the work is fair, and by no means overdone. Indeed, it may be said that Mr. Kingsley himself may read much of the dissertation with profit, as it warns as much as it praises. "A Conventation at Athens on Local Topics" contains a sketch of the state of Greece, and the influences under which that kingdom exists, which, compressively brief as it is, is full of suggestiveness. The writer of an article in a former number on England and London thirty or forty years ago, and who signs himself "A Man on the Shady Side of Fifty," gives us this month a paper on "France and Paris Thirty and Twenty Years Ago," which is quite as full of personal and local details, touches of habits and manners, modes of living, of feeling, and of opinion as the former paper above alluded to; it is the pleasantest of gossip, although the latter word is only used for want of a better and more expressive one.——The *Dublin University* takes occasion, in treating in one article of "Wanderings in the North-west of Ireland," to supplement it with another entitled "The Glencolumbkille Tradition Concerning Prince Charles Edward;" which being interpreted means a statement, more or less detailed, of a visit of the young Pretender to the parish of Glencolumbkille, in the county of Donegal, at the time when he was fleeing from the shores of Great Britain with a price set on his head. Amongst the internal evidence given of the actual presence of this scion of a Royal house is a statement of his having cured a scrofulous affection of that process which was known in those times as "touching for the King's evil." Mr. Fitzpatrick's memoir of Lady Morgan affords an opportunity for a paper on Sir Charles as well as on Lady, which is very well done, and in which length is judiciously apportioned to the interest of the subject. The "Italian Representatives" and "Paris Localities," the "Work-a-day World of France," the first of a series of papers on the "History of the Knights of Malta," together with a due infusion of fiction and verse, and a "Political Chronicle," make up a very good number of this serial.

For three or four days after the 24th of last month every third person whom you met in the street, in railways, in omnibuses, or in steamers, seemed to be assisting in a demonstration against the recent Act prohibiting the exhibition of Party Emblems, for in his hand he carried what appeared to be an orange-coloured symbol. A closer view, however, showed that it was the recently-published number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. It hardly needs, therefore, to say much, if anything, ten days afterwards of a periodical which is in everybody's hands. It may suffice to mention that in addition to the stock papers, as "Framley Parsonage," "Hogarth," the "Roundabout Papers," and so on, there is a very admirable article purporting to come from the pen of a clergyman, and entitled "Thieves and Thieving," which gives as full and in many senses a better and more philosophical view of an extraordinary phase of the social life of London than any the most experienced police official could have produced. The statements with regard to the physical appearance of thieves, born and bred in that fearful guild, are remarkable. The spirit which influences the writer in dealing with the subject, and an idea of the personal appearance of this class of criminals, may be gathered from the following extract:—"The poor helpless children who literally grow up into a criminal career, who have no means of knowing that they are wrong, and who cannot help themselves, have strong claims on the compassion of every lover of his species. Some of them are fine-looking fellows, with bright and piercing eyes, ample foreheads, finely-chiselled lips, clear and winning faces, symmetrical contour, and well-proportioned limbs. When I have seen them dressed in their best attire, looking so well that some of them would be an ornament to any drawing-room, so far as handsome appearance is concerned, my heart has ached to know that there was nothing but a criminal career in prospect for the merry, prattling, and beautiful boy." The article on "The Druses and the Maronites" is appropriate to the moment, and we are told that the Druses are said to have derived their name from Druzi, who was possibly a tailor, or a *druze*, as they are now called; many Eastern surnames finding their origin in the occupation or calling of the founder of the family. This personage lived in the eleventh century, and preached the divinity of Hakim, a Caliph, whose reign was long and monstrously iniquitous, but who is adored as a god by the Druses, and looked to as their future deliverer. Like the Jews, they are expecting a Messiah, who is to be this said Hakim the Second, and whose advent will be from China, through India, Beloochistan, Persia, and over Central Asia. They are also said to worship a calf, in remembrance both of the Egyptian god Apis, and of the golden calf worshipped by the Israelites; but they conceal the rites of their religion. This tribe, which was powerful in the last century, was decimated sixty years ago by the celebrated Emir Bechir, a great prince among the Maronites, but an unchristian man.

Macmillan contains no less than twelve articles, some of them erudite, some of a light and amusing character, and all marked by a carefulness that amounts to precision. The proverbial philosophy contained in the phrase that history is teaching by example is ably

"WHAT'S O'CLOCK?" WHAT'S O'CLOCK?"—DRAWN BY GODWIN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 230.

carried out in an article by Mr. T. E. Cliffe Leslie, entitled "The Future of European Festoil in History." The editor gives us a genial lucubration on "The Life and Poetry of Shelley." "Tom Brown at Oxford," is continued. The narrative of a "Commemoration," which deals with that somewhat hackneyed theme with spirit and piquancy, and the current chapters of the story, on the whole, have more of what is coarsely but expressively called "go" in them than some of their more recent predecessors. Mr. George Cupples, by whom we were not long ago astonished and puzzled in a work called "Hinchbridge Haunted," begins a legend in six chapters, headed "Kyte-Jock, and the Weird of Warton Walls," for the explanation of which we must refer our readers to the pages of the magazine itself, only saying that the current chapters are well written, and in a more subdued style than those of the author's fictions which we have hitherto come across. Mr. Henry Kingsley, who is known as a vigorous writer—as instanced in a novel of his published some little time since, the scene of which is laid principally in Australia—contributes a paper on "New Books of Sport and Natural History," being a gossip for September. Mr. Martineau writes on "Volunteering, Past and Present." There is a brief but amusing disquisition by an experienced chaperone, under the head of "Hints on Proposals;" an elaborate narrative of "The Eclipse Expedition to Spain," by Professor Pole, Fellow of the Astronomical Society; and Mr. W. A. Forster deals with "The Budget of 1860." On the whole, a very painstaking specimen of this excellent serial.

The *Eclectic* opens with a religio-doctrinal article under the title of "The Pauline Doctrine." A review nominally of "The Works of Hugh Miller" affords an opportunity of tracing the characteristics of his life and of his writings, and the task is performed with fitness and in a sympathetic tone. It is said that Hugh Miller's love of books and taste for reading were early awakened. His love of books, his passion for reading, was a school in which the progress of his education was rare and continuous, if not rapid. And not less was he an ardent student in the school of Nature. He had a keenly-observant eye for all natural objects. Everything curious and rare excited his interest and aroused his active powers. We must conceive of the boy Hugh Miller, as a true child of Nature, buoyant, healthful, and thoughtful—now at his books—now wandering in the woods, or among the rocks, caves, and shingle of the seashore—now a willing auditor of the shrewd sense and pregnant remarks of his maternal uncles, or of the more aged dispensers of traditionary lore. In such a manner did the youth progress to manhood, and carry on his education, in what he well terms "the best of all schools—the school open to all." In the first chapter of one of Miller's earliest works—the "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland"—he says that his "greatest early intellectual benefactors were the philosophic Lord Buchan and an ignorant old woman, who, of all the books ever written, was acquainted with only the Bible." This avowal furnishes a key to the character of his intellect, and gives an intimation of the two diverse, or at least seldom-united, mental tendencies—the literary and the scientific—which, however, were combined in his mind, and were yet to blend with a strong charm in his writings. It was to gratify the one tendency that he hung upon the lips of garrulous old age, and thereby gleaned no unimportant mental pabulum. The stories of the marvellous—these fragments of a once prevalent superstition—these pictures of character and passion blending with the supernatural, and invested with a touching pathos or wild poetry, had a singular charm for the incipient versifier and *littérateur*. Widely different is our young student's other mental benefactor. Sound sense is Lord Bacon's great characteristic. His philosophy, positive and realistic, is as foreign to marvels and mysteries as to unconformed speculation. "Of Lord Bacon," says Miller, "I never tired;" and that he drew as deeply from the practical wisdom of this great writer shows that Nature had as largely endowed him with the scientific as with the literary faculty. In the precision of the analytic as in the accuracy of the observing and descriptive powers which he afterwards exhibited we have the matured expression of that scientific bias or aptitude which, at this early period, revealed so marked an affinity for the positive teachings of the great inductive philosopher; while in the graphic delineation, poetic charm, and imaginative beauty which so much characterise his writings we have the full evidence of the literary taste or tendency ministered to by the lore of the ignorant old woman. In curious juxtaposition with a dissertation on "Modern Bible Pictures" we have, under the designation of "A Classical and Philosophical Novel," an expurgated version of "The Metamorphoses of Apuleius." The article on "Mount Lebanon and its Recent Scenes" is timely and informing; and every, from another point of view, is "A Run through Killarney," now that the sun has condescended to shine upon the travelling month of September. There is more besides, and of good quality.—*Bentley's Miscellany* is, as usual, opened by "The Outremancha Correspondence," which is a pleasant and slightly satirical chronicle of the events of each past month; and may be the production of a Frenchman, although the internal evidence is rather the other way. The account given of the Court and some of the social doings of Louis XIV. in the article which is entitled "Madame de Montespan," and which is a continuation of the history of the favourites of the

"Grand Monarque"—La Vallière having been disposed of in a previous number—is amusing enough. Some of the anecdotes are characteristic and suggestive. For instance, when Madame de Montespan became the object of the King's attentions she did feel some uneasiness as to "What are we to do, Nanon?" she said, one day, to her attendant; "let us go to our château." The husband either did not, or did not wish, to understand. A few days afterwards she intimated, M. Montespan says, with a blush, that it was still time to go. 'Explain yourself, Madame,' said the Marquis. 'Why, do you not know that you have that which the King is about to give is in my honour?' 'Well,' replied the husband, 'are you not handsome enough to deserve to be feasted?' 'But, if I must explain myself, the King is in love with me.' 'Well, a King's love is not an insult. You know your duty.' 'Yes, I know my duty, but I am afraid.' And thus ended that strange confidential colloquy." The following's good in its way. Madame de Fontanges—another of the ministering (fallen) angels of Louis le Grand—after her dismissal was, whether, as was said, poisoned or broken-hearted, struck down by the fatal blow:—"All she asked was that the King would see her before she died. He did what he never did for La Vallière: he acquiesced. She was dressed for the occasion, although not expected to live from hour to hour. An arm-chair was prepared for Louis XIV. 'A little nearer,' she said, attempting to smile. 'I was waiting for you, to go. You are come, I forget all my sorrow.' The King could not speak, he was terrified with the change in her face. Madame de Fontanges stretched forth her hand, he carried it to his lips, and the tears rolled for once down the Monarch's face. 'Ah!' she said, 'I die happy, since with my last looks I saw the King weep.' These were the last words she uttered: sinking back, she gave up her soul to her Creator in the garb of pomp and vanity. The King, after having kissed the white forehead of his victim—she was only twenty years of age—returned, we are told, to his palace a wiser and a better man. The only proof given, however, is that he left off champagne and took to bordeaux, 'le vin des gentes timides et des estomacs inquiets.'"

The *National Magazine*, amidst a number of articles, varied and amusing, has Mr. Milner Gibson for its usual Parliamentary sketch by Mr. Ritchie. The President of the Board of Trade is peculiarly well



THE ELECTRIC TARGET INVENTED BY LIEUT. CHEVALIER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 231.

hit off; as, for instance:—" When he sat with the Manchester party, by the side of Cobden and Bright, he looked little like a Manchester man himself. There was about him far more of the air of the country gentleman and scholar; and you would imagine that he had got there merely for a chat, as his light, gay air by no means harmonised with the serious appearance of his colleagues. Mr. Gibson always looks good-tempered and pleasant, and has been, and is now, rather a handsome-looking man; and, not being blessed with large whiskers, has still rather a young and fresh appearance; but, since he has became President of the Board of Trade and one of the Cabinet, he certainly has not improved in appearance. On the night when Lord Palmerston moved his celebrated resolutions I thought Mr. Gibson looked peculiarly uncomfortable and disappointed. No doubt Mr. Gibson went into the Ministry to repeal the paper duties. A reactionary House of Commons, and an innovating House of Lords, however, decided otherwise at the eleventh hour. With brown, curly hair, light complexion, well-shaped features, and blue eyes, Mr. Gibson was as fine a specimen of the Conservative colt as you would wish to see, with the frank and winning manner of the English gentry of the better class. Nothing seemed to put him out; and even the country gentlemen—who regarded him with aversion—who considered him as a traitor to their cause—who remembered how he had been born and bred in their camp, and had now gone over to the enemy—could not find it in their hearts to be very angry with a man who, after all, had been one of themselves. Mr. Gibson's manner is conciliatory. He belongs to the extreme party, without seeming to be extreme. His voice is pleasant; it is not harsh, like Cobden's; or passionate, like Bright's. If you differ with him, you don't feel inclined to quarrel with him. Some men in the House are very apt to excite antagonism by the very sound of their voice. Mr. Bright is an instance, Mr. Newdegate is another; Roebuck makes you feel wasp-ish immediately he is on his legs. It is a pity Mr. Gibson does not speak oftener. Certainly, office has a great tendency to make men dumb." Again, we are told, and truly, that Mr. Gibson generally contrives—at least he did before he was in office—to hit the feeling of the House in his speeches:—"He does not seem particularly in earnest, or particularly extreme. He is not savagely severe, or sublimely eloquent. You do not feel that he is trying to make a great speech, and to be quoted as a second Fox or Burke. Even when he acts the part of the tribune of the people he has the air of a gentleman, and there is good-nature in his voice and a merry twinkle in his eye. As long as democracy rejoices in such a representative, patricians need not shrink from it, or old ladies dream of Mirabeau and Robespierre. No noble Lord need fear the working classes under the leadership of Mr. Gibson. He, by birth, is a gentleman; was brought up at Cambridge; is the owner of a large landed estate; and, if he listens to the manufacturers, and is on good terms with the bugbear of political dissent, and occasionally appears on the platform at St. Martin's Hall, and casts in his lot with Cobden and Bright, it must be remembered that he at least has, even in the eyes of Spooner and Newdegate, a stake in the country, and is of the class who are supposed to be alone qualified for statesmanship and office, and political rank.——The *Englishwoman's Journal*, in addition to its other charac-



THE BLACK ROCK, OFF THE COAST OF MAYO.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 232.



RAGGED SCHOOLS FESTIVAL AT MUSWELL-HILL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 232.

teristic merits, that this month, the peculiar distinction of being, for the first time, printed by *female compositors*, at the Victoria Press, Great Coram-street.—The monthly number of the *Welcome Guest* is varied and lively.—The *Art-Journal* is abreast of its reputation, and that is saying a great deal. The steel engravings are executed with that perfection which is always to be found in this admirable serial. The first is by Graves, A.R.A., from Copley's picture, in the Royal Collection, of "The Royal Princesses—Daughters of George III." Mr. Cousens has dealt very skilfully with what must have been a troublesome subject—namely, Turner's singular picture, in the National Gallery, entitled "Peace—Burial of Wilkie." Mr. Cousens' engraving, however, is before called "Preparing for the Bath" is exquisitely delicate, without any diminution of force and distinctness. The woodcuts in this number of the journal seem to be unusually numerous.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 9—14th Sunday after Trinity. William the Conqueror MONDAY, 10—Salmon Fishing ends. [died, 1087.
TUESDAY, 11.—Siege of Delhi commenced, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Siege of Vienna, 1683.
THURSDAY, 13.—The *Austria* lost, 1858.
FRIDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. The Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
SATURDAY, 15.—Hunkisson killed, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3 0 3 30	3 45 4 15	4 30 5 0	5 15 5 45	6 0 6 30	6 45 7 15	7 30 8 0

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and during the Week (positively the last week of THE OVERLAND ROUTE, and of Mr and Mrs. Charles Kean's Engagement), at Seven, a Comedy, entitled, After Supper; or, WAITING FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL. Preceded by (for the last time) THE OVERLAND ROUTE, A GAME OF SPECULATION. On Thursday and Friday, after THE OVERLAND ROUTE, a New Farce. On Saturday, for the last night of THE OVERLAND ROUTE. On Monday, Sept. 17, Miss Amy Sedgwick.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the Week (last time), THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Pitcher. Hillarius; Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Swanborough. MR. WOLD AS AN AUTHOR—MR. ROBERTSON AS AN ARTIST—AND MUCH LAR DOING. Concludes with THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPITHEATRE.—Monday, September 10th, and during the Week to commence with Lord Byron's Spectacle of BLACK EYED SUSAN, or, All in the Downs. Mr. Paul Herring, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Jeffreys Lewis and Mdlle Rosina. Concludes with

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—Two Performances, on a large scale, of the CREATION and MESSIAH will take place on the Grand Orchestra on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 12th and 13th of September. The Band will comprise the principal performers of the Norwich and Worcester Festivals, the band of the Crystal Palace Company, and numerous members of the fashionable amateur orchestras. The Chorus will comprise members of most of the choral societies in London, including the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Amateur Society, the Vocalists, the Choral Society, Messrs. Hullah's Classes, Mr. Land's Classes, Mr. Martin, Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets of Admission, Half-a-Crown each; Reserved Seats, Five shillings each; and at the Handel Festival, Half-a-Crown each for each day, or a set of Admission and Reserved-Seat Tickets for the two days, 7s. 6d.; may be had at the Crystal Palace, at the Exhibition of the Japanese of the same name in Oxford-street, and forward Reserved Seats by post-office.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—G. W. MARTIN'S PRIZE GLEES and NATIONAL PART-SONGS.—A GRAND PERFORMANCE by a Choir of TWO THOUSAND VOICES will take place in the Great Transept, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860, commencing at Three o'Clock. The programme will include the following new and original Part-Songs:—"Our Song Shall Be of Spring," "Summer Sunset," "Defence, not Defiance," "The Army and Navy." The Bells, The Volunteers, and The Old Church Glee Singers. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. The Band will be the largest force of performers ever heard in the country, and will include Mr. Martin, Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra, may be had at the Crystal Palace, at Exeter Hall, and the usual agents.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S 5000 MILES in CANADA and the STATES, with his Voyage and Visit to Ireland with the Royal Party, and from the Prince of Wales), including the Falls of Niagara, River St. Lawrence, Thousand Islands, Rapids, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Kenora's Hall, Piccadilly. Daily, 10 to 5. Adm. 1s., Gallery 2s. Stalls at Town and Night o'Clock.

THE SISTERS SOPHIE and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and original Entertainment, entitled STRIVE MEDLEY, at Hall, St. Marylebone, on Monday Evening next, Sept. 10; at Bishop Stortford, on Tuesday, 11; Gravesend, 12; Musical Director, Mr. W. Cartwright.

CORREGGIO'S ECCE HOMO.—The long-sought Replica of the original Picture in the National Gallery, which has excited such deep interest in the finest painting in this country, is ON VIEW at GARDNER'S GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall. Admission from Nine till Seven.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with easy terms of purchase, elegant design, and various woods, 42-octave, is superior to any English or French piano in the price. Twenty-five guinea Model in the trade at this. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.—37, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOS.—Public attention is called to a large assortment of the best Pianofortes in England, at Moderate Prices, Cottage, Semi-Cottage, and Pianette, 84 octaves, with all the latest improvements, some a little used, from 19 to 35 guineas. Every instrument, on easy terms, at 37, King William-street, London-bridge. Pianofortes for Hire. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.

TOLKIEN'S IRON PIANOFORTE.—This Piano, with the double repeating action, brass boring, trichord, check, and all the latest improvements made in the Model Cottage Pianoforte, is the only Pianoforte manufactured capable of resisting the heats and damps of these climates. Model Cottage Pianoforte, 84 octaves, including 25 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.—37, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Lessons or carriage attendance by Professor Smart from the Mill Yard daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their convenience. Gentlemen's Sons and Wards carefully trained. Professor Smart continues to Reside on the Premises. Separate rooms for Ladies. Testimonials and Prospectus forwarded Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

FURNITURE,
WHERE TO BUY, WHAT TO BUY, HOW TO BUY.
T. and S. BRYCE, 31 to 35, City-road.
Goods carriage paid to all parts of the kingdom.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE containing over 250 Designs of Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, Stoves, Fenders, &c., all of which are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible cash prices, by SMITH and CHANCE, 324, 325, 326, Upper Thames-street, Blackfriars-bridge, London, E.C. Only address and number, 324, Upper Thames-street. Orders of 40s. and upwards to be SOLD for 32 guineas, recently sent 89 guineas; dining-room dito, in Spanish mahogany, 50 guineas; ditto, in rosewood, 60 guineas; drawing-room dito, in rosewood, 100 guineas; ditto, in walnut-wood, 120 guineas; bedroom dito, in walnut-wood and marble-top washstands, 10 guineas each suite. The whole of the above are decided bargains.

OLD OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, in rich velvet, comprising a capital sofa and solid chairs, pair of easy chairs, Dutch bureau cabinet filled with left; pier-glass back, nobly set of telescope dining tables, dinner-waggon, &c. The whole of the above, in the finest condition, for SALE, at a moderate price. Also a Suite of Drawing-room Furniture, in Spanish mahogany and rosewood, for SALE, at Stoke-green, Bognoria.—N.B. Also a noble oak Wrought Bookcase, with four doors to match. Apply as above.

TEA.—MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY are the only Co-operative Stores willing to supply Families direct with Tea at Wholesale Prices. Best Souchong, guaranteed, 3s. 8d. per lb. Best Dryden Caffee, 1s. 4d.; best Mocha-java, 1s. 6d.; recommended. Best Real India, 1s. 6d., highly recommended.—Moore Brothers and Company, 30, London-bridge, City.

BAKER'S TEA THE BEST EXTANT.—Rich Pekoe Souchong, 3s. 8d. per lb. A five-pound Canister for One Guinea, carriage-free, to any part of England. Price-lists gratis and post-free.—Barkley and Son, Tea Merchants, 103, Tottenham-court-road, W.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and CO.'S Price is now 20s. per ton, Best Wallsend, screened coals, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet Wharf, Belvedere, Blackfriars, &c.; Essex Wharf, Finsbury, E.W.; and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham, S.E.

CARTER'S 40s. COLLECTION of BULBS for FORCING, All First-rated and Picked Roots.
2 Named Roman Hyacinths, in twelve sorts | 1 dozen Tulips, Due Van Thol, scarlet
2 dozen Polyanthus Narcissus, in nine sorts | 1 dozen Gloire, white, rose
2 dozen Single Hyacinths, in twelve sorts | 1 dozen Gloire, yellow, rose
1 dozen Double Hyacinths, in twelve sorts | 1 dozen Duke of York, scarlet and yellow
1 dozen Tulips, Due Van Thol, scarlet and yellow | 1 dozen Late, Bee Flower
1 dozen Late, Rose Flower
Half the above Collection, 20s.
JAMES CARTER and CO., Seedsmen, 237 and 238, High Holborn, W.C.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND MIDLAND RAILWAYS.—EXCURSION RACES.—FIRST and SECOND CLASS ordinary DAY TICKETS issued at the EUSTON-SQUARE STATION to DONCASTER, for Tuesday's Race, place as Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, will be available to RETURN by all Trains from that place any day up to and including SATURDAY, September 15.
By Order.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, at Putney. The only hospital in the kingdom for the permanent care of incurable patients without limit. Governor—Sir Benjamin Guinness, Bart. Patients are admitted by presentation. Information may be obtained on application to the Sub-Secretary, Mr. FREDERIC ANDREW, at the Hospital, Putney, or at the office, 48, Cornhill, E.C.
10, Poultry, August 28, 1860.

SEALS.—ENGRAVED, TWO SHILLINGS EACH, Plain and Coloured. THE OFFICIAL SEAL of a splendid DESIGNATION, of large compass (4 inches round), presenting the Arms, Crest, Motto, and Supporters. Apply to T. E. Gray and Co., Seven Dials, 2, Monmouth-court, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

MANILLA-HOUSE SCHOOL, Peckham Rye, Surrey, conducted by the Misses JOHN BOUSFIELD, assisted by resident governesses and a Professor, with other improvements, added. Competent masters are engaged for the accomplishments.

IDIOTCY or INSANITY.—To Noblemen, &c.—A married Medical Gentleman residing in the country, and about retiring from the duties of a large Asylum, wishes to undertake the charge of a family or gentleman mentally afflicted. A superior home, with every possible comfort and attention, will be afforded, and the duty will be performed with the greatest kindness and care. Address, A. B., care of Mr. Rivington, Bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER—MEDICAL MAN residing in Jersey is able to provide a COMFORTABLE HOME for an INVALID GENTLEMAN. Good entrance given in London. Address, A. P. care of Mr. Jones, Jersey.

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER—MEDICAL MAN residing in Jersey is able to provide a COMFORTABLE HOME for an INVALID GENTLEMAN. Good entrance given in London. Address, A. P. care of Mr. Jones, Jersey.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, Pembroke, the COTTAGE of a Gentleman, containing: dining and drawing-room, with folding doors, and two conservatories opening to the lawn; study, fully situated in its own gardens, with greenhouse, close to the water, with a fine view on the Thames; six bed-rooms, dressing-room, and two servants' rooms. Rent moderate for a small family. Terms: Three guineas per week for the months. The gardens and greenhouse will be kept in good condition. Address, A.B., care of Mr. Wm. Taylor, 14, Adelaide-street, E.C.

DONCASTER RACES.—During the Races an unusually large number of Visitors will be in Doncaster, and as the RACES, of all the Meetings, are fixed on Sale at MESSRS. SMITH and SONS Bookstall at the Doncaster Railway Station.—N.B. The prices will be as usual, and not raised as at the Bookstalls at Newcastle and York.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—C. B. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the Royal Academy, have just completed a new and very PERFECT TELESCOPE, which they call the CRYSTAL GLASSES, weighing only four ounces each, containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed with achromatic glass to a new definition; power of 30 miles, and will show the Moon. They serve every purpose as the Raccatore and at the Opera House. Country sensory and Marine Glasses, Race Glasses, Opera Glasses, Prismatic Field Glasses, Reading and Writing Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Compasses, and Night Glasses. The terms for them are powerful and brilliant telescopes for both eyes. The Opera Glasses are made with sliding rack centre-pieces, and are the only glasses which can be extra interocular purposes, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the Moon's mountains. Their Field Glasses are unrivalled for distinctness and brilliancy of vision, and are the only glasses which will show objects distinctly in the dark. Their Reading and Writing Glasses are of the most powerful description, and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme Deafness, by which the most delicate whisper is distinctly heard, is forwarded by Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensations from other instruments to be found is entirely obviated. Testimonials from all persons, and evidence from to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other sort of hearing instrument.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 20, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly W

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at any age to read with ease, and to see clearly at all distances, without the aid of spectacles.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 20, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., have invented a new principle of vision, derived from the invention is that vision depends upon the rapidity with which the rays of light from Combined pencils are brought to focus at the most minute corruption; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power and at a much greater distance than ordinary, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—20, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and to the Admiralty, 34, Strand, and 61, Royal Exchange—No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit attention to their Stock of Silver Goods, which, for Variety of Pattern, Novelty of Design, and Moderate Charges, they feel confident cannot be surpassed in the West End Chests. The Silver-plate Department is in the Gallery of the Building, and consists of every description of Table Plate, Dessert Services, Tea Services, Candelabra, Epergnes to display a large and beautiful stock of Argentine Plate, the manufacture of which they have recently much improved, and which they can confidently recommend. Electro-Silvering and Gilding by the Patent Process. Sarl and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application. Purchases and Prices may be had on application.
SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library: in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Family Arms, Crest, and Motto, in Heraldic Colours, on Vellum, for Framing, for Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, from the Records in the British Museum, Heralds' College, &c., &c. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. "The Origin of Family Names," by C. CULLETON, Librarian to the Royal Institution, and the Manchester Institute, 35, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C. Arms, Crests, &c., Engraved in the Best Style.—Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s.; on Steel Die, 5s.; Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Arms, Crest, and Motto, 10s. 6d. Arms Painted and Quartered. Sketch and Estimate for Engraving Dies, &c. Instructions for the Appointment to the Queen, 35, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18-carat, Hall-marked), engraved with Crest, 2 guineas; Arms, 5 guineas. Sketch and Estimate for Arms and Crest sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER, with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSING PRESS, 15s.; Arms, Crest, and Name and Address, 21s. Instructions for Stamp to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; Name and Crest, 5s.; Coloured Sketch, 5s. 6d., or stamps. Pedigrees of Families, 5l.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office for authority in England, which for many years has furnished Arms, Crests, &c., to the Nobility and Gentry, has REMOVED from 329, High Holborn to 44, Great Queen-street.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others, are such that bachelors are represented married, the married widows, and the widows widowers. The proper Arms selected, for their own protection, to consult her Majesty's Heralds, or the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who have the Records and Books for reference.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 32, Ludgate-street, for the sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Large MUSICAL BOXES, playing from Eight to Twelve Tunes, price 5 guineas to 50 guineas. Snuff-boxes, same tune, 1s. 6d. to 5s. Every description of Musical Box from and Prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and M'CULLOCH, as above.

SUPERB GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, at £5 5s.; Handsome Dining-room Clocks, 3 guineas.—WALES and M'CULLOCH, 56, Cheapside, and 32, Ludgate-street, E.C.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
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As the only effectual remedy for all forms of SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, WASTING AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the constant testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, have established the fact that DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is a pure and genuine Oil, and that it is the most efficacious form in which it can be obtained.

Its wholesome, speedy effects, safety, and economy entirely recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. NO OTHER OIL CAN POSSIBLY PRODUCE THE SAME BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled, and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by all Chemists of Repute.

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MRS. EASTMAN continues to receive Naval Cadets into her House, under the immediate superintendence of the Head Master, Mr. Spackman, and the other masters, so many years with the late Mr. Thomas Eastman, R.N.
In addition to the usual Instruction for Naval Examination, Pupils receive a Classical and General Education, and are fitted for the Universities and Civil Appointments.
Six Gentlemen have passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets, and more than 200 as Marine Cadets.
Applications to be addressed to Mr. Spackman, the Head Master. Prospectuses and other information may be obtained at Messrs. Smith's Library, 307, Regent-street, W.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Manual of Elocution on Paper and Practice. By Thomas Sheridan. Longman and Co.
Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili. By E. Squier. Trübner.
Lectures on the Science of Language and Explicit. By Prof. Max Müller, M.A. Trübner.
Elements of Cellanics. By A. Wynter Blyth. Trübner.
Practical Examples of the English and Foreign Funds, Debts, and Exchanges, all Nations; Banks, Railways, Mines, and the principal Joint-Stock Companies. By Frederick Martin. By F. S. Simmonds. Wilson.
Lectures on Physiology, Chemistry, and Botany. By Dr. Lindley. Revised by Dr. G. Owen. Trübner and Co.
Lectures on Surgery. Two volumes. By a Chaplain in H.M. Indian Service. Trübner.
Guide to Moffat, A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Guide to the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. By Edward Mackenzie E. Walford.
Guide to the Mountains, Lakes, and Scenery of Wales. By Edward Mackenzie E. Walford.
Handbook for South Wales, &c. Murray.
Handbook to Paris, Versailles, the Environs, Fontainebleau, Chartres, Rheims, and Dijon. Murray.
Illustrations. By the Rev. J. M. Wilson. Rivingtons.
History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph. By Edward Highton. Virtue Brothers and Co.
How We Saw Belgium, the Rhine, the Moselle, and Paris. By Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Newton. Shephard and Co.
Lyrics of Life. By Alexander Smith. Poems. By Catherine F. S. Macready. Chapman and Hall.
Literary Remembrances and Gleanings. By R. W. Procter. Simpkin and Marshall.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Nelsoniad. An Epic-tion Semi-book. Simpkin and Marshall.
Lectures on Surgery. By a Chaplain in the Indian Service. Trübner and Co.
Guide to the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. By Edward Mackenzie E. Walford.
Guide to the Mountains, Lakes, and Scenery of Wales. By Edward Mackenzie E. Walford.
Handbook for South Wales, &c. Murray.
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THE REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY PARK will be fully Illustrated in the ensuing Number of this Journal.

A Two-page MAP OF CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and NOVA SCOTIA, will also be issued with our Number for next week.

Numerous interesting Sketches in connection with the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT to BRITISH NORTH AMERICA have been received from our Special Artists, and will be engraved in the forthcoming Numbers of this Journal.

A Four-page MAP OF ITALY and SWITZERLAND, printed in Colours, will be published, Gratis, with this Journal on Saturday, September 22.

A Large PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS in HYDE PARK, in their RESPECTIVE COSTUMES, will shortly appear in this Journal.

A carefully-finished VIEW OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, from THE TOP OF THE FALLS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE, also PRINTED IN COLOURS, will be given at the same time.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

PEOPLE who are overfond of excitement are expressing themselves almost disgusted with the tameness of Garibaldi's march on Naples. Lady Gay Spanker's pathetic lament over "no rows!" is echoed by those who talked largely of some hard fighting and a desperate stand at last. The Dictator's progress has been practically uninterrupted at any rate he has hitherto encountered no really serious opposition. What wonder! Of the Royalist troops sent against him numbers have declared for him, others have surrendered on terms—which means much the same thing—and the rest have hitherto declined to the tune of "Ha scadna fight for Charlie" sung the wrong way. Garibaldi is advancing, therefore, through a country devoid of enemies and overflowing with friends whose enthusiasm knows no bounds. He writes to his friends in the same quiet-masterful style in which one announces an intended visit to a country friend—I shall be with you about the 8th. But for Naples! all is confusion, anarchy, insurrection—according to some; the better reading probably is that the Neapolitans are merely anticipating the end by a day or two. Nothing seems to have happened which is not entirely natural under the circumstances, and the only wonder is that there has not been more disturbance, and that in a direction exceedingly distasteful to all true believers in the sacredness of the Royal person, no matter what that person's crimes. For the present King Bomba is utterly unpowered, by nature, tradition, or education, to grapple with such a crisis—his conduct forcibly reminds us of one of our police reports which appeared the other day. Some notorious offender, convicted for the twentieth time of a petty crime, created, we were told, a scene in court by strenuous vehement protestations of innocence, by frightful menaces, and frantic appeals to the bystanders for help, and when, at last, the officers approached to remove him, clung to the dock with such pertinacious force that he was with great difficulty detached from it. We have our doubts, however, whether, in spite of the most energetic struggles, the parallel would hold so far as the forcible removal is concerned. Meanwhile, we repeat our last week's question—What next? Prince Murat evinces a desire to have something to say to that question, and receives a rap over the knuckles for doing so. There have been confident rumours of the departure of a considerable Sardinian force, and it is to be observed that Garibaldi still styles himself Dictator *for* Victor Emmanuel.

Artists are fond of breaking the monotony of too flat and uniform a surface of colour by the introduction of a touch or two of some sufficiently opposite colour; and, if the tint objected to be a brilliant one, of course the touches by which it is broken

must be of a more or less dirty tint. A certain M. Duhamel, of the City Council in Montreal, appears to have considered himself an artist or connoisseur of sufficiently enlightened taste to disapprove of the universal brilliancy of colour which has pervaded the Prince's reception in Canada, as well as in our other North American colonies, and to have conceived the idea of introducing some dirt-spots of his own invention, in order to vary the monotony. He did not in a speech too contemptible to be worth quoting further than to say he was incontinently brought on his knees, and made to eat the leek of his own impertinence, his own fellow-citizens playing the part of Fluellen to his Pistol. It scarcely needed Sir Cusack Roney's apologetic letter to enlighten us on such a point. The Canadians, we are not slow in apprehending the truth of the maxim, "Commerce is the cement of peace;" and in looking upon the Prince's inauguration of the stupendous bridge which will open up the resources of their wonderful country, from the furthest West down to the shores of the Atlantic, with far greater interest than all sorts of magnilloquent references to worn-out bygones, in no way available as capital of any sort.

What intelligent Americans south of the St. Lawrence think of the visit of the young Prince may be in some measure be gathered from some exceedingly remarkable comments of the New York press. Standing aloof altogether from European nations as the United States' men do—sedulously and painfully aloof, as their reply about the slave-trade proposal shows—they view all that goes on among us just as a bystander at a game of cricket do, and are better able, of course, to criticise and debate than the players themselves. The conclusion arrived at by the articles alluded to, though obscurely hinted at already by a small portion of our own press, comes, nevertheless, with all the freshness of originality from the lips of those on the spot. In the present seething state of Europe we see the verge of a tremendous conflict in which all the despotic Powers of Europe will be united against England—the principle of tyranny against that of constitutionalism—and recognising in the English Government, as they one in which they can discern any adequate recognition of the natural and inalienable rights of man; and in the Prince of Wales, as heir to the British throne, an exponent of this principle of free government, a confident prospect is held out that in the impending struggle England will find a very eager ally in the young Republic of the West. This is a somewhat novel view of the matter. If, according to their own notion, the British can whip the world, and the Americans the British, what are the two combined destined to effect?

The Prince's progress" which has occupied attention during the week is that of the French Emperor and Empress, who have been visiting that last little parchase of theirs, the Naboth's vineyard, which now forms the south-east corner of France. All, of course, has been joy, if not enthusiasm; the usual number of dreary speeches have been responded to by the usual amount of munificent almsgiving; and the pretty Empress, gliding about the little lake at Annecy in her smart barge amidst the glow of an afternoon sunshine, furnished a very apposite illustration of the universal character of the expedition, which is a pleasure tour. A little incident, however, at Dijon, where a flurried official having apologised to a Cent Garde for treading on his toe, adding that it was unintentional, was graciously informed by the guardsman that he might be pardoned, for that he knew as well as the other that the treading on his toe was a Cent Garde incidentally illustrates rather happily the secret of the general fulsome tone of addresses and congratulations. In England we say, "Some people's corns won't bear treading on."

The last telegram from China, whilst it announces the immediate movement of the expedition, which is to avenge the affair of the Peiho, and to administer to the Celestial Emperor a sharp lesson in the science of modern diplomacy and good faith, furnishes us, at the same time, with a somewhat obscure revelation which has a very suspicious bearing on the proverbial jealousy and coolness of the French in their alliances. A deficiency of a couple of thousand men and the loss of some harness might have furnished very good ground for requesting the British to lead the way, or for borrowing harness from their stores, but it seems an odd pretence for a formal postponement of the expedition setting about its work altogether, and reminds one a little of the dog in the manger. We are well aware by this time—thanks to French newspapers, French prints, and other equally reliable resources—that it was our gallant allies who won the battle in the Crimea, fought it single-handed, and saved our own army to boot; and we doubt not that, but for the timely good sense, or something else, of Baron Gros, we should have found, from the same authentic sources, that the presence of two thousand more French soldiers, and of that harness, was absolutely indispensable to the French troops repeating the same achievements in the East. Meanwhile, we recal the reply of the Iron Duke at Waterloo to the message of a certain foreign officer of exalted rank who refused to allow another certain officer to take precedence of him in the arrangement of a procession: "Tell him to march his men off the ground; we can do without him."

Great pains have been taken to impress on us the real and energy of Fuad Pacha in his mission of pacification. Some 167 executions are reported, and we are assured, with painful earnestness, that the sons and nephews of great men are among the number, and that no respect is paid to rank, but we are not informed why the want of respect stops with the sons and nephews and spares the fathers and uncles. Two of the Pachas have received what seems a very inadequate punishment, and, meanwhile, we have rumours of an expressed determination on the part of the Turks to take two Christian lives for every Mohammedan executed; and we have telegrams announcing further massacres of the Christians in three towns and several villages. Now, Christian men's notion of justice is punishment and prevention, not revenge—still less two lives for one; but what the above significant facts force on our attention is this—that unless the justice promised be administered in such a way, and an example made so terrible as effectually to deter the Mohammedan population in Syria from the very dream of future outrage, there will be little to prevent the departure of the Christian forces from being the signal for a repetition of the Damascus horrors.

THE COURT.

The Court will remain at Balmoral until the close of the ensuing week. On the Tuesday evening last his Serene Highness the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Lady Churchill succeeded the Lady Harriet Cavendish as Watching to her Majesty.

On Wednesday evening last Majesty rode in the neighbourhood of the Castle in the morning, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen and Princess Alice. The Prince of Leiningen went out shooting.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert left the Castle in the morning, and was received by the Duke of Argyll. The Bishop of Durham arrived at the Castle on the same forenoon, and had the honour to be in attendance on the Queen at dinner, on which occasion the usual oath was administered by Lord Jedburgh, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Exchequer in Scotland. Mr. Russell had the honour of being invited to dinner. The party also included the Bishop of Edinburgh and Sir James Clark.

On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, rode to the Falls of the Garrawalt, and then rode to Craig Chuine. The Royal party afterwards rode to Castletown. The Prince Consort went out shooting, and the Prince of Leiningen joined in grouse-shooting.

On Friday evening last Majesty, with the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and Princess Alice, walked in the neighbourhood of the Castle in the morning. Princess Alice, Prince and Princess Leiningen, and Prince Alexander rode to the Falls of Glenshalt. The Prince Consort went out shooting. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert left the Castle in the morning, and the Hon. Dudley de Ros in attendance on her Majesty.

On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen and Princess Alice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, walked in the Pinetum immediately adjoining the Castle. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Sunday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Arthur, drove to Invercauld and afterwards rode over the Invercauld estate, and the Queen walked in the grounds.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been staying during the past week at Gordon Castle, near Fochabers, N.B., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Tuesday evening, from Paris, and has since gone to join the Duke and family at their residence in Sutherlandshire.

The Marchioness of Abercorn, after visiting the Earl and Countess of Litchfield, at Shugborough Park, Staffordshire, has gone on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, at their seat in the county of Surrey, near Tavistock.

Viscount Maynard is, we are sorry to learn, suffering from severe indisposition on the Continent.

Lord and Lady John Russell and the Hon. Misses Russell will leave Southampton to-day (Saturday) the close of the ensuing week for the south.

The marriage of Lady Arabella Sackville West, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Delaware, with Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Elsick, N.B., will take place on the 18th inst., at Buckhurst Park, Sussex. A large family circle will assemble at Earl Delaware's on the occasion of the nuptials.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between Colonel the Hon. Percy E. Herbert, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Powis, and the Hon. Lucy Charlotte Antrobus, youngest daughter and granddaughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Colonel Herbert commands the Montgomeryshire Militia, and is Member for Montgomeryshire.

The marriage of Lord Eustace Cecil, third son of the Marquis of Salisbury, with Miss Gwendoline Talbot, one of the maids of honour to the present, Earl of Elgin, is appointed to take place on the 18th instant.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert have arrived at Wilton-house, where it will be the duty of the Right Hon. Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, at the Duke of Portland's shooting-box.

Lady Caroline Duncombe, the eldest of the late Earl of Feversham's youngest daughter of the Countess Dowager of Jersey, and sister of the late Prince Nicholas Esterhazy—and Lady Clementina Villiers. The lamented deceased, who was in the bloom of womanhood, expired on Tuesday last at Osterley Park, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Jersey. Miss was the youngest of the family of the Countess of Jersey. She was born on the 24th of March, 1841, and on November, 1843, Captain Charles Parke Ibbetson, then of the 11th Hussars.

The mortal remains of the estimable Dowager Countess Cowper were removed on Saturday last from Panshanger, to Hertford Abbey, near Coventry, for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday last. Earl Cowper, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Ross, Frederick Craven, and other relatives attended on the mournful occasion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Haythorne, 1st Royals, has assumed the duties of Adjutant-General of her Majesty's British Forces in India.

The Commander-in-Chief has made the following list the appointment of battery armourers for the field brigades of artillery, whose duty it will be to keep the artillery in repair:—

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Henry Evelyn Wood, 17th Lancers, on account of the gallantry distinguished by him in Kaffirland.

In consequence of the demand for lads for the naval service, many boys have been withdrawn from the Royal School for Naval Shipbuilding. A number of able seamen are now required for vessels fitting out.

It is understood that it is in contemplation on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, which will be on the 9th of November, 1862, to give a general brevet to both the Army and Navy, taking in Captains and Lieutenants.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of unexercisable guns being mounted with a view to the economy of the service, and has directed that, generally before the brass arrow, in order to prevent unserviceable guns being employed for field purposes, being mistaken for service guns.

The Governor-General of India has pleased to give the *Army and Navy Gazette* to allow officers serving in India who may, under instructions from their commanding officers, be ordered to England on duty, to be provided with a contract passage in one of the mail-steamers.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, C.B., Captain Charles Frederick, and Mr. Rossiter, C.B., the Paymaster Secretary or the Admiralty, remain in London to form a board for the disposal of business in the absence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have left town.

The Government has lost no time in proceeding to avail itself of the suggestions of the Royal Commission appointed to report on our naval defences. Portsmouth is now the scene of busy preparation for dispensable fortifications. Contracts have been given out for construction being a chain of forts along the ridge of Portsdown Hill.

NEW ACT OF RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—On Monday the Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent at the close of the Session for legalising Rifle Volunteer Corps, came into operation, and, as a matter of practice, was printed. The Act, which is not to apply to Ireland, empowers Lieutenants of counties to provide funds for practice and accommodation, with the consent of the Secretary at War; landholders are empowered to convey lands to be used as rifle grounds; and the Chief Commissioner of Public Works may grant any portion of the Royal parks, &c., for the purposes of the Act, as also may the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The officers of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall may likewise grant land to rifle corps. Further, the Act provides that corporations, justices, &c., for grant land; and power is given by the statute to stop up footpaths for the purposes of the Act. The Secretary at War is given a veto for the service, safety, and convenience of the public, may be introduced by the regulation of rifle-shooting. Rifle corps may be drilled on by any volunteer rifle corps under the provisions of the Act, which Act is to extend to any rifle corps of which her Majesty has accepted the offer of service.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' MOVEMENTS

As in opening the Session of Parliament her Majesty expressed her gratification at the institution of volunteer rifle corps, so she has closed it by a grace, fail testimony to the progress and efficiency of which she has personally witnessed two such grand and royal instances. At the conclusion on Tuesday week the Royal Commissioners, in the name of the Queen, expressed "the gratification and pride with which she had witnessed the rapid progress in the military efficiency which her volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly honourable to their patriotism."

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order to the whole of the Army in which he directs all non-commissioned officers and soldiers to salute volunteer officers in uniform. Guards and sentries are to present arms on the occasion of annual parades of volunteers passing their posts.

We give a few particulars of meetings that have recently taken place :—

On Saturday afternoon the members of the London Irish Volunteers marched from the Inns of Court Hotel, and, considering all circumstances, the occasion passed off with the greatest éclat.

Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, has expressed his intention to assemble the numerous volunteer corps in his lieutenancy for inspection and review at no distant day.

On Tuesday Lady Ward presented a silver bugle to the Dudley Volunteer Rifle Corps on behalf of Lord Ward of Dudley. The presentation took place in the courtyard at Old Dudley Castle.

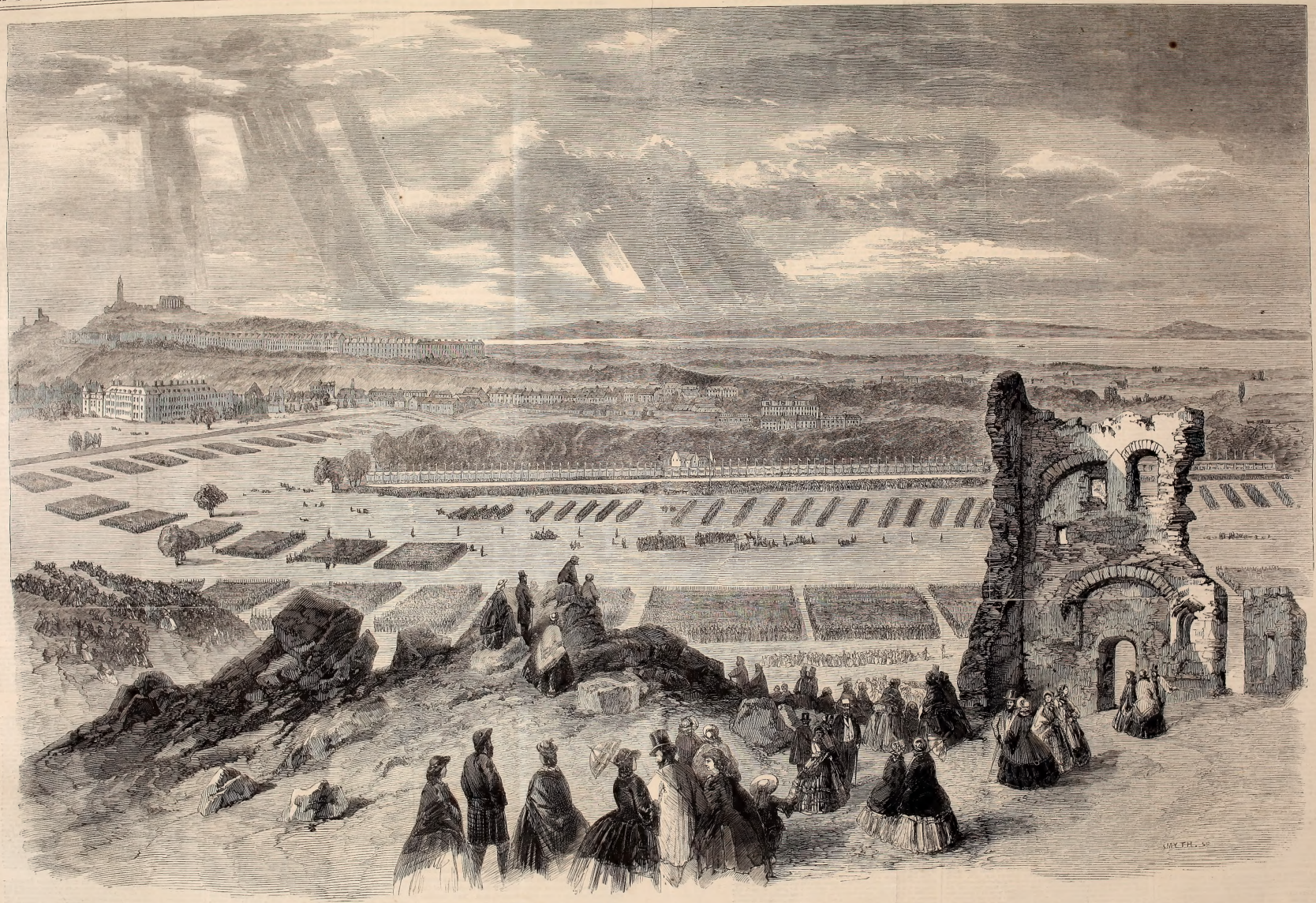
Two members of the Woolwich (4th Kent) Rifle Corps—Mr. Herbert Whemes, who won Mr. Ogg's £100 at Wimbledon, and Mr. Muller—were present at the grand rifle match at Cologne, and were both successful in competition for prizes. In the English match Mr. Muller won the first prize, a silver cup, having made 31 points in two shots; and Mr. Whemes the second prize, having made 28 points. Mr. Muller also won the first prize in another match, having hit the centre of a wooden bird placed on a pole.

On Monday a match between the 8th Surrey (Epsom) and the 9th Surrey (Richmond) Volunteer Rifle Corps was shot at, the range of the latter corps, adjoining Richmond Park, six members being present from each corps. The match consisted of seven shots each, at 200 yards, and seven shots each, at 22 points. The ranges fired were 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards; five rounds being fired at each. The highest score was obtained, with 30 points, by Captain Ommaney, who obtained 22 points; and on the Epsom side by Mr. Tozer, who made 18 points.

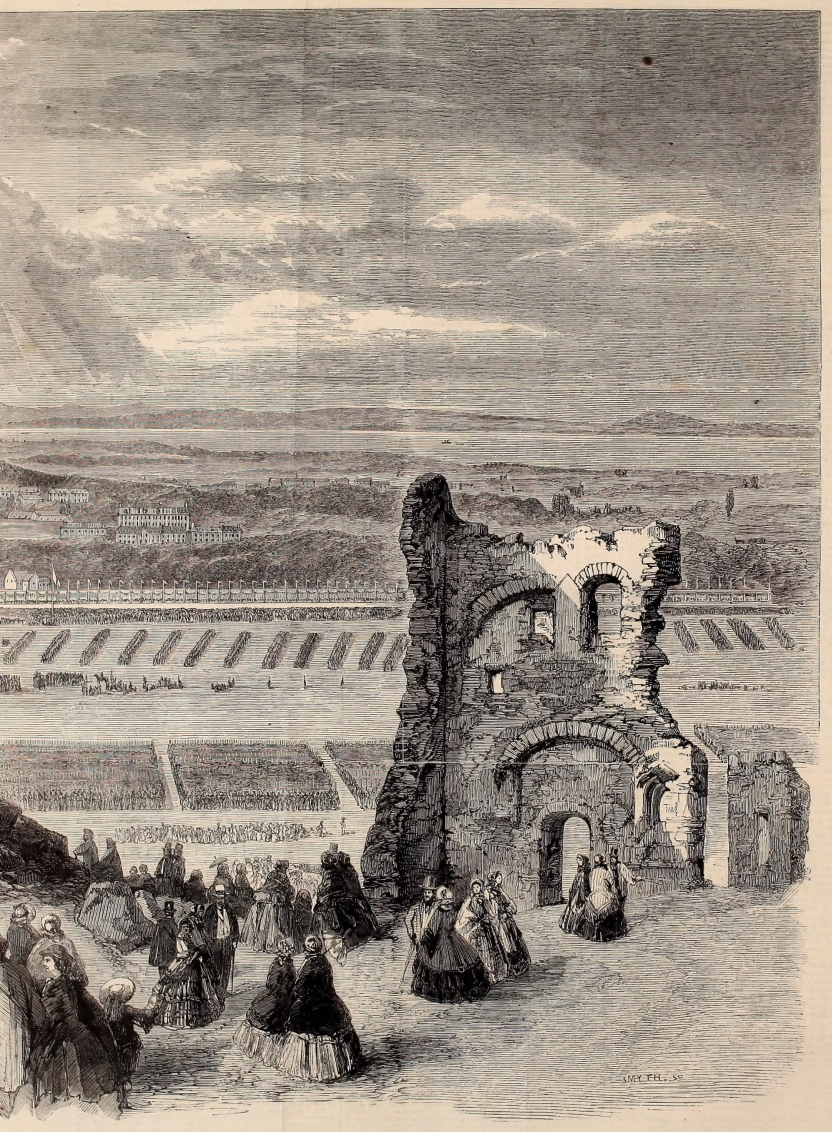
On Tuesday week the non-commissioned officers of the York Rifle Corps presented Lieutenant Bentley Shuttleworth, the resident of Leonard Hall-house, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of presenting belts and pouches manufactured on the premises by Lady Thompson, as an acknowledgment of the distinguished compliment paid to the corps by her providing leave of absence to one of its earliest members, to enable him to become a high example to the ladies of England. There were present the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord Richmond, Major Briggs, and other distinguished personages. In reply to the presentation address, Lieutenant Shuttleworth said that many calculations of time of movement seemed to her, as it did to them, specially to claim the active sympathy of ladies. The Countess Fitzwilliam, in a few words, said she was interested in peace and security. She should be proud to see the corps on the field of battle, and she was sure by the York Corps they would do credit to themselves. The whole of the party afterwards partook of a most sumptuous banquet, over which Leonard Thompson, Esq., presided.

Last Saturday week the Duke of Beaufort marched out the Royal Glamorgan Militia, and the Monmouthshire Militia, under the command of Colonel Morgan, Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of practising belts and pouches manufactured on the premises by Lady Thompson, as an acknowledgment of the distinguished compliment paid to the corps by her providing leave of absence to one of its earliest members, to enable him to become a high example to the ladies of England. There were present the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord Richmond, Major Briggs, and other distinguished personages. In reply to the presentation address, Lieutenant Shuttleworth said that many calculations of time of movement seemed to her, as it did to them, specially to claim the active sympathy of ladies. The Countess Fitzwilliam, in a few words, said she was interested in peace and security. She should be proud to see the corps on the field of battle, and she was sure by the York Corps they would do credit to themselves. The whole of the party afterwards partook of a most sumptuous banquet, over which Leonard Thompson, Esq., presided.

Last Saturday week the Duke of Beaufort marched out the Royal Glamorgan Militia, and the Monmouthshire Militia, under the command of Colonel Morgan, to Llandaff, where, after exhibiting great proficiency in military evolutions, they enjoyed the genial hospitality of the Earl. Thereupon, the whole force marched into the city of Llandaff, and, after the usual complimentary terms, The Inspector-General having left the ground, a square was formed, and the Duke of Beaufort addressed the regiments in a few complimentary remarks.



THE REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN THE QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH.—FROM A DRAWING BY KEELEY HALSWELL, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



DINBURGH.—FROM A DRAWING BY KEELEY HALSWELL, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROYAL VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.

THE review by her Majesty of the Scottish Rifle Volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, on the 7th ult., was duly chronicled in this Journal. Two illustrations of the review also were given; but, as they contain one or two inaccuracies, we give on pages 222-223 another picture, rigidly accurate in all its details, of this great national event. The review passed off with the greatest possible éclat. The number of troops on the ground was 21,614, the country with the exception of contributing 9000 men. The magnificent amphitheatre formed by Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat was crowded with spectators, the estimated number present being 200,000. The volunteers formed in line at half-past three o'clock, and at a quarter to four her Majesty entered the park, attended by a brilliant Staff. The corps of Artillery of a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons, preceded by the Staff Adjutant, and followed by the usual civil and military officers. Her Majesty, driving in a carriage and four, was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Athole, Princess Alice, and Princess Louise. On the right of the Queen's carriage rode the Prince Consort, wearing the order of the Thistle; and upon the left the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Colonel of the Royal Company of Archers, Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, wearing the order of the Garter. A second carriage conveyed Princess Helena, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis, and the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting. A third carriage conveyed Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Bruce, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Lord James Murray. The Queen, having inspected the whole line, returned to the flagstaff, in the rear of which a covered gallery, 900 feet in length, had been built for the use of the Royal personages. The troops commenced marching past at four o'clock. Nearly two hours were occupied in this movement. At a quarter to six the whole of the various corps reformed in line, and, advancing thirty paces, saluted her Majesty. The Queen left the park amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude assembled, and, on reaching her arrival, by a battery of artillery stationed at the foot of Arthur's Seat.

MUSIC.

At the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday last, there was a great concert and a repetition of classic instrumental music in the splendid of the Tonic Sol-fa Association—a body which has risen to great importance and influence. It was founded in the year 1853; and in the same year it had among the pupils of its classes in singing at once the public to its infant efforts, and to predict its success. This success, however, has far exceeded our anticipations, surprising as they were. That this is the case the following striking facts stated by the association are sufficient to show:—"In the close of 1853 the number of pupils taught during the year was calculated at 2000. By the end of 1856 the number of pupils throughout the kingdom had reached 20,000. By the end of 1858 that number had risen to 50,000, and to 65,000. It is more difficult now to calculate their numbers; but there is no doubt we believe that during the year 1859 that number was greatly under instruction was fully 150,000. During the same year 4500 certificates of progress have been issued to pupils after a personal examination by duly appointed teachers. In the present month there are thirteen publications of the Tonic Sol-fa notation, and twenty-four books published in the Tonic Sol-fa (numbering more than 900 pieces), at the price of one penny each. Eight of these publications have classes of their own, who also appeared in this cheap and facile notation; and the Tonic Sol-fa Choir assisted in increasing every month." To these statistics it may be added that the Tonic Sol-fa system is making its way abroad, and our other colonies and dependencies; and that the association publishes a periodical, the *Tonic Sol-fa Reporter*, the music conducted by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, and extensively circulated. On Tuesday the whole choir assembled for the prizes offered by the association. There were—the Scottish Choir, 150 voices, trained by Mr. Horsley, of that city; the Staffordshire Potteries Choir, by Mr. Powell and Mr. Lees; the Tunbridge Choir, by Mr. Lee and Mr. Stapleton; the Brighton Choir, by Mr. Bentley; and the West Riding Choir, by Mr. Hemingway. The following gentlemen were the judges were—Mr. John Goss, organist of St. Paul's; Mr. James Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey; Mr. George Hogarth, secretary of the Philharmonic Society; Mr. Charles Lucas, organist of the Royal Academy of Music; and Mr. Thomas Oliphant, late, secretary of the Madrigal Society. The selection began by the performance of a madrigal, for two pieces, the one in the ordinary and the other in the new notation, played before the judges, in order to test their skill in sight-singing; and afterwards each choir sang several pieces selected by themselves. The performances were of surprising excellence in every respect, and were listened to by a large audience with the warmest manifestations of pleasure. These performances took place in the small orchestra, at the back of the building, and a hundred minutes were given in the interval all the choirs, together with many hundred members of the Tonic Sol-fa body, assembled in the great Handel orchestra, and sang an excellent selection of the choicest sacred music which has given so much satisfaction at former meetings of the Tonic Sol-fa association. The whole arrangements were under the direction of the committee of the association, and of Mr. Curwen, by whom it was founded, and to whose unwearied exertions it owes its present prosperity and magnitude.

M. and Mdme. SAINTON, after a season in the Pyrenees, are now at Paris on their homeward way. We find in the Paris journal *La Presse Musicale* an interesting account of the reception given to M. Sainton and his accomplished spouse in Toulouse, the place of his birth, and shall extract from it a few passages, which will be interesting to our readers. A concert was given in honour of M. Sainton by the Choral Society of Toulouse Lasara, a branch of the Royal Academy Association, which has recently attracted so much attention in England, and is doing something the good people of Exeter Hall have acknowledgments of the honour done him by his fellow-countrymen, the journalist says:—"Dr. M. Sainton's expressions of gratitude Mdme. Sainton (*née* Miss Dolby) desired to share her part of the attention of the Toulouse Orphonists, which she could not do in a more agreeable manner than by singing to them. She did so in a ballad with charming grace, and sang several English and German pieces in a remarkable style, and with great talent. Quite familiar with the beautiful music of Handel and Haydn, she interprets the masterpieces of these masters with the greatest success. She has not those bursts (éclats) of passion we hear every day on the stage, but she possesses those low notes of our contraltos of the Conservatoire, equivocal sounds which are the delight of the Meyerbeer school. She has pure ease an exceptional organ—a contralto such as existed at the period when Handel wrote the ballad of voice of good extent, and descending without effort to the lowest notes of its compass. She sings this art, with expression, with soul. She gives its due colouring to every phrase; never is she monotonous. Whatever she sings, Mdme. Sainton at once reaches the heart. We have heard her sing many airs of Haydn and Handel, English songs, and have been charmed expressly for her by Loders and Randegger: in every one of these she found means to call forth applause, and she often excites a pleasing emotion by her exquisite felicity in expressing the most touching ideas. She ceases to sing, and we still listen." To this just and graphic picture of our fair countrywoman's talents we have only to subscribe. She is a candid and liberal remarks on the state of vocal music in England, respecting which so much ignorance and prejudice still exist in France.

VIEW OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Messrs. Day and Sons have just published, in chromo-lithography, an extremely interesting panoramic view of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from a sketch by Mr. Thomas, Esq. The size of the drawing is 24½ inches by 8 inches, and the view is taken from the harbour. It highly picturesque, and shows the whole village of Victoria, in close proximity with the Victoria district church, the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Victoria, the Governor's residence, and the Colonial Office, Lord Clive, Treasury, House of Assembly, and other public buildings, extending to the entrance to the harbour. The picture is one which will be appreciated by all who take an interest in our colonial territories in the Far West, and particularly at the present moment.

A portrait of Hobbes of Malmesbury has been recently added to the National Portrait Gallery, together with a portrait of Dr. Donning, Lord Ashburton, by Reynolds—the latter presented by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.

The cutter *Mara* was run down off Hartley, between nine and ten o'clock p.m. on Monday, by the Gravesend screw-steamer from London, and two men were drowned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The adjourned Glympian games were commenced at Wenlock last week with great éclat.

A large quantity of snow is still to be seen on the Stormont Hills. When the road is clearing it presents a dazzling appearance.

The Hon. G. Windsor Clive was on Tuesday returned for Ludlow without opposition, in the room of Colonel Percy Herbert, who has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. John Laird, Chairman of the Birkenhead Commissioners, has expended the sum of £100,000 on the docks, and paid over to Price trustees £160,000, the purchase-money of Woodside Ferry.

Two watersports were seen at Portsmouth, Wales, last Saturday. They formed part of the fête set at sea, but recalled us to the land, and to the sole of the mountain behind Hardrock.

A monument is about to be raised in Gloucester to Bishop Hooper on the spot where he was burnt. A few years ago the remains of the martyr and others were discovered.

The exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists opened for the private view on Wednesday. It contains some fine works, and the proportion of pictures by local artists is unusually large and excellent.

James Stokaley, a young Cambridge shoemaker, has just come into possession of about £100,000 in money, besides landed estates of great value in Norfolk.

Mr. William Mallitt, one of the Registrars of the London Court of Bankruptcy, has decided to order Mr. Charles Pearce, Secretary of the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy, who is incapacitated by illness from discharging his duties, to retire.

A YOUTHFUL HERO.—The silver medallion presented to William Battery, aged fourteen, of Roystonstreet, Deansgate, Manchester, for his intrepid exertions to rescue life from fire on the evening of November 4, 1859, was received by him at the Society's Office for the Protection of Life from Fire, and not by the Royal Humane Society, as stated in our account of the affair.

FURNACE ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very peculiar character occurred at the Lilleshall Company's Furnaces, Oakengates, on Friday week. It was about to be repeated, and for that purpose three men were engaged in blasting the heavy mass of cinder which had risen up and blown off the mouth of the furnace. The power exploded whilst one poor fellow was running the charge of gun-cotton; and by the time he had reached the ground, he was dead. The will lose his sight; and the third was fearfully lacerated.

THE *Bright Star* steam-packet, Captain Brown, with a cargo of coals, and Bellringer, in that town, for sailing his pen. A slight wound in his lip and a sprain, the latter very severe, are the worst injuries. Brown, however, on Friday week he died in the hospital. Another extraordinary escape is recorded of a boy named Jones, the Pontnewydd Iron Company, from an absence in the tongue or throat, caused by a fragment of a blade of grass which he had in his mouth.

THE COVENTRY STRIKE is at an end, and many of the operatives are said to have resumed work at reduced wages. The *Times* reporter on the spot says:—"The masters have succeeded in what they have been to yield, and that they will again seek to decide the question between master and man by the same means as before the strike. They have agreed instead of "by piece"—whenever a favourable opportunity for resorting to a strike occurs."

The exhibition of the Liverpool Academy of Paintings will open on the 15th inst. The collection will include a picture by Millais, "an unusually fine description, and chiefly consist of works by British artists. There is also a picture by Meissonier, "The Reader," the property of the Emperor, the subject of this artist's picture being "Listeners never hear any good of themselves."

AT Upton, a village between Doncaster and Pontefract, a meeting was convened on Monday evening, at the house of the widow Elizabeth Mitchell, a farm-servant, was found dead of a gunshot-wound in her master's house. The deceased, who was but the wife of a collier, had been taken into custody, and, say the report, "he maintains a sullen silence in reference to the circumstances of the case." The inquest on the body was held on Wednesday, and resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the husband.

A suicide of an extraordinary character was perpetrated at Pirbright, Surrey, on Sunday last. A man named Chobham, and a man named Edward Beresford, labourer, of Chobham. He appears to have left Chobham, and started off in the direction of Pirbright. As he walked along the path which runs by the side of the canal, he was observed by several persons to throw himself into the canal locks, upon the woodwork of which he inserted the following words:—"Edward Beresford, aged 21, Chobham, Surrey, labourer." He had, at that time, apparently been dead for some hours. The deceased had left behind him a widowed husband and two children.

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.—Mr. W. Dash, Commander of her Majesty's cutter *Racer*, at Kingstown, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with a handsome testimonial, in the form of a gold Reform Medal, and other important measures, but repudiated the assertion that the past six of the navy and army, he had therefore no fear of the future. It was a time rather rough, with a strong tide running, which rendered this service very hazardous. Lieutenant Le Bert's report to the Commissioners states that Mr. Dash "has frequently proved himself a gallant and humane officer, and Lieutenant Le Bert considers that the conduct of Mr. Dash, R.N., in approval of his heroic conduct on the 11th of June, 1859."

LIBEL AND SLANDER BILL.—THE MOST LIBERTY ACT.—A case of considerable public interest was decided on Monday at the Queen's Bench, Westminster, before Mr. Justice Crompton, sitting with a special jury, in a bench action at Leeds, registered under the Limited Liability Act, has "Cassius" (Mr. Hyde Clarke) as the author of the libel, and "Brutus" in front of the building was displayed the Act of Parliament, while higher up, in large letters, was inscribed the words "Limited Liability Act." The plaintiffs are "Savings Bank, Incorporated by Act." The point tried on Monday was, whether such a corporation can sue for libel. The Limited Liability Act, which enables persons to form companies with limited liability, attaches a penalty to the use, in any notice, advertisement, or other official document, of the words "limited" or "incorporated" unless the company is constituted. The bench decided that it was not a case for the jury, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD STREET RAILWAY.—On Thursday week the first line of street railway in Great Britain was formally inaugurated at Birkenhead, in connection with the Mid Cheshire Railway. U.S. The day throughout the town was one of much enthusiasm, and the people turned out in great numbers to witness the opening of this interesting experiment. As early as ten o'clock in the morning vast crowds were congregated in the neighbourhood of Woodside Ferry, the starting point of the street-railway. Among the invited guests were William Duncan, Esq., D.L., Deputy-Lieut. for the County of Chester; Mr. Alderman Cross, Mr. Alderman Roughsedge, J.P., Dublin; Alderman Mackie, J.P., Dublin; H. Lloyd, Esq., Mayor of Birkenhead; and Mr. Alderman Laird, J.P., Birkenhead, whom took part in a trial-trip along the line as far as Birkenhead Park and back to the starting-point. Subsequently the line was thrown open to the public, taking about seventy passengers, and each of which was drawn by two horses with as much apparent ease as though they were drawing a light load of goods, and as smoothly as any first-class railway carriage. Each carriage was fitted with a step on each side, which, when not in use, folds up within the carriage-body, the rails clear of stones, &c., thus rendering the passage of the vehicles safe, although they are constructed on the tram-road principle. The carriages are 20 ft. long, and are on the American workman at Mr. Mala's coach-factory, where a great impetus was given to the trade by Mr. Train, who is the chief promoter of the present undertaking.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.—The report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland for 1859, which is confined to the marriages of Protestants, has been published. It appears that the number of marriages for the years 1850-54 was 9646; for five years 1855-59 only 9251. The former series had the extraordinary year of 1852 included in it, and therefore this comparison do not indicate an increasing population. It is supposed that the proportion of early marriages is larger in Ireland than in England, as it is in the case of the Protestant part of the population. The proportion of men unable to write the difference is not so great in Ireland. Not very much more than half the Protestant marriages were celebrated in churches, 3686 were in Presbyterian chapels, and the large number of 1488 at the registrar's office—35 per cent of all of which were not solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church. Jews need be scarce in Ireland; for the last fifteen years the marriages have barely averaged one a year.

COALPIT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—On Monday four youths met a terrible death in the Bottle Pit at Killhope, in Derbyshire. The pit is worked by a single shaft, the cages in which the colliers are conveyed to their work and the minerals is located to the surface move simultaneously from the top and bottom. Two, when a load is sent from the bottom, are ready to receive them, and the two pass each other, one down the shaft and the other ascending. In order to prevent any collision, the cages are kept in their places by strong wooden cushions, which project from each side of the cages. On Monday, the top "runner," a man named Crosby, had, from inadvertence, left the boys under his charge, and, hearing the usual signal from the bottom of the pit, as if something was passing the shaft, he pulled the cushion out of its place, and the two cages came together in an instant, but the cage had the descended half-way down the shaft. At the last revolution of the engine, the cage with the boys ascended, and it was at that moment that the accident occurred. The fact was that the cage ran on from the bottom was not in its proper place, and the cushion failed to check the cage in its ascent. The poor lads were standing like so much paper. Four of the poor fellows were jammed to the bottom of the cage, and crushed to death. The scene at the pit-mouth was marvellous. A strong iron rod, above an inch in diameter, was doubled up like a thin wire, and the cage, which in a single caught in the iron, and the boys' wards, be hung in the shaft for more than two hours. Hartley was more fortunate than the rest. He was terribly bruised, but not dangerously, although he was a good deal bruised. As soon as possible an attempt was made to get the bodies to the top. The rest of the work—and it was a hard one—was done by men, being protected by the bother. The following is the official account of the accident:—"The bodies were found in the shaft, after going from Manchester home, with about 2700 passengers. The first train, which consisted of thirty-one carriages, and was followed by a train of about thirty-one carriages, one of which was left at Ramsbottom. The latter train left that station at the usual time, and proceeded to Holcombe, where it stopped at the usual platform. There were two guards in charge of this train, and three carriages with breaks of the most approved kind attached—one in the rear and one in the front. The stoppage at Holcombe caused about fourteen of the carriages to come under the platform. Shortly after the departure of the Chester and Birkenhead Company, which had been lent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, the attention of the guards and the engine-driver attached throughout the train, and on examining those of the Birkenhead carriages the broken links were found. The train had not gone far when the front portion of the train carriage backwards, jumped upon the carriage and at once dragged the train with it. Those who were standing prepare to adapt to the front part of the train, was of course unable to apply the break under his charge. The train ran along it with a force that the carriages which were following, but let no unable to prevent the collision, as it occurred in the separation taking place between the front and the rear portion of the train. Other persons are more or less injured—at least ten of this number seriously so—but the collision was the cause of the carriages which led to the collision was caused by the breaking of a coupling-chain which gave way in missing. One of the latter portion of the train broke away, and steps had been taken for its recovery. The inquest was adjourned until Saturday (to-day).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Lat. 51° 30′ 26″ N.; Long. 0° 8′ 27″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point Temperature.	Humidity. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Ozone. Complete Saturation = 15.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	Fall in Inches and Hundredths.
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles.	Inches.
Aug. 29	29·510	57·6	49·7	·74	6	52·7	65·1	SW. W.	169	0·00
30	29·555	57·6	49·7	·74	6	52·5	64·3	SW. SSW.	519	0·02
31	29·720	56·2	48·1	·69	6	52·5	64·1	SW. WSW.	293	0·06
Sept. 1	29·757	56·9	46·1	·62	5	52·4	65·9	SW. WSW.	145	·050
2	29·806	54·4	46·1	·62	5	52·4	65·9	SW. WSW.	145	·050
3	29·695	54·4	46·1	·62	5	47·7	63·1	SSW. NNE.	105	·010
4	29·189	54·7	47·5	·70	6	47·7	63·1	SSW. NNE.	105	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches)	29·510	29·555	29·720	29·757	29·806	29·695	29·189
Temperature of Air	64·0°	61·0°	59·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Vice-Admiral Pechell: The will of Vice-Admiral Sir George Richard Brooke Pechell, M.P., for Brighton, Sussex, late commander-in-chief on the Cape station, Berkeley-square, who died on the 29th of June last, at the age of seventy-two, was proved on the 19th ult. under £70,000, by the oath of Captain, by his relict, the Hon. Katherine Annesbrie Brooke, Lady Pechell, the daughter of the late Lord Rancliffe, and by Sir Samuel Scott, the executors named in the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. Sir George has bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to his wife absolutely. Lady Pechell was married to her Ladyship in 1826, and had issue three children, one son and two daughters, the latter of whom are married. The residence of Sir George, but only on land heir of Sir George having been cut off in the flower of his youth by consumption, the estates devolve upon the testator's brother, Admiral's nearest male present Sir George Samuel Pechell, Bart. This latter gentleman is the present Member for Huntingdon-Colonel for the Royal Marines, and was the first Lieutenant of the distinguished family.

Rev. Canon Repton: The late Edward Repton, Esq., Canon of Westminster (but the junior title, which was held by the late Canon Jeune, Westminster, and Rector of Shorham, Kent, from 1841, died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on the 4th ult., leaving a personalty sworn under £14,000. This good and reverend gentleman's will bears date the 28th of May, 1861, and was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 26th of August, by Joseph Stone Hill, Esq., of Streatham, Surrey, and Montague Bertie Bicknell, Esq., of Chelsea, the executors named in the will. He was possessed of real and personal property—the latter being estimated at £16,000. Mr. Repton leaves the relict, in life, of his property, real and personal, and his pecuniary legacies, amounting to about £1000, which he has bequeathed to his executors, to be distributed by them. The residuary sum to be left absolutely on the death of their mother. He bequeaths the rest of his property to his only son, the Rev. Edward Repton, M.A., Minor Canon of Westminster, and officiating Minister of St. Philip, Regent-street, of which he has been the incumbent since 1851. The testator's executorship has been generously to the Rev. E. Repton, Minister of Grosvenor Chapel, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The income of the canonry is £1000 per annum.

The late Feargus O'Connor's Will: Although it is five years since the decease of this noted and prominent personage, the late member for Nottingham, his will has only now been brought into court for proof. It bears date the 16th of April, 1846, and is entirely in his own handwriting, but is badly written as to be scarcely deciphered, and the Court was compelled to have a fair copy made from it. This gentleman seems to have possessed but very little personal property. What remains he has bequeathed to his nephew, Arthur, son of his brother, Arthur O'Connor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

John Herbert Koe, Q.C., the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn for the present year, and Judge of the County Court Circuit No. 67, died in his residence, Gloucester-place, on Monday morning.

The Murderer in Steeney.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Tinsley, the unfortunate woman who was recently murdered in Stepney, resumed yesterday week. Some fragments of additional evidence were forthcoming, but not in no degree tended to throw light on the authors of the atrocious deed, or even to direct a reasonable amount of suspicion against any particular individual. The jury were bound over in recognizances of £50 each to attend again when required.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 944 boys and 883 girls—in all, 1849 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-61 the average number was 1456. 1849 deaths in London, which declined to 937 in the week ended August 23, rose to 1016 in the week that ended last Saturday. The public will be, however, comparatively good; for the deaths were fewer by 131 than they would have been under the average rate of mortality as calculated for the end of August.

On Wednesday forenoon a fatal accident happened to a little girl named Bowyer, three years, whose parents reside in Somers-terrace, Bermondsey-street. The deceased and another child were amusing themselves upon a table placed in front of an open window on the second floor. While they were swinging to a clothes line it suddenly broke, and the deceased rolled out of the window, a distance of about twenty feet, and received injuries to the spine and temples, and was instantly killed. The other child was fortunately saved by the mother sitting by it.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning on the premises of Messrs. Pound, Pearce, ropery and fishermen's equipment manufacturers, Cumberland Stairs, Shadwell, which laid in ruins property valued at from £200,000 to £300,000, before succeeding the lives of several persons.—Early yesterday week a serious fire broke out in the premises belonging to the Thames Iron Steam-boat Company (formerly Mare's), at Blackwall. The engine and pile screwdriver, the saw-mills, planing-rooms, and engine-houses were burned down, and the whole of the valuable property adjoining, viz., the Thames Iron Tavern, and Nos. 4 and 5, Orchard-place, were also much damaged by fire and water.

Homes for Young Women.—The Association for—the Christian and Domestic Improvement of Young Women was formed to provide for them, on a moderate basis, a home during the time of their search for home, for the many young women who, whether employed or seeking employment in London, are often in a position of great temptation and painful isolation. The association has been in operation for some years, and a recent prospectus states that it has now opened four Homes:—No. 1, Great Ormond-street, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; the West London, in Great Marlborough-street; the Pimlico Home, in Churton-street, Pimlico; and the Kensington, Blackfriars. In these houses respectable young women may obtain a safe temporary residence at very moderate rates. In the Great Ormond-street establishment the rent of board and lodging is only five shillings a week. Combined with these homes are two registry offices, one for the supply of servants, the other for the engagement of governesses, by means of Bible classes. The society wishes to extend its operations through other districts of London, and appeals to readers as strong appeal to the support of the Christian public. The Earl of Shaftesbury is president of the society, and the council of management includes the names of the Countess of Guildford, the Countess of Dudley, and the Hon. Mrs. A. Hankey, with the bankers of the association, Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Desperate conflict with Burglars.—Police-officer Sterling, while on duty in Church-road, Barnes, on Wednesday morning, two o'clock, saw two young men, who had been loitering about the mill of Mr. Lee, enter a back in which there were two horses and a waggon. He sent for assistance, when Sergeant Payne speedily arrived. Shortly after the latter had left the spot four of the men came out, when Sergeant Payne, finding he was short-handed, called up William Coates, a waterman, and a young man named Thomas Brown, overpowered them and removed the boat a little way down the river, and returned in time to find that a signal had already been given by some of the gang to the men in custody. Four of the burglars rushed into the Thames, speedily followed by Sergeant Payne, who succeeded in capturing one of the men. He was then rushed from the water on to Pheasants Wharf, and was there aided by constable Sterling, and a stiff struggle ensued before they succeeded in overpowering him. He was, however, followed by constable Baker, and on his coming up with him a desperate struggle took place, when the man drew a knife and attempted to stab Baker, but the latter received the blow on the head with a life-preserver. Georgy, 201 B, then came up in time enough to see him overpowered by the superior brawniness. He followed the burglar, however, who attempted to escape across the wharf, and, being active and powerful, and in the prime of life, and constables, they succeeded in capturing him, after he had sealed two or three walls eight feet high. Two other men were captured, and the whole number is supposed to be drowned. Constable Baker is now in hospital, with cut rents and bruises of the head.

Strange Delusions.—George Alexander Nicholls has been apprehended because for a length of time he has annoyed the Royal family, and he is now brought safe to Bow-street. He has addressed letters to the Queen Christ, and that he was born in North's Ark. He has sent presents to the Princess Alice, professing to be herself, and has written to her as such. Brought before the Westminster magistrate, he said:—"I am not insane; but I am in injured man. I've been robbed, and I've been robbed of all I possess, and now they want to call me insane. I've written to Lord Shaftesbury; I've written to the Queen, asking for justice, and I can get no upon court. I don't want to be shut out from everybody, and let alone with those who will be by anything against me. I've been in prison for an hour to try me. I don't admit that I'm insane. I'm to same as say one here; for here are two magistrates, clergymen, gentlemen, and myself. I am not—that I cannot discourse upon in a rational manner, and yet I'm called insane. I have always observed that you was to commit me to prison for unfortunate gentleman's mind, but before he could do anything the men in the Princess Alice, a medical gentleman, declared me insane, and I am both one mentality." Mr. Nicholls—Subject to this. I am not going to be insane. I am not going to be committed to prison. I've been robbed of my property, and I've been robbed of my character. I've written to the Queen and Brought before the Westminster magistrate, he said:—"I'm am not insane; but I'm an injured man. I've been robbed of all I possess, and now they want to call me insane. I've written to Lord Shaftesbury; I've written to the Queen, asking for justice, and I can get no upon court. I don't want to be shut out from everybody, and let alone with those who will be by anything against me. I've been in prison for an hour to try me. I don't admit that I'm insane. I'm to same as say one here; for here are two magistrates, clergymen, gentlemen, and myself. I am not—that I cannot discourse upon in a rational manner, and yet I'm called insane. I have always observed that you was to commit me to prison for unfortunate gentleman's mind, but before he could do anything the men in the Princess Alice, a medical gentleman, declared me insane, and I am both one mentality." Mr. Nicholls—Subject to this. I am not going to be insane. I am not going to be committed to prison. I've been robbed of my property, and I've been robbed of my character. I've written to the Queen and to Sir Richard Mayne [police commissioner], and I've written to Lord Shaftesbury, and I've written to the Queen, asking for justice, and can get no upon court. I don't want to be shut out from everybody, and let alone with those who will be by anything against me. I've been in prison for an hour to try me. I don't admit that I'm insane. I'm to same as say one here; for here are two magistrates, clergymen, gentlemen, and myself. I am not—that I cannot discourse upon in a rational manner, and yet I'm called insane. I have always observed that you was to commit me to prison for unfortunate gentleman's mind, but before he could do anything the men in the Princess Alice, a medical gentleman, declared me insane, and I am both one mentality.

THE STEREORAMA AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—PANORAMA OF THE ROUTE TO ITALY, VIA THE ST. GOTHARD PASS.



MADONNA DEL SASSO. MAGADINO, ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE. VILLAGE OF AIROLO. SNOW CAVERN NEAR THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.



THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE. AMSTAG. FLUELLEN. BAY OF URI, LAKE OF LUCERNE.



THE GORGE OF SALLENCHES, SAVOY.

THE GORGE OF SALLENCHES, ITS VILLAGE AND BRIDGE.

In a mountainous country like Savoy the gorges and passes are, of course, very frequent; they, as well as the glaciers, form a series of picturesque attractions which stop the traveller on his way to Switzerland, and before he has yet reached the more imposing scenery in the neighbourhood of Mont Blanc. The Gorge of Sallenches, of which we give an Illustration, is one of those passes situated near the Alpine chain that will form the new frontier of France in the event of the neutrality of the two districts of Chablais and Faucigny being continued. Near at hand is Chamouni, whose delightful valley has so often furnished a theme of admiration to tourists in search of the beauties of Nature.

The small village of Sallenches, which forms the subject of our second Engraving, is situated at a short distance from the pass. It is twenty-eight miles from Annecy, and contains upwards of 1500 inhabitants. There is a fine view from the pretty little bridge called the Pont des Chèvres. This Savoyard village has been destroyed three times by fire—in 1519, 1763, and in 1840; but, phœnix-like, it has re-sprung up each time with fresh vigour, and is at present prosperous, doing a respectable trade in cottons, cattle, mules, &c. The inhabitants lead a frugal and quiet life; as their wants are few, their means of existence are the more easily assured.

By telegram we learn that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, in their progress through the new departments of Savoy and Nice, reached Sallenches on Saturday last, and that they were enthusiastically greeted by numerous inhabitants of the mountains scattered in groups along the road.

THE STEREORAMA AT CREMORNE GARENS.

In addition to the already numerous pictorial, structural, and other attractions of Cremorne Gardens, the enterprising proprietor has recently brought to completion a novel artistic work, which he denominates the "Stereorama." This name is adopted on account of the attempt made to accomplish by means of painting and modelling the peculiar effects produced by the stereoscopic glasses, and more particularly that appearance of relief and solidity in objects which painting alone cannot thoroughly realise. In short, it is a combination of painting for the more distant panorama with the most structural formation for the objects in the foreground, producing a result which so nearly approaches reality as almost to mystify the sense.

Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, the eminent artists who have produced this truly magnificent and interesting work, have already, as our readers are aware, achieved many wonderful scenic effects on the stage with the aid of ingeniously-contrived set-pieces. But here they have always operated with the consciousness that they are to be seen only at a certain distance, which, the poet tells us, "lends enchantment to the view." In the Stereorama, on the contrary, the spectator is in close proximity to the objects in the foreground, so that he might almost pluck a leaf from a tree, or a blade of grass from the mountain path at his feet, and the highest degree of finish and exactness has therefore to be bestowed upon all that comes within this range; whilst, at the same time, an eye must be kept for its general keeping with the more distant portions of the panorama. In all these respects, no less than in the intrinsic beauty of the several parts of their performance, Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have proved themselves eminently successful, a pictorial creation being the result which, for grandeur of subject, truthfulness of effect, richness of colour, and variety of effect cannot well be surpassed within the same compass. When



THE VILLAGE AND BRIDGE OF SALLENCHES.

we add that real water is brought to their aid at the rate of nine hundred gallons a minute to supply the mimic torrent issuing beneath the Devil's Bridge, and thence, winding and flowing through various channels in the foreground, turning mills, &c., the reader may imagine for himself the impression upon his senses which a visit to the Stereorama is calculated to produce.

The building in which the Stereorama is shown measures some 120 feet across, and is 50 feet high. Within this area, with a circumference of about 300 feet, and a total surface of canvas of 18,000 feet, the entire illusionary space being filled in with modelling work, the artists represent the grander and more picturesque features of the stupendous scenery which presents itself to the traveller between Lake Lucerne and the Lago Maggiore; in fact, the romantic route into Italy over the Alps through the famous St. Gothard pass. The Stereorama will give some idea of the materials by which, with, as the grand solitude of the little bay of Uri, in the Lake of Lucerne; the picturesque little village of Armenty; the savage grandeur of the Devil's Pass, with the Snow Cavern adjoining; then after passing the little village, the opening upon the noble vista of the Lago Maggiore, and the journey terminating at the grand romantic groups of the Madonna del Sasso, situate on a commanding rocky eminence, the sides of which are clothed with groves of orange and lemon, and studded here and there with little chapels, peeping out from trellised vine. The external panorama over, the spectator now enters a representation of the interior of the Chapel of Madonna del Sasso during the performance of religious worship, rendered with great solemnity of effect.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon Messrs. Grieve and Telbin for their successful accomplishment of this truly remarkable work.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the exception of a small meeting at Bridgewater on Friday there is nothing, save Doncaster and its stirring four days, on the list for next week. Parasite, who, it is said, Mr. Parr has in vain essayed to buy back at about every one of the meetings he has run in, is the Champagne Stakes on Tuesday, with Wize, Prudence, Virgilius, Gentlemen, &c. Vespasian-Sandcastle and Bonnie Scotland are in the Filly Stakes, and Mr. Merry seems likely to walk over for the Sapling Stakes with Rokeboston or Dundee. The latter, in his dead heat on York, got much the worst of the ground; and his Doncaster position has rather improved since he made such a wondrous display of gameness. Kleber is also said to be the best performer amongst the seven nominations for the Municipal, which will be run, as usual, on the St. Leger line. Sweetmeat is the Scarborough favourite, and The Wizard in the Zetland Stakes on Thursday; Dundee, Folkestone, and Dictator (who is hardly likely to come), in the Eglinton Stakes; and Gardener, Dragoon, Inisma, and Alnwick in the Cup on Friday. On Friday Saltcar will, it is thought, go for the Cup, with or without a St. Leger engagement; but as he has not been seen in public since his exhibition, is not likely to oppose him. The Wizard, in spite of his 5th, extra weight, is said to have no trouble in the Doncaster Stakes. The Don Stakes contain but nine as well as Hugh Cameron, Lady Masham's, and Buccaneer's; and Stockade and Contadina are in the Park Hill.

It is expected that John Scott "will start the whole fleet" for the St. Leger, and that Mr. Merry's nominations will be at last ridden by Cujus Regnavi or The Rap. Wells has been engaged to ride The Wizard, with Charlton and Flatman on Sweetmeat, and Aldcroft on Tom Bowling, unless Lord Clarendon can be induced to give him up to Custance. There is some talk of Luke Snowden for St. Albans, who seems a doubtful winner, as he never is "winding up" he had in the spring. Umpire (Rowlison) represents Newmarket and America combined, and his backers, who will be found at the Rein Deer, after her Stockton

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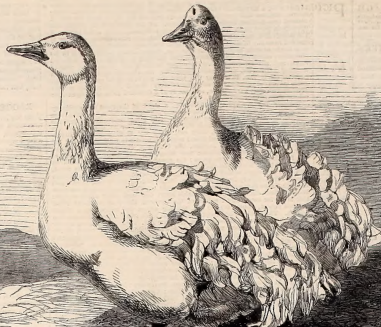
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THE POULTRY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE summer show of poultry and pigeons at the Crystal Palace commenced on Saturday week, and continued open on the following Monday and Tuesday. The show was held in the north wing, and the pens were most conveniently arranged. Of rabbits alone there were 108 pens; whilst the poultry were exhibited in a proportionate degree. The pigeons also appeared to great advantage, and in more than usual variety as to form and class. The whole of the poultry were the produce of the present year, with the exception of a class called "extra stock." The fact that so large a collection of poultry was the result of less than a year's growth was one of the most interesting points in the exhibition; and, judging from the unusual dimensions of some of the specimens, it was really difficult to believe that this rule had been in every case closely adhered to.

Amongst the geese there were two curious specimens from Sebastopol, exhibited by Mr. T. H. D. Bayly, of Ickwell House, Biggleswade. These birds are somewhat smaller than those of this country as a mature size, but but they are of the purest white and the most perfect form, whilst the more conspicuous portion of their plumage is of a curly nature, affording a very striking contrast to the feathers of the ordinary English goose. The feathers on the back are curved and frilled upwards; the secondary feathers of the wings are elongated and twisted, also the tail coverts. These geese were sent to Mr. Bayly by his uncle, John Harvey, Esq., who had been cruising in the Black Sea before he went to Tyre, where, as our readers may remember, his yacht, the *Cheyenore*, was of great service in defending the town from the Druses. Lord Dufferin brought them to England in his yacht from Sebastopol. They are the only pair of the kind in this country. Their weight when sent to the Crystal Palace was eleven pounds each. They are of precisely the same habits as our English geese. These geese were, without doubt, the most curious and singular of the novelties of the show, and as such they figure in the accompany Engraving.



SEBASTOPOL GEESE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

Of the Dorking fowls, both white and coloured, the most successful was a group of one cock and two pullets sent by Capt. Beardmore, R.A., of Farcham, Hants. The Cochin China fowls of every sort, from the pure white to the cinnamon and buff, were conspicuous for their shape and proportions; whilst the game fowl of various kinds presented many specimens which indicated that great pains have been taken in the superintendence of the breed during the last few years. Every description of fowl of superior breed was shown in the collection. One of the principal rules established by the judges was strictly followed—viz., the necessity for observing, as essential to the gaining of a prize, high condition, quality, beauty of plumage, purity of race, and uniformity in the markings, combs, and other characteristics, contradistinguished from the mere consideration of weight.

The pigeons and rabbits indicated an advance on former years, and certainly the least observant eye must have detected beauties amongst them which are not often to be seen in either of the races. The pigeons were really remarkable for their size and development, whilst the rabbits betrayed such strong evidence of care and skill in the rearing that one was led to wonder how it is that these little favourites of the schoolboy do not occupy a larger share of attention than at present in the ordinary farmyard.

On the whole, the collection of this summer may be regarded as evincing great care and discrimination on the part of the exhibitors, and a corresponding amount of skill and discretion on the part of those to whose judgment and management the matter was successfully intrusted.

BREAKFAST-HUNTING IN A SICILIAN VILLAGE.

OUR special Artist and Correspondent in Sicily, in his account of "A March through Sicily with the Centre Column of the National Army," which appeared in the Number of this Journal for August 4, writes as follows regarding the incident illustrated below:—"At six a.m., June 24, we made our entry into Roccapalumba, amidst an assemblage of rusty-looking priests, ragged peasantry, tawny-skinned urchins in a state of nature, pigs with their litters, fluttering broods of cackling capons, and barking dogs. Having heard from our Quartermaster, who had preceded us, that there was absolutely nothing to be obtained in the village in the shape of eatables, that the reply of 'Niente mangiari' was everywhere the same, a council of war was immediately called, composed of the Captain and Lieutenant of the Swiss company, an officer of artillery, and myself. The 'finding' was that the wants of nature were paramount and must be administered to; that a writ of habeas corpus be at once issued against all fat pullets and capons found at large; and that, if necessary, arms should be used in the capture. It was further resolved that, as certain members of this honourable court had other duties to perform, a certain Rosario Vicetelly should be deputed to make the arrests, and that the artillery officer's revolver should be bestowed upon him as a token of office, wherewith his authority in this matter should be made to be respected and subscribed to by all those whom those presents might concern. That morning was a day of mourning on many dunghoaps, and it will be commemorated in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS under the title of 'Break-fasthunting at Roccapalumba.'" It would seem, at the first glance at the Illustration, from the apparently reckless firing of our Artist, that other than feathered bipeds run risk of being shot on this marauding expedition; although, judging from the trophies strung to his girdle and the victims falling fast around him, he is as good at his pistol as at his pencil, and ample materials for a breakfast à la fourchette were doubtless quickly obtained. How far the Roccapalumbians approved of this lawless onslaught on their poultry is a matter into which we will not enter. Their looks of wild terror and gestures of imploring entreaty to abstain show that they have but little hope of being paid for their barn-door favourites. It may be that they were duly recompensed for their losses, though no mention is made of the fact by our Correspondent. We fear, however, that the saying "Everything is fair in love and war" held too much of the marauders for them even to think of doing this act of common honesty. Besides, were they not engaged in freeing the inhabitants from a grinding tyranny?

CHEVALIER'S ELECTRIC TARGET.

AMIDST the great and constant changes which are daily taking place around us, few are greater or more necessary than those introduced into modern firearms and their use by regular troops and volunteers. In former times the rule for regular troops was to fire breast-high, with little or no attempt at aiming; and, as a necessary result of such a system, the killed and wounded in an engagement in those days, and even quite lately, bore an exceedingly small proportion to the expenditure of powder and ball. For instance, at the battle of Vittoria, in 1815, nearly 4,000,000 rounds of ball-cartridge were consumed, and out of 90,000 men only 8000 were killed and wounded, showing that only one musket shot in 459 took effect! besides which there were 6570 rounds of artillery used in the fight. In 1851 our men at the Cape actually expended 80,000 ball-cartridges in killing and wounding twenty-five Kaffirs! It is stated that the French in the Crimea expended 25,000,000 ball-cartridges without having put 25,000 Russians *hors de combat*! These few facts show the necessity of improvement in the construction of firearms and in their use also, for although they were faulty in construction, yet being in the hands of bad marks-



BREAKFAST-HUNTING AT ROCCAPALUMBA, A SICILIAN VILLAGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

men prevented even what little good they had being of any service. Great improvements having been made in the construction of fire-arms, it only now remains to devise some mode by which they may be rendered perfectly useful. And although a soldier may be thoroughly proficient in his manual and platoon exercises, and understand and go through all the evolutions of the British Army with accuracy, all these acquirements are comparatively useless unless he be a good shot. His duty is to kill his enemy; and to attain this object he must devote much of his time to target practice. Too much attention is paid to uniform, what colour and cut they should be, whether a plume or a tuft should be worn, and so forth. All this is splitting hairs and waste of valuable time. Look at Garibaldi: he is satisfied with a red shirt and a wide-awake. Let our soldiers (regulars and volunteers) devote more of their time to target practice and they will shortly become the champion shots of the world. The necessity of this practice cannot be too deeply impressed on the minds of all who take an interest in the efficiency of our soldiers.

Until lately the system of target practice was very defective, expensive, inexpedient, and attended with much danger; it was, in fact, so very unsatisfactory in every point of the word that few took any interest in it. The electric target invented by Lieutenant Chevalier, of the 1st West India Regiment, removes many of the objections common to the old system, and renders target practice an agreeable and healthful change from the other military duties of peace-time. This system has been in use for some months at Walham Green, the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, where its simplicity and the ready accuracy of record have elicited the most unqualified approval of both officers and men belonging to the fine Corps.

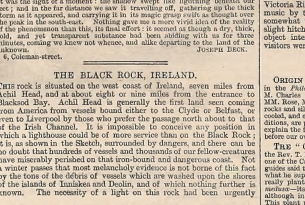
Annexed is a brief account of some of the principal features of Chevalier's self-recording target:—"The target to be fired at may be of any size, and composed of iron, steel, or other material; the surface is divided into "a central division, or bull-s-eye, and any convenient number of concentric rings. At the rear, or place of firing, a small indicator, on the face of which are two needles, is set up. This indicator is moved from the rear by means of the use of two small electric wires. Each of the divisions of the target is in a state of insulation from a galvanic battery until hit, when immediately a circuit is made, and a current of electricity is transmitted which traverses the wire corresponding with the division hit, and it instantly causes one of the needles on the indicator to deflect and point which part of the target has been hit. Thus no markers, iron mantelets, poles, flags, &c., are required, and every one sees, by merely looking at the indicator, which part of the target has been struck. Practice may be carried on with great rapidity, and without having to cease firing occasioned to recover the target. The volunteer fires one shot, hits it at once known: hence, should the needle point to 'outer top,' the individual who fired knows that his shot struck exactly in the will, therefore, aim lower next shot."

Our Illustration represents the electric target in use by Lord Ranelagh at the head of the corps at Walham Green—his Lordship standing by the side of the indicator, resting his hand upon it, one of the needles of which is seen to be at "bull's eye" in the distance. The position of the bullet is instantly known by the deflection of a needle on the face of the indicator.

REMARKABLE FACULÆ AND SPOTS SEEN ON THE SUN ON THE 19TH AND 20TH OF JULY.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your Number of Saturday, August 25, in describing the phenomena visible on the sun's disc, the total eclipse in Spain, I pointed out the probable connection between the luminous prominences and the faculæ or bright markings of the sun. I have now to submit to my readers to have an opportunity of seeing a remarkable group of faculæ and spots which came conspicuously into view on the 19th and 20th of July, the two days immediately succeeding the eclipse. The drawing from which the accompanying Engraving is taken was made by Mr. George Williams, at his observatory at Liverpool, by means of a telescope of four inches aperture, which was made to project a magnified image of the sun, on a screen attached to the telescope. My colleague, Mr. Cooke, and I observed this mass of faculæ as early as the 18th of July, at 3h. p.m.; he observed the two widest of the spots within the faculæ with accuracy at his observatory at Redhill, and found that they covered an area ranging from a position angle 114° to that of 125°. The surrounding faculæ extended through a space of 70° and were grouped in position with some of the brilliant prominences which



THE SUN, AS SEEN FROM LIVERPOOL, JULY 19, 1860.

were visible during the eclipse. The bill sloped rapidly to the south; on the brow was a beautiful vineyard; among which was a pavilion, but beyond the town, with its ancient church and castle, whilst in the distance the Pyrenees, some cultivated almost to the summit, and others covered with forest trees. The whole scene appeared as a theatre set in the universe almost impassable chain. The position was all the south of the land, if the weather should hold fair, I anticipated a grand display.

The morning of the eclipse was fine, and I was not a little afraid of a shower of rain at close of day, but it was not till after the eclipse was passed that the sun showed itself; but from this time the sky rapidly improved, and when the eclipse we had hardly a cloud in the sky.

We provided a substantial lunch, and ordered our hostess to bring up a cock and hen and chicken, which might serve the effect produced on them by the eclipse. After lunch we read about the 2nd Napoleon Royal's interview with great pomp, and the Emperor's reception by the people, and surprising despite the admonition of one of our party, that Napoleon is now reigning during the eclipse, and that all is going on smoothly. Nevertheless we observed that there was but little occasion for the sun's assistance to time, so if the time failed; and as we were all busily engaged making our final preparations, arranging for notes, adjusting our instruments, and putting the finishing touches to our sketching (one using a little umbrella to facilitate arrangement which, forgotten beforehand, sprung up like magic. The first contact behaved most regularly, and almost acted as our faithful servants should, to the drilling of our worthy friends their masters the engineers, Messrs. Preston and Wray, Messrs. Cooke, the eminent Optician of York, our traveller, Mr. Roberts and my assistant, Mr. Walter Beck, constituted our party.

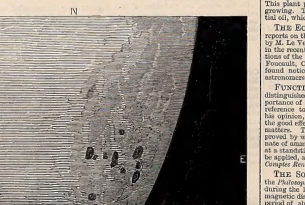
I had turned my whole attention to ascertaining by my telescope whether the light of the corona was polarized or not, and for this purpose I placed a piece of tourmaline in the focus of the tube by the side of the Huyghenian eyepiece; on this glass I had a number of circular crystals of salicine, and over the eyepiece I placed a Nicol's prism. I selected the crystals of salicine as the most sensitive and one whose colour is brought out most prominently by polarised light.

An exclamation burst from all at about 1.0 "It's begun!" and soon the limb of the moon showed itself. Our view of the horizon was perfect, and after a while the appearance of objects began slightly to change. The sky in the west was supposed to lose much of its blue, our shadows became much sharper, and we remembers disappeared. About fifteen minutes before totality lamps were lit for observing the power of the light of the corona, and all of us kept steadily to our several instruments. Shouts from the town showed that the natives, too, knew that the end was the change. The cock looked about him, the chickens still pecked, and his hen under his wing and full fast asleep: the dog continued still incensed in the north-west, presuming the appearance as of a heavy storm in the distance. The shadow was approaching. Leaping my eye at the eclipse, the thin cusp of the sun shone still with dazzling brightness. I searched the dark disc of the moon, and also the neighbourhood of the sun for polarised light, but was unable to detect any. I also looked carefully for Baily's Beads on the lower edge of the approaching limb of the moon (with a Huyghen's eyepiece). Two large irregularities showed themselves: and as this portion of the sun's disc is still the light from the sun, I noticed two distinct beads, but no others. At the time of total obscuration the corona burst forth. The rays extending in a diameter nearly equal to that of the moon's disc, and one decidedly twice its diameter, and curving away as it receded from it. The polarisation of light was very strong, surpassing that seen in the heavens at 90 deg. from the sun, though much resembling it in its character, and giving the impression that the light of the corona is reflected light, and not self-luminous. Its colour, without the polariscope, was of dazzling brightness, very much resembling phosphoric colour. Its vines of a yellow-green; the country around us had assumed an unnatural hue, the distant hills, reflecting the colour of the sky, and the stood out as though bathed in deep indigo. We seemed beneath a vast indigo canopy lifted slightly by the horizon, the horizon itself was of a pale orange, through whose rich vault Venus and Jupiter together, with some of the most brilliant stars, appeared with undoubted lustre, and from which also we were able to see far away, at all points of the compass, the gorgeous tints of an autumn sunset, glowing orange and, shading off as we looked to a bright orange. The chickens had crept beneath the hen's wings; the butterflies had all disappeared, a cool breeze crept over our faces. The dog was quiet as a mouse, and yet we stood as though enchanted, drinking in as much of the gorgeous draught as we could. The whole appearance is too momentous, and all would be reckoned in the history of the past. A short rose, "Here it comes!" and a loud tumult towards the light gave the word. The shout had already left it; the tints of sunshine shone gently on its rugged slopes. It was the sight of a catastrophe. It was the sight of a mighty work in contact; and in the far distance we saw it travelling off, gathering up the thick mass as it approached, and carrying off in its magic wake the benighted cone the peak in the south-east. Nothing gave us a more vivid idea of the reality of the phenomenon than the sudden effect. It seemed as though a dry thick cold, and yet transparent substance had been shifting with as for three minutes, causing us to know not whence, and also departing to the East of the darkness.

6, Coleman-street. JOSEPH BECK.

THE BLACK ROCK, IRELAND.

THIS rock is situated on the west coast of Ireland, seven miles from Achil Head, and at about eight or nine miles from the entrance to Blacksod Bay. Achil Head is generally the first land of which mariners from America from vessels bound either to the Clyde or Belfast, or even to Liverpool for those who prefer the passage north about to the west of the Irish Channel. It is impossible to conceive any position in which a lighthouse could be of more service than on the Black Rock; it is, as shown in the Sketch, surrounded by dangers, and there can be no doubt that hundreds of vessels and thousands of our fellow-creatures have mistakenly perished on the inhospitable Connaught coast. Only in a winter passes that most melancholy evidence is not borne of this fact by the tons of the débris of vessels which are washed upon the shores of the islands of Achil and Inishkea, and by the still more melancholy



THE BLACK ROCK, IRELAND.

number of bodies which are cast ashore. The vicinity of Achil is also remarkable for the number of wrecks which have occurred there. Many of these have been caused by the want of a lighthouse, but many also by the dangerous character of the coast, and the fact that the land is very low, and that the sea breaks over it in heavy gales. Many of the wrecks which have occurred there have been of vessels of large tonnage, and have been totally lost. Many of the crews have been saved by the exertions of the coastguard, but many have perished. The Black Rock is a dangerous rock, and is covered at high water. It is situated about a mile and a half from the shore, and is about a mile from the nearest island. The Rock is about 100 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth. The lighthouse is to be built upon it, and will be 100 feet in height. The light will be a fixed white light, and will be visible at a distance of fifteen miles. The lighthouse will be built of granite, and will be a handsome structure. The contract for the erection of the lighthouse has been taken by Messrs. Grendon, of Drogheda, and the works are now in progress. The engineer-in-chief is Alexander Mitchell, Esq., C.E., of Dublin, and the resident engineer is Mr. Thomas Jones, C.E., of Westport. The Rock is the property of the Marquis of Sligo, and the lighthouse is being erected by the Commissioners of Irish Lights.

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"WHAT'S O'CLOCK?" "WHAT'S O'CLOCK?" BY GODWIN.

IN this little Sketch, so unpretending in character, yet so charming for its very simplicity, Mr. Godwin embodies an allegory of the fleet course of time and the changes wrought in its progress. The scene is an ancient thickly-wooded churchyard. The principal group is that of two children blowing the downy petals from off the dandelion, according to the old accredited fashion with youth, to ascertain the hour of the day, each atom as it falls serving but to illustrate the ever-increasing ravages of time amongst our fellows. On the opposite side an infant at its pumkin hood's side is gathering flowers, whilst in front the aged gravedigger, with one foot in the yawning pit, tells of life's decay and that "bourne from which no traveller returns"—suggestive theme oft told, but never yet told out.

RAGGED SCHOOLS FESTIVAL AT MUSWELL-HILL.

THIS festival, originated in the year 1856, and attending as they do numerous children belonging to the various ragged schools of the metropolis, by a committee of gentlemen, supporters of the ragged-school movement, was celebrated on Thursday week in the Duchy Farmwood Estate, the use of which was kindly given for the occasion by the Muswell-hill Land Company. By twelve o'clock 1,200 children, consisting of representatives of Hoxton; Richmond-street, Walworth; Hoe Anchor, Bermondsey; Union-walk, Kingsland; St. Mary Free School, Shadwell; Trinity Chapel, Leather-lane; Marygold-street, Walworth; Sun-row, Islington; Hertford-street, Bermondsey; Railway Arch; Derby-street; and various other schools, had assembled on the grounds, where they quickly engaged in the sports provided for them. They were accompanied by the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Victoria Rifles, and the fife and drum bands of the East London and Whitechapel Shoeblack Brigades. Mr. John Masterman, banker, the Messrs. Rhodes, late proprietors of the estate, and the leading gentry and clergy of the vicinity, honoured the festivities with their presence. In the course of the day the entertainment was varied by the performance of a selection of popular music by the Coldstream Guards and Victoria Rifle bands, and by the use of an appropriate selection of vocal music by the Vocal Association of England. Notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious state of the weather, with the exception of a slight hitch in the commencement, the festival achieved the object intended by the benevolent promoters. More than 10,000 visitors were admitted to the grounds in the course of the day.

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THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

MESSINA, August 20.

My last parcel to you contained the remainder of the Sketches of Palazzolo and an account of the battle, gleaned from various Staff officers and from my own experience of the field. But to give anything like a correct notion of the fight it almost impossible, as the ground on which the engagement took place is the most unequal, and in many instances, without even a mattress beneath them. I do not say that this wretched state of things was from wilful neglect on the part of the municipal staff; but this I do say, that I was present in many instances from the ignorance of those appointed to fill positions they were utterly incompetent for. Under all these trying circumstances I never heard one poor sufferer give a single murmur: they bore their ills patiently, proud almost of the scars they received for the good cause. Passing by the door of one of these temporary ambulances, I was beckoned in by a wrinkled old dame, whose whole manner betrayed the greatest anxiety and trepidation. On my entering in answer to her invitation, the first object that attracted my attention was the prostrate form of a man, lying on his face on the clay floor without so much as a rag to cover his nakedness. Myriads of flies swarmed about him, and settled in black patches on a huge clotted wound on the cranium, and touched their fill at a purple bullet-hole in the side. Horrified and disgusted at what I saw, I countenanced shouting the woman, in my limited Sicilian, to what I supposed to be her neglect of the unfortunate to creature intrusted to her care. She assured me that, when he was brought in for cottage, a surgeon strapped his head and bandaged the wound in the side, and left him as carefully laid on a bed—to which she pointed, and which was covered with blood stains. She further stated that, as soon as the surgeon left, the wounded man tore away the dressings and rolled from the mattress to the spot where he was now lying, and that she had no water to give him, and to induce him to swallow anything, had been unavailing. She also informed me that he was one of the "shirts" who had escaped from Palermo with the Neapolitan troops, and that he was with Bosco's division from Messina to reinforce Melazzo; and that it was evidently his intention to refuse all succour, and to die in very spite of those who would assist him. Taking to every appearance the moment to be passing, I, with their help, replaced the undoubtedly dying man on the bed, and, turning away in search of a surgeon, I had scarcely got three paces from the door when a shriek from the woman brought me back. With a supreme effort of resolution the dying man had hunself to his feet, and, tottering forwards a few steps, had fallen dead.

Madame Mario has now taken charge of the hospital at Barcelona, and matters under her superintendence are improving. She has also another lady here, the Countess Della Torre, who proposes to form a field ambulance corps, and give assistance to the wounded under the fire of the enemy.

Seven days after the battle I left Melazzo for Messina, with a portion of the General's Staff. Garibaldi had preceded us by about twelve hours, taking with him all the horses and carriages to be procured in the town, so that we had to perform the journey on foot—a matter of thirty miles—in an open boat. We started at midnight, and, as there was a good breeze from the land, the broad lateen-sail was hoisted, and we bowled along at a spanking pace till daylight. About midnight our board was an aldermanic Captain of the Staff, who did not enjoy the most warlike reputation, though on more than one occasion during the campaign he had been in command a *battuta de cuisine* with considerable success. Now, we perhaps ran somewhat too close to the Sicilian cruisers watching the coast, but we generally looked upon it as a very slight, though one or two wags in the boat made the most of the presumed danger for the amusement of the rest. Once or twice, three or four times during the night we all of us declared we could see a huge black mass coming down upon us out of the darkness, keeping our companion in suspense, who was very obviously in a most nervous state of alarm—"not that he in reality cared for the entire Bourbon navy, but that by being taken prisoner he would no longer be able to fight for the furtherance of Italy." Not being aware that Messina had already been entered by our advanced guard, and that the Convention had been entered into between Medici and the commander of the citadel not to fire on either side, we had proposed to land at the Faro Point, intending to find the General there. We must look at dawn, however, spoke us, and gave us the news of the truce: so we sailed on into the harbour of Messina, and landed on the Marina, amid the applauding shouts of some hundred or so of Sicilian lazzaroni. On our way we had passed and met the Dictator, who had got on before us, and he very courteously came out and engaged me to dine with him that evening at his table. After our meal we had a long talk and a walk through the town, which presented a very different appearance to that which I passed through it last May. Instead of desolate streets, with closed shops and scarcely a person moving about, there were tricolour flags from every balcony, and a half mad, perspiring crowd in every thoroughfare. Some more energetic than others had procured ladders, and were engaged in obliterating in the principal street the words "Strada Ferdinande," substituting in their place those of "Vittorio Emanuele." Again, round the statues of the Bourbons, were erected scaffolds, preparatory to their pursuit on the inanimate blocks of marble. Verily, there is much in the Sicilian character that fills their would-be friends with contempt for them.

At five I attended my feet beneath the General's mahogany, and had for my immediate neighbour Father Gavazzi, a very different-looking personage from the famous orator known to the English public by his lectures at the Princess' concert-room. Instead of the close-shaved face, the reverend padre had adopted the prevailing fashion by letting his beard grow, and a thick crop of black stubbles gave great promise of its future excellence. In lieu of the dark majestic flowing robe with which he was wont to drape himself so effectively, he wore a red shirt; and, to complete the transformation, a souvenir of his visit to America, in the shape of a bloodthirsty-looking bowie-knife, together with a Colt's revolver was thrust in a belt that had to have a reef or two let out of it before the repast was half finished. The reverend father evidently intends for a time to shelve theories and take to practical argument in the dominions *pro tem.* of Francesco Secondo. Dinner with the General himself is a most simple affair. A little soup, a cut of a solid joint, a small portion of fruit, and a glass of water, suffice his frugal taste. Wine he never touches, and the only luxury he allows himself is cigars of a very mild kind. Dinner was scarcely over when an immense crowd gathered round head-quarters, and began to shout "Viva Garibaldi!" accompanied by the clapping of hands and brandishing of hats—the universal English threats. Each moment the clamour grew louder, yet the General remained impassive, and showed not the slightest inclination to indulge the multitude by appearing before them. At last, at the solicitation of the Intendante and one or two of his Staff, he stepped on to the balcony, which was a signal for the mass below to grow about, and, with hats off, and upturned faces, and otherwise to testify the intoxication of delight they felt at their General's presence. When silence was obtained the Dictator, leaning forward in the dusk, ran over characteristic positions, addressed the people in some-what the following manner. I do not pretend to a literal translation, but simply give the substance of his discourse:—"If there is one thing more than another distasteful to me, it is playing the comedian, and making an exhibition of myself, rather as a man of many words, but rather trust to deeds than set speeches. Yet, Messinese, I would tell you that my work has scarcely commenced, though, thanks to God and my heroes, fairly may be said to be free. But, mark me, Sicilians! the first act of a great drama has hardly been played out. Remember, I say that the actors' parts have been filled by a company foreign to the soil, and that the scenes of the other occasions have carried for yourselves a reputation before Europe, for not Italy alone, but let every one know who is not, that your arms took round the national flag, and help me to achieve the liberty of Rome on the one hand, and that of Venice on the other, and the right of freedom in this long-misgoverned island." Of course, the enthusiasm caused by these words was immense; but I have every reason to believe that the Messinese generally are heartily sick of the revives there and then shouted. This outburst of feeling cost very little in the manner of money; it, at all events, did not, like Napoleon's ten biscuit for a block of iced cream at the Café Naova cleared the numerous tenants from their thrones, and otherwise restored the exhausted frames of this sympathetic people. The rest of the evening was passed by the brave Messinese, who can always find sufficient money for the theatre, in the Piedmontese officials, and soldiers of Central Italy, whose blood mustered the parched hills of Aspromonte, and in the streets of Palermo, Melazzo, and the Calabrian wards at Molazzo, and all for a race who only look upon them now as fair game for extortion. Father Gavazzi has tried his eloquence with them on more than one occasion, and I am afraid he has not been a few necessaries for the hospitals, without which the sick and wounded could not be properly attended to.

There is one man here of whom I could write chapters and chapters, and that is Colonel Forbes Leith, Garibaldi's Scotch Englishman, who now, however, divides the fame with a band of his countrymen, who, though as any Britain ever sent from her shores. Undoubtedly, most of your readers remember Colonel Leith in certain of the Italian volunteer daily papers, extraordinary accounts of the manners and customs of this so-described condottiere. Mr. Forbes Leith, however, has taken exception on Garibaldi's force by stating that he was a keen sportsman, and not at the shooting season was not then on in England, he had thought it an excellent opportunity to enjoy himself among the hills of the Vallerine in anticipation of the grouse months on our northern moors. On this occasion, however, and only to be referred to appeased by "the blood of a German man." The same gentleman also told us that he had killed a man in a duel (all foreigners in Italy fight a bearded monster" (he must have been a Wehhman) a notch on his pistol-stock—whereupon I produced the pistol, and showed him where the dead man's epitaph. Now, I have not only seen this famous rifle, which is a double-barrelled deer-stalking one, but I have also had it in my hands many times, and I can safely say, on my word of honour, it defaces it anywhere. With regard to the narrow character attributed to the Colonel, I can only reply that I have found him most amiable to contradict the assertion, and do so most emphatically, by declaring that in my judgment the eamgaign I have passed with a more sociable or agreeable companion, and one evidently much better informed on most subjects than his would-be historians. He is a linguist, and, I believe, speaks five or six tongues, and is attached to Garibaldi, who is just as fond of him. His friendship for the Italian hero dates from 1859, and he himself justly considers a soldier, and there is not a man in our army who has not a thorough esteem for the genius of Garibaldi. Colonel Leith is, to say, for though many writers have blanched his sir and whitened his hair, he is not by any one amongst us who bears himself more proudly or steps with a lighter tread. Speaking of the knack of coining fame by puffing, reminds me Colonel Peard when in full marching order. Of Colonel Dunne and Major Winkfield, I have nothing to say, as they have never been in the notes that accompanied my sketches of those sent a week or two since. Major Lennard and Captain Dowling, late of the Royal Artillery, are two of the most valuable officers I have to take service in our camp.

The various sketches I have sent you from the Faro Point will have served to give your readers a tolerable notion of the position of the forces of Garibaldi and the Neapolitans. On the first day of the arrival of Garibaldi after our arrival at Messina was to establish himself firmly on the tongue of land that here narrows the straits to not more than a mile and a half in breadth, and to have his guns and mortars and landing batteries to check the too near approach of the Neapolitan gunboats. This accomplished, I left word for him, and, as I said in my note of the 15th, I should be off with the first dawn. Three Piedmontese, commonly shoved off another boat into the water while attempting to spread the alarm. The Neapolitans were so ably and promptly served that they succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, but, owing to the darkness of the night, missed their way, and, instead of landing at which they were to surprise the fortress, they missed their way, and the enemy having received ample approach gave the alarm, and Missouri and his party were compelled to make their way back. The Neapolitan preceding nights other bodies of troops were kept prepared to embark, and were actually on board when the order for the attack was countermanded was lost for the time. The Neapolitan frigates "smelt a rat," and, with the gunboats, kept a strict watch over the narrow channel of Scylla and Torre di Cavallo. Well, this state of things continued for a week or more, the monotony only relieved by the forts and frigates blazing away at a flight at some of the small craft in sight, and blazing away merrily for half an hour together without seeing what they were firing at. At last I got weary of this sort of thing, and into a boat with my traps and sitting huddled up for two or three hours, managed to get a berth on board, under the impression that we were really, this time, going to leave. Well, we did get under weigh at two o'clock in the morning, and, with a fine breeze from the land disappeared, with two or three of his Staff, in the most mysterious manner, and that not a soul knew where he had gone to. For my part, as soon as I heard of his absence, I immediately started for Messina, had a warm bath on arriving, and got in between the sheets, where I "cauliked" away for twelve hours straight off. Three days ago the General turned up with poor Türy, who fancies he is sufficiently recovered from his wounds, but who is by no means himself yet. Half an hour or so after their arrival they drove together through the town and took the road to Catania. No one thought much of this, as it was simply looked upon as a morning drive; but, when Türr came back in the evening alone, inventive minds were set forming conclusions as to the new destination of our chief. This occurred on the 18th; and two days later (to-day) we heard that Garibaldi had crossed from Jardinio into Calabria, at two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, with three thousand men, while the Neapolitans were busily engaged watching for us opposite the Faro. Is not this one of the General's usual tricks? It appears that the Dictator had been all this time at Palermo, arranging this master-stroke. He had got together some five transports, in which he embarked the soldiers giving them a rendezvous at Jardino. One of the vessels, the finest we have, the *Torre del Greco*, was run ashore, and, when the demonstration had been safely effected, some Neapolitan frigates came down and totally destroyed the unfortunate vessel before they found out their mistake.

But I am anticipating events. Prior to the General's return from Palermo we had served out 40 rounds of advanced posts on the campo here. The campo is a large *champ d'avene* or flat, separated from the town, and on the outskirts of this we have our chain of sentries, while the Neapolitans' chain were some twenty paces further back. The first affair began soon after midnight, the whole town being roused by a tremendous continued discharge of rifles. Of course every one was immediately on the *qui vive*, as it was at first imagined a sortie was being attempted by the garrison.

The streets were in a few minutes thronged with officers and men hastening to their various posts, and shouting as they rushed by. "Light your lanterns!" the request was rapidly obeyed by the trembling and bewildered inhabitants, and soon the thoroughfares looked like the illuminations of some one of the saints' festivities of the Marsala affair



"THE VILLAGE SMITHY," BY LEWIS, IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.

There is no corner of the principality, and there are few parts of the United Kingdom, in which there is so great a variety of landscape scenery of the highest order as the neighbourhood of Bettws-y-Coed: it is the district from which David Cox drew those lessons that enabled him to found a new school of art, and which he annually visited to the last year of his life, and from which still proceed those numerous Welsh scenes of wood, rock, and water, that abound in our public exhibitions, and have obtained for it, in certain art-circles, the name of "The Studio." To this neighbourhood, hitherto frequented principally by artists and fishermen, this railway will afford ready access, opening out new sources of pleasure and delight to that greatly-increasing section of our countrymen and countrywomen who annually traverse land and ocean in search of the picturesque and the beautiful.

"THE VILLAGE SMITHY." BY LEWIS.

THIS is just of the class of subject in which Mr. Lewis is always so much at home—a scene of ordinary every-day industry, with a little humorous incident of domestic life. The smithy, with all its appropriate furnishings, is painted with nice detail and commendable accuracy, and in a happy harmony of colour. In the foreground is a pleasant little scene between the postboy and a young girl for whom he has a letter, the purport of which, by his smirking face, he fancies himself to be aware of; whilst the young lady, in her eager anxiety to obtain it, seems to sanction the suggestion. This clever picture, admirably painted in every part, we recently had the pleasure of seeing in the Fine-Art Department of the Crystal Palace.

"THE HARVEST MOON." BY E. WARREN.

MR. E. WARREN'S little picture of "The Harvest Moon," which we engrave, is a striking example of powerful chiaroscuro and intensity of impasto, which have seldom been surpassed in water-colour painting. It was justly admired in the Exhibition of the New Water-colour Society. The moon is seen struggling, but struggling with obvious supremacy, through a thick cluster of clouds, its rays dimly illumining the picturesque homestead in the foreground. On one side we see the newly-stacked corn; on the other some sheep are penned. The lights through the farmhouse windows give additional life and animation to the scene. Altogether the picture is a most effective one, and its truth to nature will be recognised by all who have had experience of rural life.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CARLETON, ST. JOHN, N.B.

CARLETON is a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick, and the Prince took ship here on the 16th of August, after having visited Fredericton. We gather from the *St. John Weekly Freeman*'s account of his Royal Highness's reception at Carleton a few particulars relating to the incident illustrated on the first page of our present Number:—"About four o'clock the roar of artillery, gun answering gun along the heights, and cheer responding to cheer, announced that the Prince had landed. The progress from Indiantown was necessarily slow. The multitudes crowded round the carriages of the Royal party, or preceded them a little, and the numbers grew greater at every pace. At the city line on the Carleton side the two Carleton fire companies were in waiting, and, having previously obtained the consent of the Prince, they unharnessed the horses, attached a rope to the carriage, and, each company taking a side, they drew him through Carleton, having first stopped a few moments to allow the scene to be photographed. When the first shot announcing the arrival of the Prince was heard, the firemen volunteers returned to their posts, and again formed in line. The first symptom of the near approach was the arrival of numberless vehicles in rapid succession from many quarters. Then bands of more active or more excited pedestrians began to make their appearance, sunburnt and dusty. Now Captain Dunn's artillery, with guns and caissons, hurry down and pass along the wharf, now Captain Adams's company rush along with their guns, as if the safety or the credit of the city depended on their dispatch, and Colonel Robertson galloped at high speed through the lines. Then the cheers grew louder, the advancing crowd grew more dense and dark, the cloud of dust thicker and more palpable. The Mayor and Corporation, with their officers, passed on, and then the uniforms of the firemen were seen gleaming through the dust, and the bright sun flashed from the bayonets, and in a moment the Prince was seen, drawn by the firemen, guarded on each side by a company of artillery, and followed by his suite in carriages, and the volunteers in full marching order, full of enthusiasm and covered thick with dust. The multitude, now thronging around in all directions, seemed absolutely countless, and we can make no attempt to compute their number. The Prince and his suite passed down the wharf, through the line of firemen, and visited the sawmill of the Hon. John Robertson, whose men were all drawn up to receive him. He then returned to the wharf, and passed through a guard of regulars to the fleet.

"From the water the scene surpassed anything in the whole demonstration. The wharves and buildings, timber piles, housetops, and cliffs on the Carleton side were black with people. On the city side the steamers *Emperor* and *Eastern City* at their wharves, the wharves themselves, Prince William-street and the housetops on both sides, Reed's Point, the Pavilion, the Ballast Wharf, and every available spot and place were apparently dense masses of people. On the water there were numberless small boats gliding about, the three steamers covered with passengers, the ferry-boat passing with its crowds, the vessels all dressed in gayest colours. To all this the city seemed to form a most appropriate background, and, take it for all and all, it was such a sight as few of those who witnessed it will ever see equalled. The Prince and his suite seemed to enjoy it thoroughly. They stood on one of the paddle-boxes the whole time the *Styx* remained in the harbour, and the Prince acknowledged every cheer from the steamers or from the shore."



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER ST. JOHN, N.B., VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST, WITH A VIEW OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. FLOOD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT QUEBEC.

ACCOUNTS just received from America describe the loyalty and enthusiasm with which the Prince of Wales has been welcomed at Quebec, where the French Canadians seem to have vied with their countrymen of British descent in giving their princely visitor a cordial reception. His Royal Highness landed at Quebec on Saturday afternoon, the 18th of August. The usual address was presented on his landing, after which a procession was formed, which escorted him to the Government House. The illumination in the evening was very fine. On the 19th the Prince attended Divine service at the English Cathedral. The special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of Quebec, the 20th, says:—"The weather yesterday was superb, and the excitement great. The centre of attraction was the English Cathedral, where the Prince attended morning service. The church was crammed with people, who were admitted only by ticket. During the afternoon the Prince visited the Plains of Abraham, Wolfe's Monument, and vicinity, and the Governor-General's residence at Catarqui. Mr. Bartlett, Secretary of State, and Mr. Sprague, both of Rhode Island, presented an invitation to Governor Williams for the Prince to visit Providence. The Duke replied that the programme of the Prince's visit to the United States was not yet decided on, but that he would consult Lord Lyons, in whose charge every thing was left, to-day or to-morrow, and arrange the programme. He had the Prince wanted to see as much as possible of the United States and its various cities; they would also like to go west and see the prairies. It was probable they might go to Chicago. The Prince, who is much interested in mechanics, wants to see the manufacturing towns. The Rhode Island delegation returned home this afternoon, and will receive the Prince's answer by letter. In spite of the rain the Prince and suite of four persons paid a visit to the Chaudière Falls on the opposite side of the river. He drove to the landing, crossed in a special ferry-boat, and rode on horseback to the Falls, where a fine collation had been provided. The rain had swelled the Falls, which made a beautiful appearance. He returned late in the evening. The Prince takes up his official residence at Parliament House to-morrow morning. The 17th Regiment act as a guard of honour. A salute will be fired from the Levés.

In the evening three balls will be given—one of them by the city. There will be a display of fireworks and illumination. White kid gloves are fearfully high in price on account of the ball. The registration dress is all black except gloves, shirts, &c. There are a great many people here from Montreal and the United States. A delegation from Ottawa city has offered the Prince a procession, ball, and a parade of lumbermen in fifty bark canoes. The Prince does not mind bad weather, as he thinks it "English." A Quebec telegram of the 21st says:—"The Prince has taken up his residence in the Parliament House, an imposing pile which was recently given in that Journal. At the levée both of the Speakers were knighted."

The above correspondent at Quebec informs us that thieves have been plying their vocation there with great success. He writes on the 20th ult. as follows:—"All night, as a matter of course, the streets were crowded, and the light-fingered gentry, who visit us every year from New York in considerable numbers, must have made a splendid harvest, if all the complaints I have to hear be true. Their pressmen, however, would be less annoying if they made the streets the only places for the exercise of their skilful vocation. Unfortunately, they have penetrated the hotels. In the hotel located in this city the gentlemen's back rooms were skilfully opened the other night, and a clean sweep made of all money and watches. Among the sufferers is the artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who lost a considerable amount of money; while on the same night in the same hotel the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* lost a valuable gold watch and chain, and £31. On Sunday, the 19th, the Prince rested, and attended Divine service in the Cathedral. Here, however, the same game was played, as during thieves must have been present, for money and watches to the value of more than £500 were taken from various members of the congregation."

His Royal Highness left Quebec on the 22nd ult.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MONTREAL.

The Prince arrived on the evening of the 23rd ult. at Three Rivers. Here his Royal Highness was received by the local authorities, the Government officials, and numbers of citizens, who presented an address. The town was illuminated. The Prince reached Montreal on the 24th, but, owing to unfavourable weather, did not land until the next morning. He was met on the wharf by the Mayor and Corporation, the members of the Government, the superior military officers, the Commander of the Forces, attended by a numerous Staff, and the Anglican and Roman Bishops and clergy, &c. A guard of honour and escort were furnished by the volunteer corps. An immense crowd, at least 40,000 persons were present. After receiving and replying to the addresses of the Mayor and City Council, the Prince drove in procession through the principal streets to the exhibition, which was opened with great éclat. His reception was most enthusiastic, and the line of route was beautifully decorated. His Royal Highness proceeded in the afternoon to lay the corner-stone of the Victoria Bridge. A considerable number were invited to the ceremony, among which the Prince partook of luncheon at the buildings of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, situated to the south of the bridge, by the manager of the Forces, which was specially fitted up for himself and suite. The city was illuminated in the evening, and a magnificent display of fireworks took place on the Victoria Bridge.

HOW TO MAKE THE NEW COINAGE THE MEANS OF INTRODUCING DECIMAL CALCULATIONS: A PROPOSITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

As the present appears to be the most favourable opportunity that has ever occurred for the introduction of a decimal currency, I beg to offer, for the consideration of those most interested in the proposed measure, the following plan.

The new copper coinage is nearly ready for circulation. Peace, halfpence, and farthings will be issued, each of rather less value than those now in use. To introduce the decimal system, it is only necessary to reduce the value of the halfpenny to the 100th part of a penny, and that can be done at present, and to issue one new coin of the value of ten farthings, and the whole matter will be accomplished. The amount of metal required for coining, or interfering with them in any way except to render them more simple and less liable to wear, would be trifling.

The alteration would not even necessitate new account-books, as accounts would still be kept in pounds, and, as ten of the new coins (which I will for the same decimal would be equal to one florin, they would stand thus—pounds, florins, shillings, pence, instead of pounds, shillings, pence, farthings. The florin would be mostly indicated by merely pointing of the figures to the right hand—thus, 1.2.6, 1.2.6 would represent 1 pound, 2 florins, 6 pence, 1 farthing. All dealings have always been represented as fractional parts of a pound, so they may still be, only the fractional parts of a decimal in the decimal coinage, thus, 5, 7, 1 florin, 7 pence, 1 farthing, represent nine pounds, eight florins, seven decimes, three farthings. By this method the whole of the coins in use might be retained without disturbance, and in the end, their relative value to the pound being still the same, the only variation in men would be confined to the most insignificant coin, the farthing.

I should, however, recommend that, to avoid confusion, and to simplify and facilitate the reception of the decimal currency, the old halfpenny and the penny pieces be at once called in, and, as soon as convenient, the crown and half-crown piece also; the loss of which per annum would be trifling to the state and therefore might be advantageously introduced; the current coins would then be all of a uniform length out of the decimal character, and would stand as follows:—

Farthings, of which four would still represent one penny, and ten one decime.

Decimes, of which ten would represent one florin.

Florins, of which ten would represent one pound.

The shilling would still represent half a florin, and the sixpence the quarter florin. The latter piece could be altogether superseded by a new coin of similar decimal character so much the better, and there might be of the respective value of two and five decimes, which would prove absolutely substitutes for florin coins; the one being named the half florin, the other the double decime. Both the decime and double decime should be of silver.

The advantages of the introduction of this system of accounts are not easily realised. The calculation of the most trifling all extensions and subtractions cannot be estimated; but, when the simplicity of the mode of converting any amount of the present denomination into or from the decimal is likewise taken into consideration, it will readily be conceived that the saving in the number of clerks employed in banks, and the counting-houses of the mercantile world, of stationery used in them, will be quite sufficient to justify me in saying that it would be enormously great; if not quite, so equivalent to the whole amount of the excise duty upon paper.

A DECIMAL FRACTION.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

NEWTON PORTER, Longford, Ireland, Aug 29.

I observe in your Parliamentary Report for the 24th inst. that Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question on the subject by Mr. Brady, replied that there was no intention on the part of Government to enter into the question of the Isthmus of Darien, but that, on the contrary, the British, French, and American Governments have very recently declined to take any steps towards that isthmus. His Lordship, however, stated, "that the officer in charge of the expedition of 1854 got as far as Caledonia Bay, but that the project was impracticable."

Having been engaged on the expedition as Surgeon of H.M.S. *Espiegle*, and having on several occasions accompanied Commander Parsons, of her Majesty's surveying-vessel *Gorgon*, on his survey, I beg to refer to that of which Lord Lyveden has spoken—namely, that, after the officer in charge had left for England, in April, 1854, Commander Parsons proceeded to the coast, with the boarder from Panama and made the bearings of the valley, which the engineers had failed to discover, and left it down in the Gulf of Darien, Chiriqui Harbour and Caledonia Bay, to the Admiralty in September, 1854, and to be laid at Mr. Bates's, the chartseller, 16, Cockspur-street.

The writer has personal evidence of the existence of which looks towards the north-west end of Lionardi Islands, in Caledonia Bay, and completely overlooks the whole of the practicability of the Canal; for, with the exception of about three miles, which are crossed by the Chucunaque and the Cordillera, through appearing as a backbone, from a distance, is really dissected, opposite Caledonia Bay, by a valley, all impracticability, or even difficulty, disappears; and the statement of the existence of a valley in that position, published by Lord Lyveden in 1852 as the result of the engineers' examinations in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, is proved to be true.

Having myself, subsequently to the valley, and having visited Dr. Collun's original statement, which led to the organisation of the expedition, and always found him to be strictly accurate, I have no hesitation in saying that the opinion I long since expressed, that, if Dr. Collun had been permitted to guide the exploring party, the result of the exploring expedition would have been completely successful. WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

Count Oscar de la Cluna, pianist to the Queen of Spain, charged with converting a pianoforte, the property of Messrs. Holderness, pianoforte manufacturers, of Oxford-street, to his own use, and who was taken into custody at the Merchants' Hotel, Oldham-street, Manchester, has been committed for trial.

An explosion of firedamp recently took place in one of the pits of the company of the Chateauneuf-la-Mulatte at Charbeck, killed six persons, and seriously injured others, one of them mortally.

Relics of the Past.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY HENRY VIII. TO THE CHAMBERLAIN AND STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE INFANT PRINCE OF WALES AFTERWARDS EDWARD VI.

THE subjoined extracts from an unpublished document in the National Record Office will, every curious reader of the internal economy of the Regal household in the time of Henry VIII. The document in question contains the most minute and precise directions drawn up by the King himself, for the guidance of Sir William Sydney, Principle Chamberlain, and Sir John Cornwallis, the Steward of Prince Edward's establishment, for the preservation of his Grace from "all practises and evyll Enterprises which might be devised against him." These remarkable instructions are without date, but they were evidently framed during the infancy of the Prince, and probably refer to his residence at Eltham :—

"Item, that no forges heighnes for the specyall trust his grace hath conceyed of his trustye servaunt Sir William Sydney knyght, hathe constrayned hym to be chamberlayn to the said prynces grace and hath counsiled and appointed to hym as well to have the keeping, oversight, rule and cure of his Majesties said sonne and the hall remayne over the Jewell, the prince grace, And forese that all dangiers and adversaries of malytious persons and causel harmes (if ny be) be shalbe vigilantly for seen and provyded for by such good order observed in his Grace household, as maye be to his Majesties honour and assured suertie of the prince grace's person, our moost noble and moost precyous Jewell, for the which good order in the said Household he sayd Sir John Cornwalles (Chamberlayn) Stewarde together with Fytzchamberlayn and Comptroller shall allways Joyne to gether.

"Item, that no man have his lettres of preferment from the kynges Majestie, in the said prynces grace household, but the same be signed and yet nevertheles to suffre no suche persone to obtruse his grace buy only kysse his hand, and yet that no personage under the degre of a knyght, be admytted to the presence of his grace, but in the presence Chamberlain, vicechamberlain, and Comptroller or one of them at the least to be ever present And to see a reverent askaye taken in due order ere any suche persons shall be admytted to his grace hand.

"Item, that they shall at all tymes cause good, sufficyent, and Iudge assayes of all kyrdes of bred, meates and dyrekes, mulke, egges and buttre prepared for his grace mouthe, and of wyne and drynke, and all thinges that may touch his person or myysyttede to him in any wise before he receyve it, by suche persones, Iurye, ryarnent, appeard whiche never belonging to his person, to be purely washed, and clensed, and kept brushed, and reserved clenely by the officers and persones appointed for their offices, and nevertheless to be ever in their presence having no office ther, in such wise as no daungier may followe thereof, And that the said officers and persones be charged not to be taken a morsel as shall appertayn, and that the chamberlayn vicchamberlayne or one of them shal be dayly at the makyng redye of the prynes as well at yonge dynner as supper, to the entent to see the premisses be affoursayd.

"Item, that whatsoever mete stuff, apparell or rayment shall be brought of newe, to and for his graces bodye, be it wollen, lynen, Sylke, or other, that the same, shalbe purely brushed, made cleane, and kept as the use and custome requyres, and that in the presens of the Chamberlayne, vicechamberlayne or Comptroller.

"Item, that no manner other persones or officers in the house shal have access to the said prynces chamber but onely such as be appointed to the same, And that other which be appointed to bring in wood, make the fyres and other offices ther as the pages of the chamber, and children of the Revelles, shall not presume to be present and advoyde out of the same, till the tyme they shalbe called for the office of Spark. And that the Chamberlayn, Steward, and officers shall not resort to any infect or corrupt places, and that also they shalbe clene and whole persones without diseases.

"Item, that for the more suertie and dangier of pestilence and contagious diseases, that might chaunce or happen in the princes house, that the Chamberlayn, Steward, and officers shall not resort to London or to some infect and contagious places, his Majesties and prynces said house remayning in any suche suspected place, but in suche privie chamber, non of the offices that have any office abouth his graces person, or in his howsholde, shall resort to London or to any other of Spark. And that the Chamberlayn, Steward, and officers, for some necessary thinges have licence so to do, yet nevertheles they shall not presume to come in the princes house, nor in his graces presence or to come neer him for so many dayes as by the said Chamberlayne and Steward shalbe thought convenyent, and if by chaunce any servaunt happen to be infected, that he be removed, and waste or delave of time to be removyd out of the house.

"Item, that the Chamberlayn, Steward, and other servaunts of his graces in the howsholl, aswell of keichyn, butte, pantre, Ewery, woodyard, cellor, Buttrye, Spicerye, Confectionery, pastrye, and other offices of the hall, have under them, as it is enfourmed, sundry boyes, pages and servaunts, which, without any respect goo to and fro, and be not at all tymes redye to attend upon the said offices, whereby many inconvenyences have chaunced, and myght hereafter chaunce, Therfor the kinges gratious pleasure is that, for the consequent thinges at Christmas next, they shalbe removed from having any suche servaunts, boye or page, and not one be admytted within the howse.

"Item, that no manner of provision shalbe taken as no infection maye ryse from the poore people, sore wounded, or other infectious persones that gate for almes, And for that purpose, ther shalbe a place a far of appointed for the same, where the said poore people shall receyve their sieye and tary for the Almes to be distributed ther by the Almoners—and after that distribution made, the said poore people to be by a clerke Roll by the Mayestres hand to be signed.

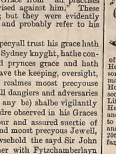
"Item, that no manner of person within the princes howsholde shalbe sworn that they shall not serve the prynces grace with Anye maner meate, drynk, fyer, coyers or other thing whatsoever it be for his own person but suche as they shall serve owne with his own offices, as his own person, sufferyng non other to medyll therwith, and before the howsholl shall no sooner take the prynces grace dynner, supper, or other Cowyng and harying charge of the same, take and Cause to be taken large mayns from tyme to tyme, as the Case shall require, and that the Chamberlayne for the Chambre and the Stewarde for the howsholl shall cause newly to be sworn all the princes servauntis At thyer first entry, of what Condycyon degree or estat so ever they be of, for the dew observaycyon of thayr offycys and dewtyes as appertayneth."

WEDDING RINGS WORN ON THE THUMB. — A Correspondent informs us that in the reign of George I. the wedding-ring, though placed, in the ceremony of marriage) on the fourth finger, was worn on the thumb.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF CRAVEN.

The Right Hon. Louisa Countess Dowager of Craven was the daughter of Mr. John Brunton, a comedian of repute, and manager of the Bath theatre. She was born in 1804, and the education of her fine person she made a very successful use of, as a dancer at Drury-lane, the Opera-house, and other London theatres. Lady Craven, however, though highly respected, and that not short, for she was married, on the 8th January, 1825, to Major-General William Craven, Colonel of the First Earl of Craven, by whom (who died on the 27th ult., as one of the



family seats, Hamstead Marshall, Berks.

MRS. YATES.

Strange to say, just three days after the demise of the sensible and lamented Lady Craven has occurred the death of her sister, Mrs. Yates, at Mrs. Bruton, and who for more than a generation was a favorite actress. This lady, Elizabeth Brunton, better known as Mrs. Yates, was born in 1797, and made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 13th of September, 1817, and continued to play leading parts in comedy until 1851, when she finally retired to the Adelphi Theatre, where she remained for the season of the Adelphi Theatre, who died in 1842. At the Adelphi Theatre Mrs. Yates was extremely popular as the representative of domestic drama, in many of which her acting was unrivalled. She was much beloved and esteemed in private life. Mrs. Yates died on the 30th ult., at her residence in Euston Town, and leaves an only son.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY F. LOCKYER, C.B., K.H.

Major-General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., late commanding the forces in Ceylon, whose death has recently occurred on board the *Bijou* steamship, on his way home from Alexandria, having been compelled to leave Ceylon on account of impaired health, was a scion of the old Devonshire family of Lockyer, and was the fifth son of Thomas Lockyer, Esq., of Bovisand House, Devon; he was born in 1795, and commenced his military career, in March, 1811, as Ensign in the 71st Regiment, and was at that regiment throughout the remainder of the Peninsular War, and shared in the glory of the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse (severely wounded), and Toulouse. His afterwards removed to the 97th Regiment, and served in Canada from 1825 to 1829, in the Leeward Islands in 1841, and a Colonel in 1851. He was with the 3rd Buffs in New South Wales and India. In 1854 he was appointed to the Army in New Zealand, and in 1855, at the head of a brigade at Chobham camp. In May, 1854, he accompanied his regiment to Malta, and proceeded on the Staff to Varna, the British Contingent destined to act in conjunction with the French force for the protection of Turkey. He was present at the siege and capture of Kertch in the Crimea, and was placed in command of the second brigade of the Third Division of the Army of the Crimea. He was in the front trench and spring of 1854 and 1855. On leaving the Crimea he proceeded, in August, 1855, to Ceylon in command of the 97th Regiment, where, for his services in the Peninsula he received the silver war medal and three clasps: for Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and the Sebastopol. He was made, in 1857, a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in 1850 was made a companion of the Bath. He was the husband of Captain John Russell, and his wife, was the first Earl of Craven, by whom (who died on the 27th ult., as one of the family seats, Hamstead Marshall, Berks.

COLONEL HAMILTON.

Colonel William Henry Hamilton, who was a distinguished military leader under Bolivar in the war of independence in Columbia, was descended from that branch of the Hamilton family which settled in Ireland in the early part of the reign of James, and of which more than one member fought for the Stuarts at the battle of the Boyne. The subject of this notice was born in 1788, and his family early settled in the north of Ireland, and enjoyed the friendship of the late Earl of Belfast (Chichester), and the present Earl, through the family of Colonel William Henry Hamilton, the subject of this notice, that he employed him when very youthful in the service of his government. He was a passenger with the young Hamilton led to a severance between him and his Lordship. Hamilton obtained a commission in the 7th Fusiliers, and was low Tempis, and was called to the Bar; but his politics again stopped his progress. He had married a daughter of Captain John Russell, and his wife, was the first Earl of Craven, by whom (who died on the 27th ult., as one of the family seats, Hamstead Marshall, Berks.

well-known partisan in the troubled times in Ireland of 1798. This alliance brought Hamilton into connection with Thomas Russell and all the leading men of the insurrection. He joined them, was arrested, and suffered a long imprisonment. He was then 1798 to 1802 a state prisoner, and when liberated he attached himself to the press, and became editor of the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, which in this day our readers published in Ireland: in this paper Hamilton never ceased to do battle in behalf of the Irish people, and in 1811 was tried for a prosecuted by Lord Belfast for a libel. General Devereux made him a soldier again. Hamilton obtained a commission in the service of Columbia, and from that time he gave him a hearty welcome. Hamilton, while Envoy, lived at Baltimore, and wrote to the Irish people, and he was selected to settle the claims of Columbia for the return from the Columbian Government. He might have done so, but affairs at Paris interposed to prevent it. He returned in 1826, and has died not far from Bogota. His only son, Major-Johnston Hamilton, formerly Deputy Commissary-General in the Portuguese service, has been appointed assistant to the department of our Indian Government in the scientific exploration to the Red Sea, at cost of £1000 per annum. Major Hamilton, C.B., K.H. He also served in the Burmese War with the 88th brigade, as ordnance officer in charge of Artillery to Ava, Prome, Rangoon, &c. He was also in the second expedition to China in 1842 and 1843, where, in a night attack on Hong-Kong, he received a severe gun-shot sight spear wound, and of them carrying away a portion of the fore scalp. Major Hamilton has received the India medal for, and is high in the Staff of her Majesty's Indian Army.

THE NEW DIVORCE ACT.—The new Divorce Act has been passed, by which many important and beneficial though important alterations have been made. The Judge Ordinary may now exercise the powers which, by the Act, were vested in a full Court. He may try a full Court as the assistance of one of the other Judges, or he may direct a matter to be heard by the full Court, or may refer any part of the full Court to one of the House of Lords. The Judges are to regulate the sittings of the full Court. Every case for the opinion of the Judges shall be stated by the Court, if it shall see fit, to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to her Majesty's Proctor. Any person may intervene by the Queen's Proctor, under instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter, and if such person, or any attorney or solicitor employed, has fully argued; and her Majesty's Proctor shall be entitled to charge and be reimbursed the costs of such intervention by the party so charged. In regard to the settlement of property in cases of divorce or judicial separation the Act provides that settlements which were void as against creditors by important amendment has been made by the new law as to decrees for divorce. Every decree for divorce shall, in the first instance, be a decree nisi, and shall not to be made absolute for at least three months. During the interval any person may show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by sufficient, her Majesty's Proctor may intervene, and retain counsel; he may produce evidence, and may call witnesses in the matter of the said decree nisi, and may also intervene in the same manner as in the first instance. Bastardy proceedings are to be taken by the mother of the illegitimate child, and not by the parish, as heretofore.

TO PREVENT ROT IN DWELLING-HOUSES.—Make two or more openings in the external walls, and put gratings on them to keep out vermin, from below the basement floor. Insert a tile pipe into the firewall, with one end open to the space below the floor, and carry the pipe up the centre of the firewall, as close as possible to the firebox, and out at the chimney-pot. The air in the pipe will be rarefied, being in close contact with the firebox, thus causing a continuous upward flow, sweeping the space below the floor of all the foul air, which, in my opinion, is the chief cause of dry-rot. The whole of the apartments in the house may be ventilated by means of this pipe, by inserting a valve in the bottom of the side, with a valve in it, to prevent down-draught. I have adopted this style for myself in my present house, because I know of no better.—*Builder*.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE fine weather has come at last. We are promised a genial, sunny September. People who went out of town too early, and nothing but tempests during their trip, and have come back too soon, regret that they didn't wait for the 1ste of St. Partridge ere they took their holiday. Artists, however, begin to brighten up at the reappearance of Phœbus. Hitherto the chief results of sketching tours have been confined to sketches of "rainy fringes" and "mist effects"; but, now that Nature and Nature's sun are beginning to supply the colouring matter, *our aquarellistes* may hope to return home to Kensington—artists don't live in Soho or Fitzrgalia nowadays—with their portfolios full of the rich brown harvests and blue that Gainsborough loved so well to paint. We have heard, ere now, the years distinguished by the names of the artists whose mark their meteorological characteristics have most resembled. Thus we have had "Cooke" years—cool, grey, crisp, yet pleasant; "Creswick" years—showery, yet sunny; possibly "Lee" years—vigorous and verdant, or bouldersh and boisterous; "Linnell" years—mellow and golden. Last summer was a "Hook" one—warm, sparkling, pastoral, jocund; and this "Leigh, this has been a "Constable" year. "Gif me mein ombrella," old Mr. Fuseli used to say, on the private-view day at Somerset House; "I am going to see Meister Constable's highpers."

In town or out of town, however, literature and art are very quiet. There is decidedly a dearth in inventiveness. Dramatists—never very prolific—are falling back on old successes or new adaptations. Clever Mr. Alec Bourciault, of "London Assurance" and "Vampire" fame, comes from America with a new play for the New Adelphi. "Colleen Bawn" is to work wonders at the Strand; but it, we believe, but an adaptation from poor Gerald Griffin's capital novel of "The Collegians."

The Art-Union award of premiums for the bests series of outlines illustrating Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" has been made. A foreign gentleman, Paolo Boito, of Edinburgh, whose sympathy seems to exist between Italy and Scotland, and the "Glasgow Lassies" wonderfully enthusiastic about Garibaldi—carries off the first prize of one hundred guineas, but honorary premiums of twenty guineas each are adjudged to Messrs. Alexander Bowan and Mr. Harold Copping. For the thirty-guinea sculpture premium Mr. Thomas Duckett is the fortunate competitor.

Talking of Alfred Tennyson—he not afraid, ye purists; we are not about to give currency to rumours that the laureate is writing a three-volume novel for the *Cornhill*, or that he is to succeed poor Sir Henry Ward as Governor of Madras, or that he is "Habitans in sicco" of the *Times*, or that he has written an ode on the Red Sea Telegraph, claiming for his fee the strands of that unsuccessful cable (why didn't they insulate it with indiarubber?) to new-string his harmonious lyre withal—Laureate of Alfred Tennyson, Esq., is gallantry alike secures us to record that Tennyson's exquisite lyric "For ever and for ever" has been as exquisitely set to music by Mrs. W. Blanchard Jerrold. Since the era of the Anne into the garden, Maud," our great English poet has been fortunate in his musical interpreters, among whom we are glad to see one so accomplished as Mrs. Jerrold.

Monuments, monuments, and still more monuments. Is this world one large Walhalla? or, worse, is England one huge Père-la-chaise? Some friends of the relatives of Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, propose to erect a monument to his memory. James Cook (he was originally pressed into the Navy, by-the-bye, as a boy) has a name and a great one; but isn't it rather late in the day to call for subscriptions for a monument to him? May not some living heroes be deprived of their well-earned marble honours by him drawing the stream of hero-worshipping munificence? If Cook, why not Sherard Osborne, Dumpier, Frobisher, Chancellor, Willoughbie, and later illustrious navigators—Gardiner, Parry, Back, Davies, and Ross—have monuments? One *is* to be erected to the memory of Sir John Franklin—a monument decent will be established by this persistence in "immarmorising" people. A new sculptured trophy to Captain Cook will provoke unseamly remembrance of that venal chairman of the South Seas who, when Hermann Melville visited "Typee" and "Omoo," used to exhibit himself at a dollar a head to whaling captains as the original cannibal who had eaten Captain Cook's great toe.

The contemplated memorial of the late Alfred Welby Pugin promises a far more sensible perpetuation of a gifted man's fame. A committee, presided over by Mr. Beresford Hope, intend to apply the funds received from subscriptions to the endowment of a scholarship in connection with fellowship. The Palladio *in petto*, however, is to travel in England—to study "Lincolnshire's steepled fens" and the freemasonic glories of Salisbury and Winchester, York and Durham. A fitting tribute is this to the great Gothic revivalist Pugin. An earnest, workmanlike man. His working man was A. W. P., although he had his little strangenesses and wilfulness. People used to call him a crotchetty man because he once caused to be affixed to a boarding round one of his edifices he was constructing, and which, according to the wags, ran thus—

Hoe ædificium ye heere to be hadde, nathlesse thatte itha ber anese business.

Nobody save Pugin and his clerk of the works could make out the inscription, and people who had no kind of business on the premises were continually knocking at the hoarding for admission.

We hope the winter sun in the land collected for the widow and family of the late Robert Brough will produce a handsome little sum of a thousand pounds. The exertions of Messrs. Tallyford, Hollingshead, Buckingham, Byron, and the amateurs who have cooperated with them, are worthy of all praise. The members have heard that the benefits at Manchester and Liverpool were eminently successful. Every tory in a reactionary point of view; and it is now, we believe, determined to repeat the musical performances in those great cities, and to extend them to the principle towns in Scotland,

Mr. Froude, the historian, and the *Times* reviewers, do not exactly agree touching the character of poor Anne Boleyn, the second wife of the reign of Henry VIII. The reviewer estimates the unhappy Queen at "2,000 a year," which, divided into these enormous statistics as a mere casuist, supplied by a certain Bishop of Exeter to the Lord Chancellor, and by the thereupon drawing Henry's horoscope, and finding that he was born under the combination of Mars and Venus, "with oblique operations of Saturn, signifying cruelty," perpended that the Bishop of Exeter's figures were of the most Draconian correctness.

There were eleven hundred and fifty-nine columns of Parliamentary debates published in the *Times* during the past Session, sumptuous about three hundred pounds a year. Their work is now of a very different nature to that which existed a few days when Woodfall sat in the gallery in mental fear of the Sergeant-at-Arms, ate two boiled eggs, listened to the debates, went home, drank two pots of porter, and wrote out his reports from memory. The system of short "turns" has somewhat that these "galleries" are overpaid as from four to six pounds a week? and shortly after the twenty-fifth instant, when a new volume of the publications of this eminent divine is to be published, it would be perhaps useless to indulge in too many anticipations about the about it "to-morrow"—as the French advertiser said he would tell the acquaintance who asked him where he was going to dine that day—or, rather, we will be duly communicative next week.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTENOR.—If the account of the late Madame Bourdin, quoted from an Italian newspaper by Dr. Forbes in his "History of Chess," be true, she was a well-skilled player by Mr. Twisleton and Mr. Mongredien, wonderful as they were, are quite eclipsed. The account is as follows:—"Bellary.—A Brahmin has lately been exhibiting at Bellary extraordinary powers of memory. He will play at chess with seven antagonists at once, without seeing the boards. Moreover, he will play at the same time a large number of arithmetical notices of the plays, and give proof of a truly wonderful memory. He has also the power of performing the most difficult feats of chess and one of cards without looking at the boards. While thus engaged, various (a) Tamul, Telegue, Mahratta, Hindostani, Persian, and Canarese, were dictated to him, the sentences being of a most complicated character. He repeated them in the order of their order. The Brahmin undertook for three days were, at the same time, exhibited to a full tea-room, and several small pebbles were thrown at his back. The above complete display of memory and skill took place in the presence of a large number of persons, and, as it was stated, was to be repeated in the course of a few days. The Brahmin is a young man, and has never received any education beyond that which he has received in his native village. He is a Hindoo, and has never left his native village. He is a Hindoo, and has never left his native village. He is a Hindoo, and has never left



CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 237.



"THE HARVEST MOON," BY E. WARREN, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 236.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1050.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

ITALY.

THE entry of Garibaldi into Naples bore with it all the grandeur of simplicity. The effects of that triumphal ride through the capital of the last of the Bourbons who will cumber the soil of Italy were solely moral, and borrowed no weight and importance from material splendour or gaudy decorations stretching across the streets. No conquering army marched, rank after rank, to the sound of martial music through the thoroughfares of a subdued city. A plain man in a red shirt, surrounded by a few serviceable and service-worn officers who composed his staff, passed along, no doubt amidst the blessings and the gratulations of a disenthralled people. At the magic of a name a numerous and well-organised army which had been petted by its Royal master, at the expense of every other class of his subjects, and on which he relied as an inalienable body guard, melted away in a moment; and the King, who had already ceased to bear the title of Ruler of the Two Sicilies, disappeared, as if down a trapdoor, as soon as certain intelligence reached him that Garibaldi in person was within ten miles of his capital. Something has been said tauntingly of the pusillanimity which prevented a King striking one blow at least in defence of his kingdom. Even if he could have done so—if he had had the means and the agents for a contest with Garibaldi, or a struggle with the Neapolitan people—it would have, and must have, resulted only in a useless and ineffectual waste of blood. But the truth seems to be, that, like our own James II., Francis of Naples was left alone to choose his course. Without counsellors, without soldiers, without a cause, and without an approving conscience even to sustain him in any moral efforts which he might have made to stem the tide which was setting so strongly against him, there was nothing left for him but flight, and, by securing his personal safety, he has removed a serious difficulty in the way of Garibaldi; and, perhaps, spared the world the spectacle of a King not merely dethroned but paying the forfeit of his life, for duties unfulfilled and regal opportunities shamefully and deliberately abused. Let him pass from the scene, unscathed in person, and fall into that oblivion which ought to be the heritage of monarchs who have played the fool and something more with the duties which have been cast upon them, and which they were weak enough and blind enough to dissociate from their rights.

Amidst all the admiration and all the sympathy which is felt for Garibaldi there must—or at least there ought to—mingle anxiety for him in the critical and delicate position in which he is now placed. It is not too much to say that the Dictator of Southern Italy is at this moment the pivot on which all, or nearly all, the general policy of Europe turns. The soundness and the reality of the abstract doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of Italy must ere long be tested. Every step, every movement, of Garibaldi will tend to bring that question to an issue. As far as can be seen at present, the fate and the disposition of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies are entirely in his hands. At present no one seems inclined to interpose between him and any arrangements he may think fit to make, although his designs appear to point to the annexation of the territory which he has won in this latter case so bloodlessly, and therefore not the less gloriously, to that kingdom of Italy which is to pass under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. It is not to be supposed that any of the Continental States—France not excluded—can look with indifference on the establishment of a realm of such territorial extent as that which will be comprehended within the dominions of the Sovereign of Italy, even supposing that the progress of Garibaldi should be stayed at the point to which it has now reached. The enlargement of the regal proportions of the Monarch of Sardinia can hardly be



STREET RAILWAY-CARRIAGE, PATENTED BY G. F. TRAIN, RUNNING AT BIRKENHEAD.—SEE PAGE 249.



NAPLES, FROM THE CASTEL DEL CARMINE.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 256.

viewed with complacency, even by his right trusty ally and fellow-soldier the Ruler of France, and must as certainly be contemplated with envy, distrust, and even apprehension by that Power to the expulsion of which from so large a portion of her Italian territories Victor Emmanuel has contributed so little material and an immense amount of moral assistance. Already we see symptoms of preparation for meeting the new state of things which is arising in Italy; and we repeat that everything now seems to depend on the next step which will be taken by Garibaldi.

There is something more than ominous in the declaration that Austria and Russia are once more in accord. The Czar, with all his so-called liberal tendencies, cannot be presumed to look with indifference on the establishment of a new and a large constitutional kingdom in Europe. The appearance of Kossuth on the scene, however, for the moment, physically remote from the land towards which all his hopes and aspirations tend, is not without its significance, and the alarm of Austria for Hungary has again found a sympathetic feeling in Russia. If the agreement, the concordat, the understanding—whatever it may be—between these two Powers means anything, it means that again Russia undertakes the tranquillity of Hungary, so as to leave Austria free to play out her game on her Italian frontier. It is believed that the compact between Russia and Austria is complete and intelligible. That part of the dominions of this latter Power which remains to her in Italy is doubtlessly guaranteed to her; and who can say how far she may receive support, even if indirect, in any attempt which she make to recover the territory which she has lost? Now, as ever, everything seriously depends on the course which France will take. A good deal is already to be presaged. It is a certainty that the Emperor has stated objections to the movement of Sardinia towards the insurgent districts of the Pope's dominions; and it is said confidently that the garrison of French troops in Rome is to be raised to 30,000 men, and General Goyon returns to the command, carrying with him, of course, the local experience which he has acquired of the requisite military arrangements for the defence of that city.

Everything seems to portend interference on the part of the four great Continental Powers with the march of the liberator on the dominions of the Pope. A collision between the forces either of the King of Sardinia or of Garibaldi with the Papal troops under Lamoricière would probably be found a sufficient pretext for the pouring of the army of Austria beyond the confines of her famous quadrilateral. Supposing one of Garibaldi's magic-like movements upon Rome itself, would not the French garrison be bound to resist him, and thus the contest of 1848 would be renewed, with the difference only of the position of the attackers and defenders? How would the Emperor of the French take the fact of a battle between his own troops and that of the free army of Italy? Could he or would he leave the issue to be decided between his small corps d'armée in Rome and the hosts of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi? It is a question which way you will, and it will appear that the entrance of the liberating invader into the dominions of the Pope will be the signal for the flooding of Central Italy with the armed bands of despotism from more quarters than one. Surely, then, it is not unreasonable that the boldest hearts should look on the present view at least with apprehension the prospect which is before them. It is but common prudence that dictates serious and anxious expectation with respect to the very next movement of Garibaldi in the south and Victor Emmanuel in the north. It is an event in Italy of unquestionable doubt which bids the most sanguine of those who wish well to the cause of Italy desire that some pause should take place in the onward career of the great chief to whom Providence has intrusted the grand task of freeing and consolidating the liberties of that country. We are unable to yield the belief that the time for this grand achievement is at hand, although it may be permitted to question whether the exact moment for its completion has arrived. Even a check now, and, still more, a regular contest, with the most unequal forces may tend to postpone for years and to commit to the issue of another struggle hereafter the accomplishment of the regeneration of a land which is destined once more to play a great part in the history of the world. Six months, and the organisation of that portion of Italy which is now free will be won from the grasp of autocratic power may be sufficient to put the game thoroughly into the hands of those who are seeking with so much zeal, and hitherto with so much success, the disenthralment of the Italian people in every sense. A mistake, a false step, and all that has been gained may be undone, and all have to be done over again. The real friends of Italy and of liberty cannot, we think, do otherwise than counsel prudence. Let the zealous and gifted agent of this magnificent movement only consent to wait and hope, and peace and honour in it will not have to wait or to hope for very long.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.—A telegram was received at the India Office on Tuesday announcing the death of the Right Hon. James Wilson. The event occurred at Calcutta on the 11th of August. The disorder is believed to have been cholera. The funeral took place on the following day.

One of the learned Judges attended at chambers on Wednesday, and attends to-day (Saturday) to take the business of the common law courts. The vacation number of the Common Pleas sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and will sit on Saturday (to-day) for taxing costs.

Mr. Langdon, of the Bull Inn, Exeter, assisted by other gentlemen, has succeeded in obtaining £200 for Rebecca Gass. An account in the Sherwin Insurance Office has been purchased, and the champion wrestler will receive £21 10s. per annum.

"THE GREAT EASTERN" could transport ten thousand men of all arms, a body complete in itself, and ready for immediate action or quick advance, three hundred miles in twenty-four hours. From where she now lies she could reinforce Gibraltar to that extent in little more than four days. Putting aside the horses, she could throw a still larger force into Calcutta in between five and six weeks. She would have little to fear from enemies. With the heels of every ship afloat, she could run down small squadrons or distance formidable ones. Indeed, though not encumbered for fighting, the sheer size of all the ships now existing is equal to the task of keeping, not, indeed, a continuous lookout, but a continuous look-out over a large area. She might be considered dangerous; and it would be a national sin, as well as a national shame, should she become the property of any other naval Power.—*Post.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial on Sunday visited the Jardin d'Acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne, accompanied by the Countess de Brancion, his Sub-Governante, and M. Bachon, his Equerry. The Prince walked for an hour and a half in the garden, and was much pleased at looking at the different animals, most of which he saw for the first time. A great number of persons, who happened to be in the gardens, and when the Prince left to return to Saint Cloud he was received with warm acclamations.

The Princess Clotilde has arrived in Paris from her short excursion in the Channel. Prince Napoleon has left Cubia in the screw-steamer *Prince Jerome* for the coasts of England and Scotland.

The *Journal de Monaco* announces that the treaty between France and that principality is concluded, but that diplomatic exigencies prevent the publication of the document which places the principality of Monaco under the protection of France.

There is to be a national fête, or shooting competition, at Vincennes on the 30th of September, open to all comers. There will be a grand prize of 10,000f.

The Scientific Congress of France, numbering five hundred and fifty members, opened on Sunday at the Hôtel de Ville. The Emperor has sent a message of welcome.

The recent subscription for by Dublin enthusiasts was presented to Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, at the camp at Châlons on Sunday. The address read to the General on the occasion described as "a tribute of affection to the generous sympathy of the gallant warrior who has once more identified the hereditary chivalry of Erin with the glory of Imperial France." The rest of the ceremony was couched in the same strain; and not a word about England in it. The General replied that when he should die he would leave the magnificent sword to his eldest son, Patrick.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

Their Imperial Majesties continue their route of visits with undiminished enthusiasm. Arriving at Marseilles on Monday, about noon, the streets of Marseilles was reached on Sunday. At ten the Emperor and Empress attended mass at Notre Dame de la Garde. At two the Emperor reviewed the troops in the Cannebière. The *Constitutionnel*, official journal, "reviewed all Marseilles, for the whole city was present: the masses were in motion from early morning. By eight o'clock, persons waved their handkerchiefs; everybody clapped their hands; the masts and yards of the innumerable ships which crowd the port of Marseilles were furnished with their full complement of men. The Emperor then rode on horseback to the palace which the city has presented to him, the Pharo, overlooking in a magnificent bay. 'Vive l'Impératrice!' 'Vive la Mère du Prince Impérial!' 'Vive Majesties have arrived at the Pharo, the Municipal Council, at the head of the Messagries Impériales, and went to Friol, to be present at the exciting spectacle of blasting one of the quarries whence the enormous blocks of stone are hewn which were to protect the Pharo from the assaults of the sea. Their Majesties afterwards inspected the new public buildings of the town. At night the most magnificent fête and illuminations took place. One hundred thousand guests of all classes were entertained at the Cannebière by invitation of the municipal authorities. A banquet was given to his Majesty the Mayor of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce the Emperor delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—The banquet offered by the Chamber of Commerce gives me the happy opportunity of publicly thanking the city of Marseilles for the warm reception it has given to the Empress and myself. The unanimous demonstrations of attachment which we received since the commencement of our journey touch me deeply, but do not make me more proud; for my only merit has been to have had faith in Providence, and confidence in the energy and good sense of the French people. It is this intimate union between people and sovereign which enables us to gain strength in times of trial and from the assaults of the sea. Their Majesties afterwards inspected the new public buildings of the town. At night the most magnificent fête and illuminations took place. One hundred thousand guests of all classes were entertained at the Cannebière by invitation of the municipal authorities. A banquet was given to his Majesty the Mayor of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce the Emperor delivered the following speech:—

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it was adjourned until the conclusion of the discussion of the budget. In a debate on the budget for public worship the President of the Chamber of Commerce (M. Maugez) proposed a revision of the Concordat, and that the placing of all Christian confessions on an equal footing should become a principle of the Constitution. It was resolved to insert two additional paragraphs in the report of the committee of twenty-one, in accordance with M. Maugez's motion—viz., to abolish the difference between the positions of the confessions as constituted by the subsidy at present granted to the Catholic Church and schools of public instruction, and in general to settle all questions respecting the religious conditions.

According to the correspondent of the *Times*, an official telegram from St. Petersburg, received in Vienna on Saturday last, declares that the Emperor Alexander and his Government desire a perfect reconciliation with Austria. Arrangements for a meeting of the two Emperors will consequently be made without further delay; and "measures will be taken for putting an end to the present state of things, which can no longer tolerable." Of course the terms of reconciliation are not yet known; but some rumours assert that Austria has promised to support the Russian policy in the East.

"Personal and positive information," says the *Patrie*, "enables us to announce that an interview will take place at Warsaw, in the early part of October, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia."

Great prominence is given by *Le Nord* to a statement for the correctness of which it vouches. It asserts that an arrangement has recently been agreed upon between England, Austria, and Prussia, of which the object is to prevent any sinister intervention of France by force of arms in Italy or elsewhere, and also any forcible extension of France, either by conquest or negotiation. According to a telegram from Vienna, however, this statement of the *Nord* is totally unfounded.

GERMANY.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Coburg, the 4th inst., says:—"The general meeting of the National Union have unanimously adopted as their proposition of the first member of the neutral power to Prussia, and the convocation of a German Parliament."

HOLLAND.

The legislative session of the States of Holland was closed on the 7th by a speech from the Minister of the Interior.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has returned to Stockholm from his visit to Norway. His Majesty immediately dissolved the Regency established during his absence, and took in hand the administration of the affairs of the Government.

GREECE.

News received from Damascus states that Fuad Pacha had not incorporated the 6000 prisoners into the army, but he had sent 300 of them to the galleys. Fuad Pacha gave 120 Mussulman houses to the homeless Christians. It is asserted, however, that he made no distinction and threw rubish at these Christians, they were obliged, after the first night, to camp in the citadel, where, to the number of about 1000, they were exposed to the burning sun, and destitute of everything. The large indemnity imposed on the city had excited threats and great agitation. It was asserted that numerous arrests were made, and that the Druses, on account of not having received their pay. The French army is still encamped at Beyrout. Bashibozuk pirate against the Christians are in circulation.

UNITED STATES.

The excitement in Texas relative to the abolitionists was increasing. The town of Mount Vernon was reported to have been destroyed by incendiaries.

Mr. Breckinridge, emulating his competitor, Mr. Douglas, has written a letter announcing his purpose to advocate his cause "on the stump." The other Presidential candidates, Lincoln and Mr. Bell, have thus far remained at home, wisely abstaining from speechmaking, but, perhaps, they will yet be compelled to "stump" it to meet the demands of their friends. Meantime Mr. Douglas, having concluded his tour at the north, is "stumping" Virginia and the south, where his prospects are said to be encouraging. Governor Letcher has ordered the militia forces with those of Messrs. Bell and Everett.

Governor Wise of Massachusetts has withdrawn from politics to become the president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

General Banks has declined to become a candidate for Vice-presidency, and urges a union of the Conservatives and the Union men against Lincoln.

CHINA.

The news from Shanghai is to the 17th of July, and the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Peiho, were to be attacked on the 20th by the allied troops near wealthy, and Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had arrived in the Gulf of Pechelı. The rebel Chinese had held all their conquests, and received foreigners cordially. Trade was dull at Shanghai. Canton is tranquil.

AUSTRALIA.

Our Melbourne advices are to the 25th of July. From the *Herald* of that date we extract the following summary of news:—No material change, and no striking improvement, has taken place. Many leading affairs of the colony since the date of our previous monthly summary. The two Houses of the Legislature are still engaged in the interminable and fruitless discussion about the land question, and no single bill on that subject introduced by the present Ministry has been passed to and by the Legislative Council and the Governor. The Assembly—the House being utterly averse to passing it in the shape insisted upon by the other. A House Bill has just been passed by the Lower House, of which the most conspicuous feature is that it makes desertion for five consecutive years, by either husband or wife, a legal ground of separation. This Bill, however, on account of the pressure of other claims, will have to be reserved for the Royal assent. A bill for giving workmen a lien on the work in which they are employed and for wages, have been fully paid up has also been passed. A bill for promoting and extending the sale of colonial beer has been carried out in the Assembly by a small majority. Other minor measures are at present in various stages of progress, or of decadence; but they are exclusively of a local character. A new gold-field was reported to have been or was to having been discovered at the head of the Goulburn River, and the locality of the reported discovery is known as Bowyer, but we have seen nothing as yet of it. Mr. Haines has resigned the office of Premier, on account of the pressure of his private affairs, and Mr. Service has undertaken to form a Ministry.

The Queen's Birthday was solemnized in Melbourne on the 8th inst., and on the 9th inst. the Parliament was prorogued by the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, in person. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the Legislature on the prosperity of the country, and on the fact that the Land Question had been settled. He also announced that the Government had determined to establish a Mint in the colony, and that the Royal Assent had been given to the Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens. The Governor then prorogued the Parliament until the 30th of October next.

The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to abolish the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee, and to impose a duty of 10 per cent on all articles now free, with the exception of breadstuffs, and to apply the proceeds to the reduction of the public debt.

The Victorian Government has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, in which he declines to interfere with the Chinese question, and says that the Victorian Government must deal with it as they think best.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Governor of New Zealand has issued a proclamation declaring that the Province of Taranaki is in a state of rebellion, and that martial law is established there. The Governor has also issued a proclamation declaring that the Province of Auckland is in a state of rebellion, and that martial law is established there. The Governor has also issued a proclamation declaring that the Province of Auckland is in a state of rebellion, and that martial law is established there.

THE NEAPOLITAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI entered Naples yesterday week, and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. Francis II. had previously withdrawn to Gaeta. The utter disorganisation, cowardice, and disaffection of the Neapolitan troops, by which he could alone have enabled Garibaldi to advance with so little opposition from the extreme point of Calabria to Naples, are strikingly manifested by the accounts of the Dictator's march as they successively arrive. The Prince of Monte Corvino Filiguoli was ferociously murdered by his own soldiers, who accused him of selling them at so much a head, and who subsequently dispersed. In the neighbourhood of Castellamare 1000 men, with their officers, were assailed by General Ghio after General Viale had abandoned them on the news of Brigandi's assassination, appear to have disbanded themselves, as it was found down their entire line of march. Ghio's brigade is said to have gone over in a body to Garibaldi. As there seems no reason to believe that the troops in the rear would have shown a more trustworthy than these pusillanimous regiments, it is not astonishing that Francis II. should have abandoned all hope of making a last stand in the city of his capital.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO NAPLES.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent writes from Naples on the 7th inst. as follows:—

This morning, at twelve o'clock, Giuseppe Garibaldi entered Naples. With the exception of the Royal Palace, I do not know a city in which such a scene was history, and would require the pen of a Macaulay to do it justice. I was on my way to the palace, which was crowded with the Royal Guard, but was actually on route for the capital; and, in company with some two hundred Bersaglieri, I entered the palace by a private door. Once within the walls of his arrival was, in one hour it was known all over the city, and all the disaffected regiments in Naples were ordered to the palace, whence he was expected to arrive by special train from Vietri (Salerno). As we passed the Largo di Castello we encountered the scum of the population (*lazzaroni, lobed ones*)—we fell in with the first detachment of National Guards and *enlisted volontari*, proceeding to the railway station, mounted on the carriages of all the leading Liberals, the Committato, and several of the foreign Military Officers in the service of M. Persano. Garibaldi was to be honour, as decoy of Napoleon, to the hero of the day. Many ladies were in the waiting-rooms, which was crowded with the Royal Guard in magnificent in plain clothes and all sorts of uniforms.

After waiting about an hour the train was heard and the scream of an arriving train. "He is come!" The train steams in. In the first carriage, standing on the step, is a gigantic figure in a red shirt, with a cape, and a broad-brimmed hat on his shoulders. Cheeries and cheers increase. Suddenly all is hushed again, and we see Garibaldi in the act of taking off his hat and bowing to the people from Salerno. At last he does come. The enthusiasm is overpowering. Surrounded by his staff and soldiers, some of Aspromonte fame, he was the solid and travel-stained costumes of an irregular army on campaign, comes forward. Large but handsome features, and he is fine, and the deep determination of his extraordinary forehead. A face that might serve as a model for the original of a Napoleonic conception. Some one near me said that it was the low tone of the most unsoldierly voice I have ever heard. Long grisly curls hang from his head, and his beard is of the same hue. His hands are red as the shoulders, like the "pancake" of the South American, and grey trousers. He stands up in the carriage, and as he is on a level with the crowd he shakes many thin cavets, and processes to take possession of his new equipage. Garibaldi entered the carriage, followed by Colonel Missori, Colonel Ghio, Persano in other carriages, and some few on horseback; the cortege consisted of about twenty vehicles. Garibaldi stood up in the carriage with his hat in his hand, and the picturesque dress sate off their bright and the sparseness of their build. Cheering, shouting, and enthusiasm accompanied the procession to Naples. Along the crowded Marinelli, the head-quarters of lazzaroni, now converted into Garibaldi's camp, and the Strada di Toledo, and finally to the Largo del Castello, the Strada di Toledo, and finally to the Palazzo della Città di Napoli, the residence of Garibaldi. Garibaldi, on his arrival at the Palazzo, the centre makes its way, and Garibaldi enters into what was once the palace of the Bourbons. The apartments are all carpeted and furnished in the most splendid manner, and the windows open and Garibaldi appears on the balcony, and addresses the people. The people, as he advances above to the centre of the balcony that extends along the palace, and the cheering is renewed. Garibaldi is a fine speaker, and he seems to have a little exhausted their powers; so he stands there alone, leaning on his sword, and looks down upon the people in the square and surrounding streets. A grand study of Garibaldi as he stood silently speculating, perhaps, over the future, and as he looked on that, though not his own, yet his work. Garibaldi told it was impossible to distinguish what he said, though it was easy to perceive that he was addressing the people. He spoke for about a quarter of an hour, the letter of the Baron Genie, it was time to re-enter the palace and Garibaldi, with his staff, retired from the balcony. The people in the Dictator's name, and retreated.

The entry of Garibaldi into Naples was the first leading to the suite of apartments in which the General had his reception. Here he received the Ministers of the Provisional Government, who had thrown themselves at his disposal, the corps diplomatique, and the Municipality. Each of these in succession was introduced into the presence of Garibaldi, and presented to him by the Baron Genie, the Chief of his personal Staff towards Garibaldi was evident to-day at the station at Vietri, when the General found him in the crowd, and embraced him before allow to enter Naples. Very few accompanied him, and no troops, but 25,000 men are on the road to Naples. The Royal Guard will march to-day to the trocca at Capua, and will drive them before him like sheep, as the influence of his presence and the fame of his achievements are so much greater than that of his own men. His marching is a miracle; eighteen days ago he landed eighteen thousand men in Sicily, and now he is master of Naples.

What most struck me in the appearance of this extraordinary man was his extraordinary calm at a time when the excitement was so great. It is the feeling of the moment, and when Italian enthusiasm was at its greatest pitch, Garibaldi remained unmoved. Immediately on his arrival at the palace he carried from the train; when he entered the carriage and first heard the cheers of the people, he stood up, and when he left it he was the last to be watched by thousands; and in the palace, as he talked with his adherents, he preserved the same calm, and was apparently unmoved by all this. It was easy to see that there was no thought of self in that quiet brow and pensive attitude. He looks very well indeed, and as he stood on the step was taken on his shoulders the affairs of a kingdom. When he speaks or when he smiles, he has a most pleasing expression. Garibaldi's own handwriting and his lighting yesterday and being saluted by to-day, and when an English lady presented him with a bouquet of flowers, he smiled, and as he walked across saw the elderly, melancholy looking man you have just seen in repose.

Letters received from Naples on the 8th inst. state that the Sardinian flag was flying from all the forts. Before Garibaldi's entry into Naples the Sardinian Admiral had threatened to fire upon any Neapolitan vessel which should attempt to proceed to Gaeta. Garibaldi had found an immense quantity of war material and 80,000,000 francs in the treasury. "To Rome" has been inscribed on the cathedral by Father Gavazzi, the people shouting "Hurrah for Victor Emmanuel! Hurrah for Garibaldi!" The people were armed, and even with pikes and sticks. General Garibaldi occupies the palace. The Papal Nuncio, the great part of the Ambassadors, and Count Trapani, brother of the King, have left Naples. Garibaldi has appointed Signor Ulloa, brother of General Ulloa, as his Prime Minister, and had issued proclamations. After the flight of the King a great fire took place in the public funds.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree authorising the soldiers and sailors of the Neapolitan troops to wear the Sardinian medal that there been honoured with medals or decorations for civic courage or philanthropy or distinguished personal bravery, to which decorations they enjoy the pensions as before. This decree is one of those stipulated in the treaty of peace.

The famous rope-walker Blondin has addressed a proposition to the Duke of Newcastle, offering to make Prince of Wales walk on a rope, barrow over a nightrope to be stretched across the Falls of Niagara. The proposition is to be submitted to the Council, and, if approved, will take place during the passage Mr. Blondin thinks would amply the a truly inspiring entrance into the Domains of the American Republic.

A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR BLOWN UP IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.—A correspondent of the *Standard* writes from St. Petersburg on the 5th inst. as follows:—"I have this moment learned the melancholy news that a Russian man-of-war, which returned some days ago from the Baltic, has blown up in the Gulf of Finland, very near Revel. Unfortunately, it appears that of the number on board only a thirtieth part were rescued from perishing in the waves, and taken on board the vessel which accompanied it. This Russian vessel of war then destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder—a calamity which only a few years since in the imperial dockyard of Archangel, in the White Sea.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

PARIS, TUESDAY.—Turin, Sept. 13.—General Cialdini has entered Farre, making 300 prisoners. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree appointing General Fanti Commander-in-Chief of the two corps-d'armée which have been mobilised.

PARIS, THURSDAY Evening.—General Lamoricière has concentrated his army, numbering 60,000 men, at Ancona. It is asserted that his lines of defence will be attacked by 45,000 Sardinians from Umbria.

The same journal announces that the King of Naples left Gaeta on the 12th inst., on board a Spanish frigate, for Sevilla.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The new Bishop of Durham was yesterday week installed with the customary formality in the cathedral of his diocese.

The Bishop of Chichester consecrated the new church recently erected in St. Stephen's district, Portsmouth, on Tuesday week. The church will afford accommodation for about 600 persons.

The Rev. John Coleridge Patteson, son of Mr. Justice Patteson, has been nominated Bishop of the Islands of the Pacific, acting under the direction of the Bishop of New Zealand. He will exercise episcopal supervision over seventy or eighty islands of the Pacific not under the British Crown.

The Bishop of Bangor commenced the primary visitation of his diocese at Dolgelly yesterday (Friday). In the course of his tour Mr Lordship will visit the towns of Carnarvon, Bangor, Anon, and Ruthin.

The Very Rev. Francis Close, Dean of the Diocesan Training College, Chester, has been conferred upon the Rev. Jonathan Bates, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, formerly Second Master of Colchester Grammar School.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new bishoprics in Australia, to be called Perth, and be, like probably, at Goulburn. The Bishop of Sydney, writing home on the subject, states that the church funds there have increased in value to a very considerable sum, that a suitable endowment and a proper cathedral may be secured.

The Dean and Chapter of Ely have appointed the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave to the bishopric of Carlisle, in accordance with her Majesty's congé d'élire recently issued. The usual form of consecration will take place in York Minster, probably during the present month.

Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has announced his intention of holding an ordination of his candidates for priest's orders to the following arrangement:—Sept. 24, St. Augustine; Bristol; 29, Gloucester Cathedral; 30, Berkeley; 27, Sunday; 28, Malmesbury; 29, Chippenham; October 1, Cricklade; 2, Winchcombe; 3, Campden; 4, Stow-on-the-Wold; 5, Leamington; 6, Warwick.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—Several of the county magistrates and gentry, assembled last week at the Swan Inn, Great Torrington, to present a testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £131, to the Rev. Frederic Bagshawe, Rector of Great Torrington, for the very able manner in which he has fulfilled the solemn duties of Chaplain at the New Baller Prison, Dartmoor.—Last Wednesday week the Rev. Robert Fisher, Curate of Littlebourne, by the congregation, consisting of the Rev. John Cuney, Holy Trinity, Church, Shaw.—The Rev. A. C. B. Cave has received a handsome silver inkstand from the poor of the parish of Bishopsbourne, Canterbury, on the occasion of his living.—A handsome quarto Bible has been given by the teachers and children in the Sunday-school, Wesleyan Chapel, Wednesbury, to the Rev. C. Haggard on his resigning the curacy.—The Rev. John Aldous, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bradford, has received a handsome testimonial in token of jobs on the completion of his seventh year of ministry in that parish.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: Rev. E. Gorton, to Ellenhall, Staffordshire.—Rev. H. James Prime, to Hever.—Rev. H. Enwright, to Thelnetham, Suffolk: Rev. C. Thwp, to Nympsfield, Gloucestershire.—Rev. J. Wilson, to Haverton Hill.—The Perpetual Curacy: Rev. W. T. Dixon, to Chiltern Dunny, Somerset; Rev. T. J. Hughes, to Llanrug, Flintshire.—Rev. Charles Hamilton, Chaplain to the Forces.—Chaplaincy: The Rev. John Aldous, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Wicker, Sheffield, to the Vicar's Chaplaincy.—Rev. Thomas Bradley, to the Chaplaincy of the Parish of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australasia. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. W. G. Cockeley, to the Perpetual Curacy of Cheddington, Bucks.—Rev. Benjamin Westbrooke, to the Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Wicker, Sheffield, to the Vicar's Chaplaincy.—Rev. J. W. Osman, to St. George's, Wolverhampton.—Rev. Thomas Bradley, to Christ Church, Chesham; Rev. A. Stykeman Berridge, to St. Luke's, King's-cross, London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lord Vaux.—The will of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Arthur Mervyn Vaux, Baron Vaux of Harrowden, in the county of Northampton, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 1st of the present month by the oaths of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vaux, the son. The personalty was sworn under £10,000. His Lordship has left the whole of his property, real and personal, to his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vaux, and to the second Marquis of Downshire. The will bears date the 12th day of July, 1858, and was executed in the presence of Mr. Wm. Greenwood and Mr. Edward Bell, the age of sixty-one, and was the second son of the said Marquis. Lord Vaux was born in 1797, married in 1824 Lady Anne Hill, daughter of the first Marquis of Downshire, by Anne Lucy Cecil Hill, D.C., K.T.S., daughter of Arthur, the said Marquis.

Lord Carteret.—Charles Carteret, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, who died in London on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of the 81st of May, 1866, has been proved in London on the 18th of this month. The executors are Montagu Chas. Carteret, Esq., the son, and Lord Carteret, the brother. The testator has left his property to his son absolutely. The Major-General had, moreover, a pension of property was sworn under £12,000. The Major-General had, moreover, a pension of £1,000 per annum out of the consolidated fund. He was born on the 19th of May, 1785, and was the son of the daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. William Carteret, Dean of Bristol, and Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and was married in 1814 between his two sons, the elder taking two-thirds and the younger the remainder. By the will of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, he appears to have highly esteemed. These decorative weapons he has bequeathed to his son, and also the testator's gold watch and trinkets to each. The family of this gallant officer is highly distinguished in rank, as well as in martial and literary attainments.

Major-General Frederick Thomas Buller, of St. Albans's-place, Pall-mall, and Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire, died on the 31st ult., at the age of 63 June last, at the age of sixty-one; and during a residence in Austria made his will, dated the 17th of August, 1865, which was proved under £40,000 personalty by the oaths of his brother, the Rev. W. Buller, whom he appointed sole executor. The terms of the will are very brief, and the whole of his own landed property is inherited by two witnesses, one a French soldier and the other a native of Austria.

Viscount Palmerston honoured Mr. John Watkins on Friday night with several sittings at his photographic establishment in Parliament-street. Among the distinguished personages recently visited Mr. Watkins' studio, and sat to him for portraits, are the Duchess of Wellington, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Eglinton, Dowager, Countess, and Governor; Viscount Duty, Ranelagh, and Valdetari; Lord and Lady Overstone; Lord and Lady Lyttelton; Lord Lovaine; Sir Thomas Lloyd Wallingham; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. J. E. Denison, M.P.; the Solicitor-General, Mr. W. M. Kenny, M.P.; and Sir David Brewster.

THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST took place on Thursday week, when the Master Cutler, Mr. Hunter, jun., entertained 200 guests to a banquet. He was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Rutland, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Houghton, Lord Feversham, &c., and there were no fewer than seven Mayors present—the Lord Mayor of London, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Hull, Leeds, and Bradford, and many other gentlemen of high civil and military standing. The volunteer movement was a prominent topic in the speeches. The toast of "Responding to the toast of "The House of Commons" gave utterance to a strong feeling in favour of the reform of the House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Mr. Lowe would have been present but the House was up.

Mr. Lowe has been pressed to the Home Office, but he has declined. He stated these members of Parliament who had been pressed to take office of the Ministry declined to accept office. Mr. Lowe referred to the progress of the success of the volunteer movement, and spoke of the check which it would be met by the Government proposal to reduce the capitation grant from the four which ambitious foreign rulers were calculated to engage for.

THE NEW TITHES ACT.—The several Acts of Parliament for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales were finally extended by the statute 23 and 24 Vic., c. 93. According to the new law, corn rents may be local Acts may be converted into rent-charges, which rent-charges are to be apportioned by the Commissioners, with power to appeal to a court of law. Tithes commuted for a sum or rate per load of cattle may be converted into a rent-charge. Whenever a sum or rate per head shall be in arrear for seven months by reason of inadequacy of the property on which such stock, goods, or chattels belonging to the person in respect of whom cattle or stock such sum or rate may be due, or by reason of the absence or default of such person, the landowners have power to take the distraint or of corn returns, and to levy the distress and sale in the manner by law may now for the purpose of any award of rent-charge in lieu of corn rents.

LITERATURE.

FOOTFALLS ON THE BOUNDARY OF ANOTHER WORLD. With Narrative Illustrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, formerly Member of Congress, and American Minister to Naples. Trübner and Co.

This is an English issue of a work which has reached its tenth edition in America. It is, in brief, a treatise on what is called spiritualism. The tone and spirit adopted by the author render it impossible not to approach the consideration of his work with respect. There is so much earnestness of feeling, coupled with so much moderation of individual assertion, that, whatever may be the result of the perusal of the book on the conclusions, no one would be inclined to treat it lightly, or in any other than a serious point of view. The groundwork of the disquisition is indicated in a statement which Mr. Owen makes in the preface to this edition of his book, and which is, in effect, that the classes of phenomena grouped together therein are presented, not as beyond nature, but as in harmony with it—not as exceptional breaking upon the uniformity of a great system, but as an integral and necessary portion of that system—not as violating or transcending the general laws which we see regulating the universe, but as occurring in strictest conformity with those laws, and especially with a portion of them—the ultramundane—which we have not been in the habit of studying, here eminently sooner they may be deserving of careful study. Put forth as miracles, ultramundane phenomena are justly rejected as incredible, as inconsistent with the progress of our present knowledge, and at variance with the teachings of modern science. But when presented as classes of natural occurrences—unexplained, indeed, governed by laws yet unknown or obscurely discerned, but as merely embraced in the ordered economy of the world, as the storm or the sunshine—the aspect of the question changes. The inquiry is no longer whether God, to meet a special emergency, suspends from time to time one or other of his laws, but only whether we have hitherto overlooked a portion of these laws, that portion which serves to connect the next phase of our existence with the present. Nothing can be more plausible, we had almost said more specious, than this process. There is a modesty, even a humility, in this assertion, which also pervades the whole book, which at the outset disarms special antagonism. We are prepared to observe fairly how the writer proposes to show whether occasional interferences from another world in this are a reality or a delusion, and to make out that the inquiry is of a practical nature. This is the more important because we are informed that spiritualism—that is, the belief in the occasional appearance, or influence on human affairs, of disembodied spirits, is held by three millions of people in America, and in Europe by at least a million.[1] Again, it is urged that those who are classed in the denomination of Bible Christians are especially debarred from rejecting this doctrine curtly and without examination, for that which has been may be, and the Scriptures teach that such intercourse did exist in earlier days, and they nowhere declare that it was thereforth to cease for ever. Still further we are assured that the claims of the subject to the notice of the clergy and of other public teachers are not founded alone on the fact that this heresy (if heresy it be) has penetrated to every rank and class of society, and how infrequences more or less the opinions and the conduct of millions throughout the civilised world. These claims, it is said, reach further still. They derive from the necessity of the case. The question as to investigation or no investigation is one of time only. Once mooted and seized upon by popular sympathy, a matter like this must be probed to the bottom. There is nothing else for it. We can get rid of it on no other terms. As regards the spiritual pretensions, either they are a pernicious delusion, to be detected or exploded, as by carefully-prosecuted researches every delusion can be, or else an important reality beyond any that crosses our daily path.

With these statements we are very much disposed to agree. The question is how far Mr. Owen has succeeded in attaining this very desirable end. It is not because he starts with the predisposition of a believer that he has been successful in proving his case, that because he has, with every possible care and research, brought to bear on the discussion a mass of authority of original and illustrations. Instances of the effects of delusion and hallucination are not things of to-day; they are numerous and well-authenticated, and many of them unexplainable on any known natural law. It is in this respect that we think that the present volume fails. So long as the author is arguing his earnest yet reverential tone, and the logical powers which he exhibits, are calculated to carry the reader along with him. Few of us will venture to deny that there are "things in heaven and earth that are not dreamt of in our philosophy." We do not gainsay the assertion that "no human experience is unalterable." We admit that modern investigation has discovered and utilised agencies in the abstract as wonderful, as incomprehensible, and as nearly miraculous, in the ordinary sense of that term, as those so-called manifestations which we are here called on to accept as proofs of the existence of the system which Mr. Owen advocates.

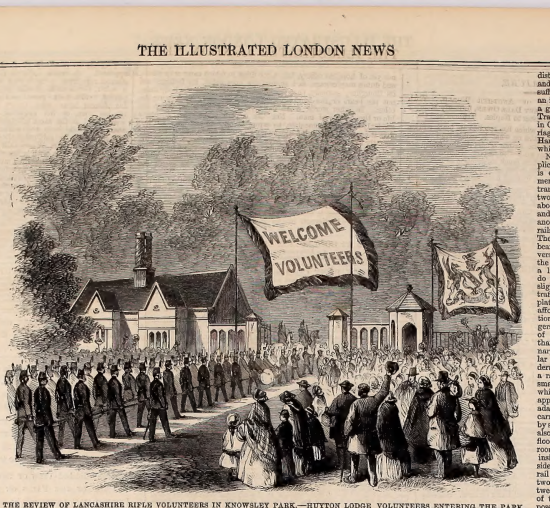
No doubt there is value in the attack which is here brought to bear on materialism and in the emphatic assertion of the doctrine of a future state, although it would seem that this is mixed up with the doctrine of an intermediate state between death and the final disposition of the soul. Mr. Owen lays it down broadly that the theory that departed friends may visit us and watch over us here involves two postulates—first, that when death prostrates the body the spirit remains, non-slumbering in the grave beside mouldering flesh and bone, but enters at once upon a new and active phase of life—not a state of ineffable bliss, nor yet of hopeless misery, but a condition in which cares may affect, and duties may engage, and sympathies may enlist, its feelings and its thoughts; secondly, that the death-change reaches the body only, not the heart or the mind—discarding the one, not transforming the other. In other words, death destroys not, in any sense, either the life or the identity of man. Nor does it permit the spirit, an angel suddenly become immaculate, to aspire at once to heaven. Far less does it condemn that spirit, solemnly instantly debarred, to sink irredemptively into hell. "All this," says Mr. Owen, "may sound heterodox, but is it irrational?" No wonder that with these views he answers Luther (of course misquoted) reforming the lesson without consideration, when, finding Purgatory an abuse, to make radical work, he swept out Hades along with it.

We trust that we have, while endeavouring to state with all fairness the gist of Mr. Owen's argument, indicated that the effect on our own mind has not been merely unsatisfactory and inconclusive, but wholly misled and has not been merely unsatisfactory and inconclusive, but wholly misled has not been merely unsatisfactory and inconclusive, but wholly misled has not been merely unsatisfactory and inconclusive, but wholly misled

is the youngest of the French Marshals. He was born in 1809, and, having terminated his education at the Military School of St. Cyr, was named Sub-Lieutenant in 1828, and shortly afterwards proceeded to that still greater military school, Algeria, the cradle of so many French officers of genius. We will not follow him through his numerous African campaigns, to which he owed his rapid promotion and several advances in the Legion of Honour, nor will we stop to enumerate the number of his wounds and the list of his triumphs received and accomplished in the French colony from which he was recalled to France in the beginning of 1850, when he attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, who named Canrobert Brigadier-General, appointed him one of his Aides-de-Camp, and gave him an important command in Paris, where he was employed in the suppression of the insurrection after the famous coup-d'état of the 2nd of December.

In March, 1854, when the Russian war broke out, General Canrobert took the command of the first division of the French army, the division that suffered so terribly in the Dobrudja. He afterwards aided most powerfully in the Crimean expedition, and sustained the first shock with the Russians in the brilliant fight at the Alma, one of the most glorious souvenirs for the allied armies. He was wounded during the battle, but remained on the field throughout the day. Two days afterwards the command in chief of the French army in the Crimea was remitted to him by Marshal St. Arnaud, who had long been suffering and was aware of his approaching end. The new Commander immediately marched on Sebastopol, constructed several batteries, and opened fire on the 17th of October; but, finding it impossible to carry the place by a *coup de main*, he, in concert with Lord Raglan, commenced the gigantic works which led to its complete investment. However, some disagreement having arisen between Lord Raglan and Canrobert as to the plan of attack, the brave soldier resigned his command-in-chief to General Pelissier, and returned to his former post at the head of the first division.

For his services in the Crimea Canrobert received the baton of Marshal of France, which entitles him to a seat in the Senate, and he is also a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Those who witnessed the return of the French troops to Paris after the termination of the Crimean war will recollect the enthusiasm of his countrymen, practically demonstrated by the showers of bouquets and the ringing shouts of applause which greeted the new Marshal of France on his passage along the Boulevards at the head of his weather-beaten but glory-covered division.



THE REVIEW OF LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN KNOWSLEY PARK.—HUTTON LODGE VOLUNTEERS ENTERING THE PARK. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 237.

STREET RAILWAYS.

BIRKENHEAD witnessed on the 30th ult. the inauguration of an undertaking which in this country wears all the aspect of novelty. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the chief towns of the United States, street railways—the chemin de fer Americain of the French, but better known in England under the designation of horse tramways—have for some years been established. To the success of the experiment in those places in which it has been tried, the testimony of not only the most eminent American engineers, but of intelligent travellers from all parts of the world, has been unhesitatingly borne. Encouraged by that success, attempts have from time to time been made, in vain, to introduce the system into our own metropolis, in the hope of thus remedying the serious inconvenience in its main thoroughfares which is daily caused by an overgrown traffic. It remained for a citizen of the United States to infuse renewed hope into the supporters of the scheme. To Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston, the introduction into England of street railways is mainly to be attributed. But five short months have elapsed since he laid the proposals on the subject before the Commissioners of Birkenhead. Two months later found those proposals accepted. The 30th ult. saw them carried into practical effect. Nor was the undertaking inaugurated with a success at all inferior to the expedition with which the necessary works had been completed. The line of rails—which has been laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Pallet, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Samuel, of London, extends from the Woodside Ferry, the landing-place at Birkenhead, just opposite the centre of Liverpool, by the Shore-road, through Argyle and Conway streets, and so on to the entrance to Birkenhead Park. The whole distance is little more than a mile and a quarter; it is, however, quite sufficient to enable those who take an interest in the subject to form a good idea of the merits of Mr. Train's experiment. A junction in Conway-street enables the carriages to return from the park by Hamilton-street to the point from which they originally started.

Nothing can well be less complicated than the machinery which is employed for the accomplishment of this double journey. The tramway itself consists simply of two iron plates, each being raised about an inch on the outer side, and running parallel to one another, as in the case of the rails on an ordinary railroad. They are fixed upon longitudinal bearers, which rest upon transverse sleepers, and are so let into the street as to run completely on a level with its surface. They do not, therefore, interfere in the slightest degree with the ordinary traffic. To ply on these iron plates, carriages capable each of affording abundant accommodation to from fifty to sixty passengers have been built by Mr. Main, of Birkenhead. They are more than double the size of an ordinary omnibus, are somewhat similar in shape, and are provided underneath with wheels like those of a railway carriage, but somewhat smaller in size. The plan upon which they are constructed would appear to be exceedingly well adapted to street traffic. Each carriage is twenty-four feet long by seven feet wide, seven feet being also the height of the interior from floor to roof. It furnishes sitting room for twenty-four persons inside and for as many more outside, for whose protection a handrail runs round the top. A space of two or three feet intervenes between the passengers on each side of the interior, and this it is proposed to turn to account by allowing passengers to stand there in the event of all the seats being attached, being run beneath the roof for their convenience. A small platform at each end of each carriage, raised about a foot and a half from the ground, and separated from the horses—which may be yoked to either end—by a contrivance somewhat resembling the splashboard of a hansom cab, affords the means of ready ingress and egress to the new conveyance, on the decoration of which, as well as on their adaptation to the comfort and security of passengers, great pains have evidently been bestowed.

In the construction of the new carriages the important question of ventilation has not been neglected. Each has its sliding windows, with "louvres," to prevent a draught. Each is provided also with a driver and conductor, both of whom have it in their power to control, by means of a patent break, the machinery by which the progress of the carriages is stopped or retarded.

Such is the system of street conveyance which on the 30th ult. began its career at Birkenhead. As a mere spectacle its inauguration possessed no particular attraction. Shortly before ten o'clock two of the new carriages were drawn out from the depôt in Canning-street and placed upon the line. At eleven two horses were yoked to each, and they proceeded on their way well freighted with passengers, gliding along the rails at the rate of about four miles an hour—a rate of speed which might without difficulty be increased to six or seven miles an



THE REVIEW OF LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN KNOWSLEY PARK,—THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY LEAVING KNOWSLEY HALL FOR THE REVIEW.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 237.

here—smoothly and uninterruptedly, turning one or two extremely sharp curves with the utmost facility, and landing their passengers at their several destinations in security. They continued throughout the day to ply for hire with a success which must have gladdened the hearts of the proprietors, and their progress was, at different points along the route, watched by some hundreds of spectators.

To those who witnessed the actual working of the scheme none of its features appeared so prominent as the improvement, so far as increased accommodation is concerned, which it has introduced. Travelling by one of Mr. Train's carriages, as contrasted with one of our ordinary omnibuses, is like quitting a steamer and embarking on a commodious and well-ventilated apartment. On the score of cheapness, it may be added, the new system possesses a decided advantage over that which at present prevails in this country; while, so far as the question of security to passengers is involved, it will be sufficient to state that no fewer than 40,000 of persons who travel by the railways of New York and Brooklyn in 1858 only twelve met with accidents.

At a grand dejeûner which Mr. Train gave in the course of the day he received the congratulations of his friends on the success which had just attended his success to which the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Peniston, the secretary to the undertaking, to no small extent contributed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 16.—15th Sunday after Trinity. New Moon, 6h. 5m., a.m.
MONDAY.—Lambeth Fair. Runaway Colt, 1851.
TUESDAY, 18.—Prior died, 1721.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
THURSDAY, 20.—Battle of the Alma, 1854.
FRIDAY, 21.—Matins. Inauguration of the Statue to Sir Isaac Newton
SATURDAY, 22.—Lord Deanman died, 1854. [at Grantham, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 29	8 11	8 54	9 37	10 20	11 3	11 47

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, will OPEN for the FIRST SEASON on MONDAY, Oct. 1.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick being unable to appear on Monday next, in consequence of an accident, her engagements are postponed until Monday, September 24; therefore, on Monday, September 17, and during the Week, will be performed, positively for the last Six Nights, when it must be withdrawn, the Comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Doors open at Half-past Seven. To conclude with the FARCE of LOVE, LAW, AND PHYSIC.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Second week of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new and successful Drama, which will be performed during the Week, at 7.30, by Mr. WEBSTER, MR. AN ACTRESS—Miss Agnes Robertson; and MUSIC HATH CHARMS. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Nights of MADEMOISELLE ANGOT THE YOUNG BEAUTIFUL. To be succeeded by an incomparable routine of Circus Novelties and Novelties. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The GREAT AUTUMNAL SHOW OF DAHLIAS, ASTERS, ROSES, and other Autumn Flowers, Gladiolus, Phlox, &c., &c., and Fruit, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY (Children's Day), the 19th and 20th inst. Open at Nine. Admission, Wednesday, 2s. 6d.; Children, One Shilling. Thursday, One Shilling; Children Sixpence. Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending on SATURDAY, Sept. 22.—Monday, open as a Display of Fine Fountains and other Works of Water Illustrations. Tuesday, Great Concert of Sacred Music. Wednesday and Thursday, Great Flower and Fruit Show. Admission, Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Thursday, One Shilling; on Monday, Half-a-Crown; on Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Doors open Daily, Ten to Six. Half-price, Sixpence. Season Tickets available for admission to the Gardens gratuitously by ticket. Half-a-Guinea Season Tickets, available till April 30, 1861, now ready.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL TOUR.—Two Performances, on a large scale, of THE CREATION and MESSIAH will take place in the Crystal Palace, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., when Madame Clara Novello, the principal performers of the Norwich and Worcester Festivals, the band of the Crystal Palace, and a Chorus of 2,000 Voices, selected from Provincial and Metropolitan Choirs, will sustain the principal parts. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. per book.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY.

THE SISTERS SOPHIE and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled HERR DOCUS, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, on Wednesday, 19, Morning Dresses, 3s. 6d. Curtis.

KINGSTON FRIENDLY SOCIETY HOLDS its CANADA and the UNITED STATES, on the 19th inst. Dinner to be served by Mr. Bellamy, at Two o'clock precisely. Tickets, 5s. each. Steamers will leave Hungerford Bridge, &c., which has already delighted 48,370 persons, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Tickets, 1s. each. Steamers will leave at Three and Eight o'clock.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, entirely Redecorated.—LE WIS commence on Monday Evening, October 1, 1860. HAMILTON'S EXPEDITIONS TO THE CONTINENT AND BACK IN TWO HOURS, on every Evening, with Views of Paris, Fontainebleau, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Rouen, Boulogne, Amiens, Abbeville, Calais, Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Waterloo, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Coblentz, Bingen, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Basle, Berne, Lucerne, Geneva, Chamouni, Mont Blanc, Turin, Milan, Venice, Verona, Mantua, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Genoa, Nice, Marseilles, Lyons, Dijon, Avignon, Arles, Nismes, Pont du Gard, Montpellier, Cette, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Bordeaux, Pau, Biarritz, Bayonne, Madrid, Escurial, Toledo, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Valencia, Barcelona, Perpignan, Narbonne, Carcassonne, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Tours, Orleans, Fontainebleau, Paris, Boulogne, Folkestone, Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Gravesend, Blackwall, Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Erith, Crayford, Dartford, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury Fort, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Fontainebleau, Versailles

Irish Channel attained a speed of four-and-twenty miles an hour. We recommend to their Lordships' notice the eulogies pronounced in France on the last product of the French dockyards. *La Gloire* is the new class of *fregate blindee* with which, it is said, Napoleon III. means to supersede the *ancien regime* of line-of-battle ships altogether. The French press are in raptures about her performances, the weight of her armament, and the invulnerable nature of her armour. Half a dozen such ships are, it seems, to sail fourfamily into Cherbourg and bring the fortifications about our ears. Very pretty bombast, perhaps; but why do we always allow our clever neighbours to get the start of us in our peculiar department? *La Gloire* is ready to form part of the Emperor's escort to Algeria. The *Warrior* was announced to be ready for commission at Christmas. The fire at the works will retard her completion is, of course, no fault of "my Lords;" but, had the original compact not been interrupted, we should still have been six months behind our French friends.

THE COURT.

The Court returns from Balmoral to Holyrood this day (Saturday), and on Monday evening the Queen will resume her journey southward, under arrangements which will permit of her Majesty's meeting at Carlisle the Lancashire and Yorkshire Volunteers. The route taken will be over the Deeside Railway from Aboyne to Aberdeen, crossing the Scottish North British line will be traversed to the city of Perth, where the Scottish Central Railway commences, and runs forward to the Larbert junction, at which point the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is entered upon—this line completing the journey to Waverley-bridge station in the city of Edinburgh. From Waverley the Royal party will travel over the North British Railway to St. Margaret's station, where her Majesty will alight, and proceed in her own carriages to the royal residence of Holyrood, crossing the route will be over the North British Railway from St Margaret's station to Berwick, where the journey will be resumed, and continued thenceforward on to the border city of Carlisle, is entered upon. At Carlisle the London and North Western line commences, and upon it the Queen and party nearly two hundred miles to the Bushbury junction of the West Midland Railway, over which the royal train will go to the city of Worcester, and the Great Western Railway at Wolverhampton, from which place to Basingstoke the narrow gauge of the South Western Railway Company will be used. From Basingstoke to Gosport her Majesty will, as usual, travel over the South-Western Railway.

The incidents of the last few days at Balmoral are thus chronicled by authority:—On Tuesday at night the Queen and the Prince Consort went by the Lee to the foot of the Geldie, and proceeded thence on ponies by Glen Tilnie to Blair-a-gowrie, and crossing by the ferry at the Spittal of Glenshee, where the Royal party passed the night at the hotel. On the following morning the Queen left Castle Grant, and drove to the Strathspey Railway, where they took their places up Glen Avon to Loch Builg, and returned to Balmoral by the usual route.

On Thursday afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, drove to Bronnie Castle to witness the Highland games. The Queen was received by the Marquis of Fraphaven, Earl of Seafield, and Strathspey. At the conclusion of the games her Majesty returned to Balmoral. In the evening the choir of Crathie had the honour of performing before the Queen.

On Friday at night her Majesty, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louise, and Princess Mary, drove to the Invercauld Arms Hotel, and slept there. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. Her Majesty grew a bad night's rest.

On Saturday the Queen was joined by Princess Alice, who had been met by Lady Caithness, drove to Aberarder, and then took over Colonakin, and returned to Balmoral. The Invercauld Arms Hotel was crowded with deer-stalking. The Belgian Minister and Madame and Miss Van de Weyer, and Dr. Robertson, had the honour of dining with the Royal party. Sir Charles Wood, secretary of State, arrived at the castle, and succeeded the Duke of Argyll in the office of Privy Seal.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by the gentlemen in waiting, walked to the parish church for service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, took a drive to the Linn of Quoich, a square of which Princess Alice laid the foundation by a visit at Invercauld. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. Colonel Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., Major Teesdale, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COURT.

It is the Queen's intention to embark on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. at Gravesend, for Antwerp. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will be accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by a limited suite. The Royal party will land in the morning of the 23rd, and proceed at once by Frankfort to Coburg, where they will be met by the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia and their son Prince Henry.

The Queen's stay at Coburg, which will probably be from ten to fourteen days, will be entirely of a private character, as the object of the visit is the reunion.

On the return to Baghard her Majesty will stop two nights at Osborne with the Prince Regent and Princess of Prussia, and a similar time with the King of the Belgians at Laeken.

Lord John Russell will be in attendance upon her Majesty as Secretary of State.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Princess Marie, the Princess Serge and Serge of Romanoffski, and Count Strogonoff, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg, have left Charlotte's Hotel for Dover, on their way to the Continent. Previously to their departure the Imperial party visited the Crystal Palace, honoured his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Bromow with their company at dinner.

The Countess de Neuilly (the ex-Queen Marie Amélie of France) and the children of the Duke de Nemours have gone to Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford's seat at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Claremont. A letter says that the Duke de Chartres has joined the ex-Queen.

His Excellency Count Persigny arrived in town on Sunday from Paris.

His Excellency Count d'Apponyi left the Austrian Legation on Sunday for Vienna, via Hungary. The Countess has gone to the Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister has left town for the Continent, on leave of absence for some weeks.

Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, left Paris on the 6th inst. for Calais, by route Earl was accompanied by Lord Frederick Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday for Broadlands, Hants.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Misses Heathcote have arrived at Normanton Park for the season.

A PICTURE OF VENICE.—A city of marble, did I say ?—nay, rather a golden city paved with emeralds. For truly every pinnacle and turret glanced and gleamed overhead with gold, or bossed with jasper, while the tinselled sea drew in deep breathing, to and fro, its edges of green wave, barred with white foam. Verily as he lay at the bottom of the sea, even the most of power and war; pure as her pillars of alabaster stood her mothers and brethren; from foot to brow all noble, exalted in heart, and fair in form, the glassship of sea-stained armour shot angrily under their blood-red mantle-folds. Fearless, faithful, impenetrable—unsurpassable—the princes of the thrones of her throne. In hope and honour, lulled by flowing of wave around their isles and the sound, and the gentle motion of their ripples made of majestic change, as by her side. A wonderful piece of world. Rather itself a world. It lay rising like a great mist, or cloud, out of the sea, and was first seen from where it must have, inland or later, appeared to me as a long, low, blue mountain, with a few trees standing dark upon it, and a group of towers and pinnacles, whose extent edge widened through either. A world from which all ignoble thought, petty thoughts were banished, with all the mere common and poor elements of life. No business, no turmoil, in those tremulous streets, that filled, or fell, beneath the moon's rippled mesh of majestic change, as fluttering silence. No weak walls could rise above them; no low-roofed cottage, nor straw-built shed. Only the strength of the rock-pillars and the clearness of stones most precious. And around them, far as the eye could reach, still the soft moving of stainless waters, proudly pure; as not the flower, no matter the form nor the thistle, could grow in the glancing fields. Internal strength of Alps, dreamlike, vanishing in high procession beyond the Venetian shore; blue lines of gradual hills, poised in the golden west. Above few winds and fiery clouds ranging at their will; brightness out of the north, and calm from the south, and the stars of the evening and the morning close in its limitless light of arched heaven and circling sea.—*Ruskin's "Modern Painters,"* vol. v.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The customary half-yearly muster of the brigade of Guards is appointed for the 5th of November.

The *Dundee Courier* is informed that the Government are in treaty with Lord Panmure for a site for a permanent encampment at Monikie.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that a proclamation will shortly be issued announcing the eligibility of officers of the steamtle marine for honorary rank in the Royal Naval Reserve.

A 40-pounder Armstrong gun, accompanied with a new description of sweet carriage, has been received at Portsmouth, and mounted on experimental platform on board the *Hercules* gun-boat, lately in the Gosport gunnery ship at the port.

Colonel Lord Elphinstone, C.B., late of the 2nd Dragoons, died a few days since at Stratgefford House, in the county of Down, Ireland, in the 61st year of his age. His lordship commanded the cavalry at the battle of Waterloo, and was present with his regiment at most of the engagements of the Peninsular campaign.

The 16th Regiment, Colonel G. J. Peacock, consisting of fifty officers and noncommissioned officers, and 805 privates, and the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel Augustus Cornelius Leith, consisting of fifty officers and six companies of the latter corps have left for garrison duty at Deal and Walmer.

A general regimental order has been issued abrogating the conditions previously made to the effect that the Royal Horse Artillery and the Royal Regiment of Royal Artillery, and authorising the Paymaster of each brigade of Royal Artillery to receive cash, who are to receive 6d. per day in addition to their usual pay.

The Hon. James Lyon Browne, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st Regiment, died on Wednesday, at Harrogate, in his thirty-eighth year. The gallant deceased was the eldest son of Lord Kilmaine. His commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, 1839; Lieutenant, 1841; Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1844; Captain, Dec. 22, 1848; Major, Dec. 29, 1854; and Lieutenant-Colonel, August 24, 1855.

We understand (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late campaign have recommended that each portion should be allotted to the particular force which was present during the operations. The Queen's Indian medal will be divided among those engaged in the siege and capture of that city, the Punjaub medal among those under Sir Colin Campbell, and the Persian medal to those who were present with Sir James Outram. The Commission has yet been received respecting the largest prize of all, that belonging to the brave and devoted army of Lucknow, but we have much reason to suppose that Sir Hugh Rose's army, who shared largely in those operations, will receive the lion's share of the prize money. Should the amount be pressed on opinion that the subalterns' share should be increased, seeing that in the Commander-in-Chief's army the subalterns' share was only one-fifth hitherto perceived. We may add that Lord Clyde and his Staff will not participate in the prize money, as they receive honorary rewards for services in different prizes for general distribution has been stipulated by the Commission.

A Parliamentary paper just issued enables us to form some idea of the number of troops which will be required to be sent from time to time to the European force in India over the Indian Government. Altogether 10,233 men were despatched to India during the year 1859, and 10,000 will be sent to the East India Company. 119 of those re-enlisted on the spot for service in India; the remainder will be required to be sent out from time to time. This sum does not include the expense incurred during the months from the different stations to the port of embarkation, and the cost of the recruiting establishment. This is the item is estimated at £50,000, and it is calculated that the cost of the 10,000 men will be £1,000,000, and the total cost will be £1,050,000. The fresh bounty demanded by the men would have amounted to about £50,000.

The buildings which have been in progress for some time past at Shoeburyness, for the purpose of testing the strength of the iron plates used on the Thames, and at the same time to be used in the trials of the various experiments proposed to be made with Armstrong guns, are completed, and have been at length completed by Messrs. Kirk and Parr, the Government contractors at Woolwich. The buildings consist of a strong brick wall, the walls, formed of granite, being eight feet in thickness, walls to give increased resistance to the shot, and to ensure, in case of a breach being effected, these walls are again faced with wrought iron ten inches in thickness. Between the walls and the iron plates is placed a mass of solid concrete two guns, and, as a series of important experiments will shortly be commenced with the Government guns, a number of the Armstrong guns, and the embrasures are so constructed that the guns may be fired during the experiments either singly or in broadside. The whole of the works are so arranged that should the newly-constructed fort be found to answer the expectations expressed by Government, the whole of the experiments, with the exception of the guns, will be erected in the neighbourhood of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Pembroke, for the protection of those ports.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The following statement of the establishments of the British Army, Regular and Militia, and the number actually set to understanding at the present time:—Royal Horse Artillery, 2272; three regiments of Life Guards, 1,500; Royal Horse Guards, 1,000; Royal Artillery, 20,659; Coast Brigade, 965; Royal Engineers, 2,897; Military Train, 1,965; Foot Guards (two battalions of 4th regiment), 1,000; Line, 91,000; Army List, 149; Army Hospital Corps, 661; Commissariat Staff Corps, 284; Welsh Militia Regiment, 600; Militia Artillery, 4,000; Militia, 120,000. The forces there are in India and China:—Horse Artillery, 941; Cavalry of the Line, 5,000; Royal Artillery, 6,000; Engineers, 1,000; Line, 57,000; Indian Staff Corps, 57; Total, 80,256. There are three regiments of negroes in the West Indies, numbering 2,000; Malta, 2,000; Ionian Islands, 2,000; Canada, 2,000. The Gold Coast Corps consists of negroes, and numbers 312. The force at home consists of Cavalry of the Household Brigade, 1,500; Cavalry (regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, 10,135; Military Train, 1666—in all 11,791. Infantry—Foot Guards (three battalions of 4th each, 3,000; Infantry of the Line (regiments of 800 each, 21,200; Coast Brigade, 965; total to these Artillery and Engineers (per last estimate strength of the regiments), 20,659; total, 51,000, will we have a total at home of 51,566, irrespective of depôts. It must be borne in mind, however, that the above is the strength of every regiment. Scotland, Aldersey, Jersey, Guernsey, and Wales shooting a large proportion.

REVIEW OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The Lords of the Admiralty on board the Victoria and Albert yacht reviewed the Channel Fleet off Milford Haven. There were present the *Royal Albert*, *Edgar*, *Immortalité*, *Mars*, *Trafalgar*, *Hogue*, *Ariadne*, *Cressy*, *Conqueror*, *Hero*, and *Sealark*. The manœuvre, forming in double line, was executed with great precision. The ships were then ordered to prepare for anchoring for the fleet to make sail under easy canvas, after which the order was given for them to anchor in the bay. The weather throughout the forenoon portion of the day was then made by the whole getting under orders to make all sail and to form in line ahead. Less than three hours were taken. Order was also given to make for the nearest port, on which the fleet bore up for Milford Haven, and in the afternoon anchored in the bay. The fleet presented an extensive exhibition not only as the appearance of it is at best, but also of the rapidity and precision with which the various evolutions were performed. The whole of the Channel Fleet left Milford Haven on Tuesday, the 11th inst., for a prolonged cruise.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Secretary for War has issued a circular to the Lords-Lieutenant of Middlesex—and no doubt a similar communication has been made to her Majesty's representatives in the other counties of Great Britain—to adopt measures for arranging the Volunteer Review in the autumn of the present year.

The members of the 3rd (Tenterden) Kent Rifle Corps have commenced ball practice. On the 28th inst. they assembled at Hurstmonceaux, and fired at a target some rifle by Mrs. Wright, of Lansdowne, which is to be competed for.

A handsome silver cup, presented by the officers of the Volunteer corps, have signified their intention to be present at the great volunteer review on Dundee moor on the 19th inst., and that the total number expected to be present is about 5000.

A meeting of influential residents has been held at Horsemonden, Kent, for the purpose of forming a volunteer rifle corps for that parish. A number of subscriptions were announced, and a committee was made to collect others.

The successful little corps, the 1st Surrey Juvenile Rifles, which has enrolled upwards of 200 boys, are to have a review and inspection on Monday.

The great Cheshire rifle prize meeting is advertised to be held on the 19th and 20th inst., at Broxton-common.

Viscount Bridport inspected a second portion of the Woolwich Volunteers last Wednesday, the 5th inst. His Lordship addressed the men in satisfactory terms on their general appearance.

The provisional committee of the proposed Wiltshire Rifle Association proposes to institute an annual shooting-match, to be held, if practicable, at the same quarter of the year as the meeting at Wimbledon.

In Suffolk the number of companies is gradually increasing.

The Volunteer movement continues to progress in Essex. A proposal has been made for the formation of a second company at Colchester. There will soon be a sufficient number to constitute a battalion.

The 3rd Durham (Gateshead) Artillery Volunteers are now making steady and satisfactory progress in their drill.

Steps have been taken for the formation of a rifle corps in the district of Queenshead, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The establishment of the 19th Surrey (Camberwell) Rifles, about 450, commanded by Major Hoopell, accompanied by their own band and the drum and fife band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched to Streatham Common last Saturday afternoon, where they went through various manœuvres and fired several volleys.

The "Newton Review" rifle contest is to be held at Southport on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. There have been some additions to the already excellent list of prizes. Mr. Robert Barnes, not satisfied with his liberal gift of £50 as a prize to be shot for by the volunteers of the Manchester, Salford, and Ashton-under-Lyne districts, has added thereto £20 for a second and £10 for a third prize. Mr. Joseph Whitworth gives one of his £25 rifles to be shot for by "all comers." The range is to be 500 yards; any description of rifle may be used, and any position adopted. Seventy will be received after the 18th.

The members of the Colchester Corps of Rifle Volunteers assembled on Thursday week for drill and to show their skill as marksmen. Lady Georgiana Gilstrap made the offer of a silver cup as a prize. Mr. Taylor won the prize, which was presented by the lady donor.

A case of interest to volunteers was decided by the Woolwich police magistrate on Tuesday. A member of the Royal Arsenal Volunteer Corps was summoned by Captain Boxall, R.A., for absence from the 8 o'clock parade of active service, which he had refused to pay. The defaulter had been employed in the Arsenal, but was not so employed at the time. He had not resigned, but the latter was spoiled by being perforated by bayonet thrusts, and he still belonged to the corps, and, however, he was not bound to attend the parade. He had, because to belong to the regiment, the remedy against him would have been by Courts Martial, under the 57th sec. of the Volunteer Act. The penalty in doubt the amount of the crown due.

The arrangements for the review of the several volunteer corps in the county of York have at last been completed, and it is fixed to take place on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at York. In the 1st Division it was originally proposed to review the West Riding volunteers on the occasion, but consultations have since taken place, and it has been decided that the West Riding, and the north of England generally, was not to be deprived of the whole of the county. The several corps will assemble in the morning, and a sham fight will be gone through, after which they will be present.

An interesting scene was witnessed last week at the shooting-hall of Hoffman House, where the Westminster Rifle Volunteers were regaled by their Captain, Frederick Saunders, Esq. After dinner the usual toasts were given, and the evening was spent in singing by a glee party.

Mr. G. W. Martin is organising a choir of several hundred volunteers for the purpose of performing the national anthem at the Crystal Palace on the 29th inst.

On Monday, by the invitation of Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P., the 1st Northumberland Volunteers assembled for a grand demonstration in the grounds of Backworth Hall, Earsdon, where a review was held on the following day, and numerous visitors from a distance did honour to the occasion. The corps was reviewed by Captain Hall, R.N., C.B., of the Coast Guard, and as the evolutions the gallant volunteers were regaled by their generous host with right royal fare and hospitality.

A volunteer fête on a most extensive scale, in aid of the funds of the 26th Rifle Volunteers, took place in the park of the Right Hon. Joseph Wilson, Bart., at Old Charlton. The amusements were carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and the day was enlivened by the presence of the whole of the Royal Artillery band, two volunteer bands, and the Woolwich Campanalogian band. The amusements were of a varied character, and kept up a great excitement. The first contest in connection with the Southport Volunteer Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday, on the extensive ground of the Southport Corps, Bangs, 400 yards. The first prize (£15) was won by Lieutenant Wood, and the second (£10) by Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st Lancashire. The third (£5) was won by Sergeant-Major Greaves, and the second (£5) by Ensign Parker, the fourth (£3) by Lieutenant Hamilton, and the fifth (£2) by Private Pate (a Whitworth rifle) was won by Ensign Radcliffe (2nd Blackburn), the second Lancashire Rifles, at 500 yards, Bangs 100 yards. The first prize (£5 5s.) was won by Adjutant Hanlon, the second prize (£2 2s.) by Captain Sergeant.

PRESENTATION OF SILVER BUGLES, COLOURS, ETC.—On Thursday week the members of the 1st Surrey Rifles presented with a set of very silver bugles, valued at forty guineas, by the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Lygon, Vicar of Lambeth. The presentation took place in Saturday-hall, Mr. Kirwood presented, on behalf of the sisters of the officers, a very large and handsome regimental silk colour and Rifle Volunteer motto. On the same day the officers and members of the fifth company of the 2nd Regiment of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers were treated to a dinner at the Bricklayers' Arms, Greenwood, and partook of an excellent dinner, given by Captain Hadfield. After the dinner Captain Hadfield presented the corps with a handsome bugle. Lieutenant Reid, on behalf of the company, then presented to Colour-Sergeant Burbridge a handsome gold watch and chain. Lieutenant Reid, who acted as chairman, in the course of the evening, and in addition to the officers of the company, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, were present on the occasion.

—It is proposed to present a handsome testimonial of respect to the Ivory Volunteer Corps, to hold a review on a small scale on Radcliffe Race-course. Invitations will, it is stated, be sent to all the corps of the neighbouring town.

Unusually high tides may be expected on Saturday (to-day) and Sunday next, the sun and moon being both very near the equator, and the moon in perigee.

A circular from the Home Office to the police throughout the country notifies that in future all persons finding gold, silver, or copper coins, ornaments, or articles of the value of 10l. and upwards, will be liable on delivering them up to the Government. Where persons refuse or neglect to deliver them up, they will be liable to summary conviction before a justice for such refusal or neglect, and information forwarded to him.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE SEEKS IN ABYSSINIA.—Some remarkable facts respecting the disparity of sexes in this colony are disclosed in the Census of 1859. Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor, in noticing those facts, says it is despatch—"that they have been most carefully compiled, considering in this respect took place between 1854 and 1857, yet that the effective disproportion of the sexes is even more than twice as great as it then appeared, the fact of there being 163 males to every 100 females in the entire population of the colony, and 180 to every 100 females in the adult population, is more than 31 per cent. Such numerical preponderance of the male sex being not only without parallel in the case of any country of twenty years of age and upwards, but of all countries in which statistics have been collected. Even the average of marriage for men to twenty-one, and lower to fifteen for females, there was nearly one male to every female above the age of fifteen. Even this comparison, however, fails to convey a full sense of the evil as to affect the great mid-fields, when the proportion of males is considered men to, to that to be found in the nearer towns, as 61 to 39 or, to state the case in another form, there were to be found in the country districts upwards of more than 29 to 1. There are, moreover, 8000 married men chiefly in the leading districts of the colony, and only 5000 wives. This is a large disparity, during the agitation of the land question, that this state of things is artificial, unable to be effectually remedied by ordinary legislative or executive purposes for the miner's right itself sanctions a certain area for residence) it is not this view to be seen that the Government which manifests a testamentary disposition on the part of the gold-diggers, despite the unsettled natures of their pursuits, to encourage the immigration of females, by the fact that only nine per cent of the women on the gold-fields above twenty are unmarried while in Cape Town the proportion who under this head was as nearly two-and-a-half per cent, thirty per cent of the girls between fifteen and twenty are unmarried.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.—I had really driven out some twelve miles on a hot day to see an Indian village absent as characteristic of the Hurons as those of the Iroquois. Unfortunately, the most characteristic feature of the chief's daughter was then being celebrated at his house, and kindly offered to receive me there. I found the usual something of the English parsonage, and one in which I should as soon have thought of intending as in any private residence in Canada, and the chief himself a most excellent French tv enter. The chief who welcomed me was dressed in a plain substantial suit of black cloth, and the only Indian ornament I observed was the ring on a mark of his dignity, he wore something like a beech-bowl tomtrunk on his head. Encouraged by the genuine hospitality of the reception, I asked to be found hope that at the marriage of the chief's daughter I must see something characteristic of the Indian manners. I was told that there would be much music, wives, daughters, and "young men of the tribe," were engaged in practising. This was enough for me. I had seen quite enough of savage life. A morning's be set apart at Montreal for the exhibition of Indian games before the Prince. I shouldn't be in the least surprised now if I find that these Indian games consist of cricket, cows, or athletics. Perhaps his Royal Highness had heard what these "Indians" were really like; perhaps, he was too much tortured after the ball of the previous night; at all events, he did not visit the "Hurons;" a matter of small importance, as I was informed that many of the gentlemen whom I saw in evening dress at the levée were clad in all the tribes.—*Letter from Quebec to The Times.*

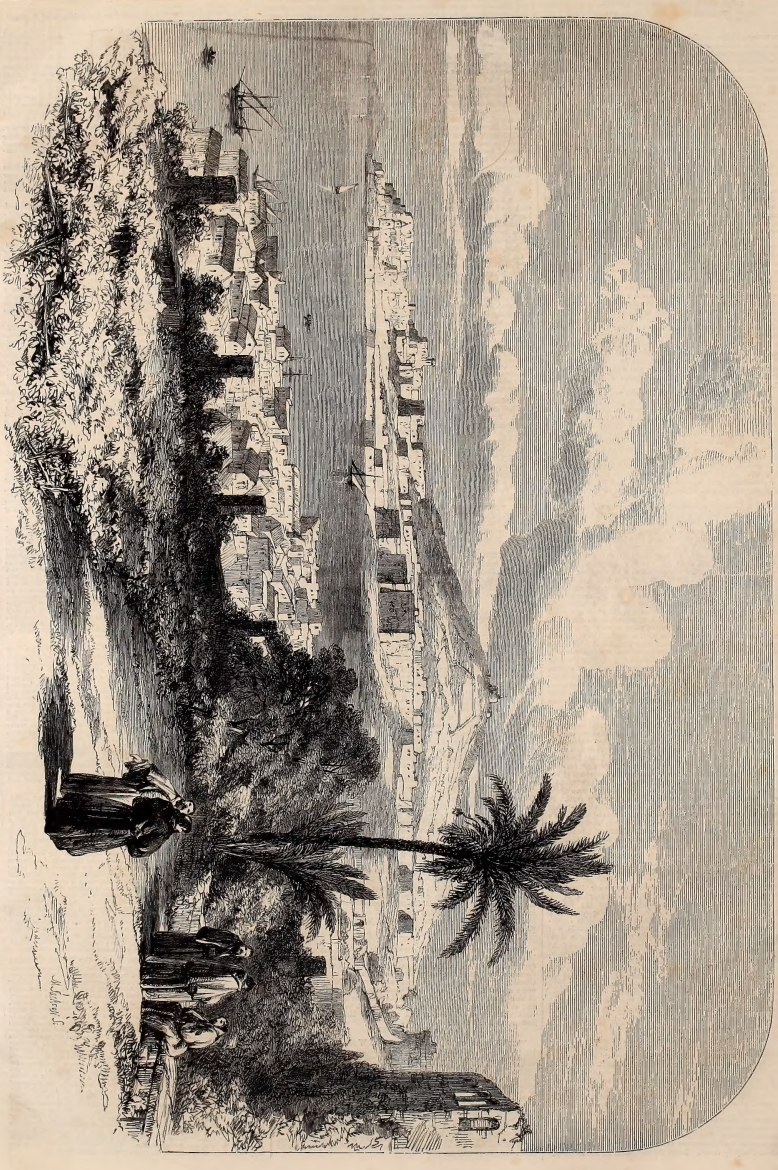


THE REVIEW OF LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN KNOWSLEY PARK.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 237.

GAETA.

GARIBALDI enters Naples and the King withdraws to Gaeta. Such is the present aspect of affairs in Southern Italy. The young King, yielding to the advice of his most prudent friends, has retired to Gaeta, where he will add to the advantage of a Royal residence, and of a strong military position, that of remaining master of a part of his States, and approaching nearer to the only ally he has preserved—the Pope—whose Government has at its disposal 25,000 men, pretty well organised, it is said, by General Lamoricière.

Gaeta, a fortified town of 14,000 inhabitants, including its three suburbs, is situated in the Terra di Lavoro, of which the administrative capital is Caserta, between Capua and Naples. It consists of irregular works, rising in terraces one above the other, on a rocky headland of the Mediterranean coast. On the land side the narrow approach is closed by strong batteries; a fort commands the harbour, and at the extremity of this point there is the old tower called Rolando's. Gaeta was besieged in 1800 by the French, and in 1815 by the Austrians. Very strong by nature, this position is rendered yet stronger by the configuration of the surrounding locality. For any one master of Gaeta, and having a sufficient number of troops at his disposal, it is easy to defend San Germano on the north-east and Capua on the south-east, and these three points form a triangular district, in which the last efforts of the Bourbon monarchy will possibly be concentrated. San Germano and Capua are both situated about ten leagues from Gaeta; San Germano, on the Fiume-Rapido, is at the foot of Mount Cassino, the summit of which is crowned by the ancient and vast abbey of the same name. This position may be used as a military retreat, and can easily be defended. Capua, on the Volturno, possesses an arsenal, a military hospital, and 8000 inhabitants. The Volturno is crossed there by means of a stone bridge, and on the right bank of the river there is a strong tête-de-pont. A strong casemate has been constructed to the east of the town. Capua lies, as is well known, halfway between Naples and Gaeta. It is from that point that the King will reach his last asylum. Doubtless he would leave behind him, at this intermediate station, a sufficient number of troops to defend it, if the war now being waged by him were a regular war; but he is rather a spectator than an actor in the scene. The situation of the King is controlled by unexpected events; and, if he merely intends waiting for events, he will perhaps do nothing more than concentrate his forces in Gaeta. This we shall soon learn by news from the Two Sicilies.



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF GAETA.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE PENULTIMATE PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT QUEBEC.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, August 25.

We are making history in Canada, and it is the business of the great journals of the world to record it. Many of your large houses, as the colonists into the same enthusiasm as the colonists into the report of the Royal celebration. They may fail to see the full force and beauty of many of our municipal addresses and speeches, and they may be partially indifferent to features of some of our most brilliant local displays; but the intelligent Englishman cannot be uninterested spectators of an event which proclaims to the world the sympathies of the four millions of people who inhabit British power and maintain a British system of government over half the continent of North America—a large proportion of these four millions being neither Englishmen by birth nor education, yet clinging to the British throne with an attachment which might put even your home loyalty to the touch.

What we have done so far with the Prince may be briefly summarized. In the beautiful Bay of Gaspé, which lies on the south shore of the Gulf, decorated and surrounded by highland crowds are covered with the primitive forests. The Prince was tendered on board his own vessel, the *Hero*, a formal welcome to the province by the Governor-General, who, with his Ministers in their official costume, having done proper obeisance, subsequently had the honour of shaking hands with the Prince and his suite. Our local reporters, poring, as they generally do, American fashion, into every corner, hovering about in search of an item, have, I am sorry to say, to complain about this remarkable event in Canadian ministerial history. Eleven of our chief political notabilities, however, were there. How they looked at the Royal table—how they felt in their novel uniform—how they acted and spoke—it is out of our province to record. Let us tell you, however, they include amongst them men who would, intellectually, do no discredit to any position which Royalty might assign to them. Attorney-General Cartier, for instance, is most unmistakably the direct descendant of Jacques Cartier, and, no doubt, can by this time play the cavalier.

The next morning found us at Pictou, in Nova Scotia. For a hundred miles along the north shore of the river the scenery is wild and mountainous, and you approach the mouth of the Saguenay with sentiments of romance, and you have the first of that incomparable street which extends over three hundred miles along both banks of the St. Lawrence, and is hardly a principle house in which, from Cape Rosier to Montreal, you find two parallel rows of white Percoh Canadian cottages, each one with a narrow strip of garden in front, and from ten miles to the wilderness in the background, and, as it chances you with its picturesqueness, reminds you that here is the true home of the old French régime, regulating the equal subdivision of property among children.

Why the Prince was dragged away from the contemplation of this river view and from the sight of civilisation to go up the Saguenay I cannot pretend to explain. His Royal Highness was tired, and was before encountering the hospitalities of Quebec. There are one or two points of the Saguenay scenery worth seeing. Cape Trinity and Eternity present two bold fronts, rising perpendicularly 1,500 feet, and from both rolls a river which at this point boasts a depth of 600 fathoms. Each spike of rock is surmounted with the relics of a cross, as when under the directions of an experienced Canadian, to attract a salmon to his favourite pool. They should have erected something to gratify the trip. But it may be here stated that the scenery, as a whole, is overrated, and travellers need not rush in crowds from England merely to go up the mouth of the Saguenay to see these two points.

The arrival at Quebec was rendered dingy and uncomfortable by an easterly storm of rain, and Quebec is the last place where any such drawback is to be permitted. Its site is perfect, and all the measures they can get if they are to make a decent appearance. And when the Prince, having manfully stood the Corporation address at the Landing Wharf, was driven through the narrow, muddy streets, with only the frowning rock, it needed, I must say, all the drapery, the extemporised decorations, and the gay flags and the gay colours of the national societies to make the exhibition at all cheering. How even the people were there in crowds, and the rain had not damped their loyalty. They pushed, literally pushed, the police on each side of the procession, extending over two miles to the extreme western limits of the city, and the Prince had to acknowledge the cheers of the party for the day; and, if you ask the reason why, I cannot say. The Governor-General's Ministry are not stinted from similar feeling here. It is a small but respectable country house, the property of a retired merchant of Quebec. No doubt it was good enough for the Prince's accommodation, but in the first place, the people should have had a palace within the walls expressly for the Royal visitor and suite; and, in the next place, everybody should be as much out of the streets as they can get if they are to make a decent appearance. And when the Prince, having manfully stood the Corporation address at the Landing Wharf, was driven through the narrow, muddy streets, with only the frowning rock, it needed, I must say, all the drapery, the extemporised decorations, and the gay flags and the gay colours of the national societies to make the exhibition at all cheering. How even the people were there in crowds, and the rain had not damped their loyalty. 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And when the Prince, having manfully stood the Corporation address at the Landing Wharf, was driven through the narrow, muddy streets, with only the frowning rock, it needed, I must say, all the drapery, the extemporised decorations, and the gay flags and the gay colours of the national societies to make the exhibition at all cheering. How even the people were there in crowds, and the rain had not damped their loyalty. They pushed, literally pushed the police on each side of the procession, extending over two miles to the extreme western limits of the city, and the Prince had to acknowledge the cheers of the party for the day; and, if you ask the reason why, I cannot say. The Governor-General's Ministry are not stinted from similar feeling here. It is a small but respectable country house, the property of a retired merchant of Quebec. No doubt it was good enough for the Prince's accommodation, but in the first place, the people should have had a palace within the walls expressly for the Royal visitor and suite; and, in the next place, everybody should be as much out of the streets as possible; and, naturally, the Governor's arrangement was unpopular. I am not going to enter into the merits of the case. Royal State reasons for the course pursued. These reasons the people are ignorant of, and therefore, in the first of their loyalty, they complain. Then the afternoon and night, Sunday and Monday were all spent in this exclusive manner, whereby three days were shorn from the public out of this day's visit to the city for Quebec. The 18th was the day of arrival; on the 23rd the Royal party took their departure for Montreal. In the meantime we had one grand State ball on Wednesday evening, the 22nd, when the province assembled to greet the Prince fifty members of the Legislative Council and one hundred and fifty members of the Legislative Assembly from all parts of the province. From these addresses were received in the Parliament Building, and to these gentlemen was reserved the honour of knighthood. Then followed the grand levée, where upwards of a thousand citizens were presented. Later in the day came a State luncheon, at which the members of Parliament were entertained. In the evening there followed the grand ball—a citizens affair—rather well arranged for the public. Your readers are aware of the Prince's fondness for dancing, and from what I have seen I can hardly suppose any of the Queen's balls were more exaggerated in point of pleasure and lovely partners for one evening! Think of *four* four a.m. as an hour for departure! Still it pleases our people immensely, and therefore it must be right. Every one is anxious to have the Royal visitor's affability, and hundreds of stories pass from mouth to mouth, the repetition of which would hardly be suitable in a public journal.

The great feature of the second public ceremony here was the visit to Laval University, an institution holding a Royal charter for nearly fifty years, presided over by the Roman Catholic authorities, but open to all the Queen's subjects. Here the whole of the Roman Catholic Bishops (the Archbishop being absent in the district of Upper and Lower Canada) had assembled, gorgeously attired in their purple robes, to offer a loyal address, which was read in French and English. Following this came an address from the University. Both were couched in terms of strong devotion. The Prince's reply was given to both at once, and read only in English. After this the Prince, with the Duke of Leuxine Nova, and received a beautiful address, which was read by one of the lady professors, and was suitably replied to. The departure for Montreal took place early on Thursday, the 23rd. There was a grand display, as at the reception. But the feeling was general that we had barely seen enough of the Royal visitor.

THE PRINCE AT MONTREAL.

The Prince, as already noticed, landed at Montreal on Saturday morning, the 25th ultimo, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty by about 100,000 persons. On occasion was probably the most striking ever witnessed in Canada. The streets were beautifully decorated, and the procession which accompanied his Royal Highness from the wharf after the presentation of an address from the Mayor embodied all the civic societies, the clergy, the fire brigade, the regular military, and the volunteers, not only of the city, but of distant places. One military company from Boston took part, in the procession. The procession proceeded immediately to the Crystal Palace, which was formally opened by the Prince; after which he rode in an open car to the Victoria Bridge, which he completed by laying the cornerstone. The *New York Herald*'s correspondent says—"The approach to the bridge was lined with seats, to which persons were admitted only by ticket. Inside the allotment were seats for the higher classes, covered with red cloth, while the gallery above was reserved for the families of the legislators. A scaffold was erected for the Prince near the corner-stone, which was slightly raised, together with an apparatus for lowering the stone. Two rows of invited guests came first. The Prince and suite having ascended the platform, the builder of the bridge handed him a silver trowel, the handle of which represented a Canadian beaver, and which was connected with the stone by a golden chain. Underneath. On one side of the stone is an inscription commemorative of the completion of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince; on the reverse a representation of the bridge. 'An Englishman' is the inscription given in this portion of the Irish Oil. The mortar having been placed under the stone by the masons, the Prince was then requested to apply the trowel to the mortar on the stone in fine style. The stone was then slowly lowered, and the Prince gave it three taps with the trowel. The ceremony being completed, cheers and salutes thundered out upon the air. The Prince then entered the car, proceeded to the centre arch of the bridge, and there rose and took them position on the St. Lambert's, returning in time for the dejeuner. The dejeuner was in the Victoria Tubular Bridge, and was attended by about 1,000. A thousand people were feasted. The Prince occupied a seat at a raised table, with the Duke of Newcastle, Governor-General Sir Edmund Head—"The Queen," "The Prince Consort, and "The Prince of Wales," all of which were received with immense cheering. The Prince then proposed "Canada," which was in a most felicitous manner—"The Governor-General of Canada,' and "The Prosperity of the Grand Trunk Railway." The toasts were received with enthusiastic cheering, during which the Prince bowed. On retiring, the Prince walked about inspecting the works, guarded by his suite. Soon afterwards he entered the carriage in waiting to his quarters."

On Sunday, the 26th, the Prince attended Divine service at the English Cathedral, proceeding there on foot to which the city, so that an unseemly crowd was avoided.

On Monday the Prince visited a variety of Indian gauns on the cricket-ground, and was much amused. There were several thousands of spectators, including the Boston Foxliers, whose band played "God save the Queen," later on in the afternoon. The Prince and Apollo (the men conversing). Later in the day the Prince held a levée, which was very numerously attended, and at which many presentations were made. Included in the presentations were thirty-nine Americans. During the day arrangements were concluded with the New York committee, who presented the following address :—

"To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—May it please your Royal Highness to accept from the citizens of New York, who have ventured to request your acceptance of a hall upon the occasion of your visit to our city, a memorial of their loyal and respectful regard. We feel that we can only depend and mutual admiration for throughout our land for the public and private relations of the United States, and we trust that your Royal Highness will yourself as the heir to the throne of a great country, united to our own by so many ties of kindred, institutions, language, commerce, and religion and principle, you will accept the invitation which we respectfully tender to you."

The invitation was accepted, and the ball was fixed for October 12. The ball at Montreal was given on the 27th, and was a very splendid affair. It was held in a building erected for the special purpose, and was attended by the Governor-General, the Prince of Canada, Lord Elgin, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Earl of St. Germans, Lady Franklin, Sir Fenwick Williams, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Alfred Paget, and Lord Burghley. The ball opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. He danced very dance but one—Perpendicular—and was loudly applauded for his skill in the dance. The supper-tables were supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, and the ball broke up at daybreak.

On Tuesday, the 28th, the Prince and suite proceeded by train to Dickson's Landing, up the St. Lawrence, returning by boat, running in the night, and reaching Montreal in time for the ball given in the evening. The musical festival given in his honour was a great success. One hundred and fifty performers took part in it, and all the musical persons were in attendance, and the performance lasted five hours. The Prince was greeted with great enthusiasm. Lady Franklin was present.

On the 29th his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reviewed the troops in garrison at Montreal, and left for Ottawa.

On the 30th the Prince paid a visit to St. Hyacinth, Sherbrooke, and other places, and in the evening returned to Montreal, and left Montreal in the evening. At Sherbrooke he created the greatest enthusiasm among the people by remitting the sentence of a naval court-martial on a midshipman, which he had come to Canada for the purpose of restoring him to his former rank of signal midshipman, which he held on board Her Majesty's ship *Hero*, in which the Prince came out.

The *New York Herald* has the following editorial remarks:—"The Canadian reception given to the Prince of Wales has been on the whole a thorough exhibition to the silly stories started some time since that the French Canadians entertained no feeling of loyalty to the heir of England's throne. The enthusiasm with which the Prince of Wales has received a right Royal welcome, and the event has demonstrated the fervent loyalty of the people of Canada. The impression which will follow him when he departs from Canada. His speech to the workmen of the Grand Trunk Railroad must contribute to brighten his popularity, and the manner in which he has received the Duke of Newcastle ring in it of the sentiments upon which the progress of the age is founded. Canada, in the enjoyment of the visit of the Prince of Wales, opens to all the same prospect of success to genius combined with honesty of purpose. The Prince, in his visit to Canada, will have the pleasure of the enjoyment of the social pleasures of all classes alike, Albert Edward will carry back from this country a feeling of personal respect and regard for the people of Canada which will be lasting, and which will tend to draw still closer the fraternal bonds between the two nations."

THE PRINCE AT OTTAWA.

On the 31st the Prince left Ottawa. The passage up the Ottawa River is reported to have been very pleasant, in spite of occasional showers. Every village along the banks of the river was decorated, and the Prince was received with enthusiasm at each place of honour. At the mouth of Gatineau River, two miles below the city of Ottawa, his Royal Highness left the boat as was received by troops with flags and banners, and crowded with passengers. He was also met by the novel sight of a flotilla of 150 bark canoes, manned by 1200 Indian braves, who crossed up in front, and escorted him to the city as an aquatic procession. Two thousand persons were assembled at the landing-place, and the Prince, on his appearance, was enthusiastically became wonderful. The Mayor presented an address; but a sudden shower coming on, the Prince retired to the Mayor's house. The Prince entered the town in a close carriage, escorted by volunteer cavalry; the streets were decorated and beautiful arches erected. On the 1st instant his Royal Highness laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Building at Ottawa. The weather was fine, and immense crowds were present.

The programme of the Prince's movements has been changed so following:—Leaves Ottawa for Kingston on Tuesday, the 4th of September, the Prince will leave that evening for Chicago, remaining there one day, thence, by way of the great prairies, to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Thence to Niagara Falls, where he arrives on the 10th, and a half at Baltimore, a day in Philadelphia, and three or four days in New York. Thence to Boston, where he is placed to a proposed visit, and thence to Portland, from which port he will take his farewell of the United States. The fleet will not go to New York, but will rendezvous at Portland.

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.—On Wednesday week the keystone which had marked the site of the old market cross at the north upwards of a century ago, was deposited to mark the site of "the Old Tolbooth." The stone is chosen by Sir Walter Scott as the "Heart of Midlothian." A glass jar, containing a set of Nelson's tinted views of modern Edinburgh, the newspapers, and coins of the day, was placed in a perpendicular cavity in the stone by Mr. James Sinclair, *Albany Herald*, in the presence of several old residents and municipal gentlemen. Mr. Sinclair briefly explained the nature of the document and deposit on the property, and said that the cavity was not to be opened for a century, but was bequeathing to the other cities and, of social-wild celebrity. These places were then given as the stone was lowered to its resting-place. Mr. Murray (of Messrs. Dalyniple and Forrest's) has preserved since the time of the demolition of the old-alitre part of the foundation-stone; and Mr. Peter Muir, of the Archers' Hall, has also a piece of the stone. The first-mentioned gentleman will whole the lock, the key, and both have taken to Abbotsford by Sir Walter Scott.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *Great Eastern* will be placed on the gridiron at Neptune, Millwall Haven, to-day (Saturday).

The annual meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society was held at Bolton on Wednesday, and was in every respect most successful. Lord Derby presided at the usual dinner in connection with the show, and was supported, among others, by Lord Stanley, M.P.

The local papers record the interesting fact that a man of 102 years old, named Dillon, was amongst the muliest transactors of business at the late horse fair at Castleblayney. Dillon is described as looking about seventy-five or eighty.

The first public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded by the Society of Arts to students resident in Dublin and its suburbs took place on Monday evening at Wavertharpton. Lord Lyttelton presided, and delivered C. G. Mercier, of Dublin, among the successful.

A poacher convicted at Derby the other day has, in twenty-eight years, spent forty-one months in gaol, and the magistrates who sentenced him to that term of imprisonment said they had been informed that the man had inflicted on the county and its ratepayers a penalty of £1,000! The sentence was, £1 43; thirty-five convictions, £24 10s.; total cost, £167 10s.

The *Lancaster Guardian* says it is rumoured that a new line of railway will be constructed from Lancaster to Skipton. The proposed new line will south Stanhope on the Stockton and Darlington, Barnard Castle on the South Durham, Richmond on the North Eastern, and join the Midland line at Skipton.

Mr. Peter Taylor, the Member for Exeter, having signified his intention of shortly retiring from the representation of this city, two candidates for the seat have already appeared—namely, Mr. Arthur Seymour and Major Porter, R.E. The former comes forward on Liberal principles, and the latter is a Conservative and a member of Lord Derby's party.

The velvet-weavers of Kettering, having received notice from the masters of a reduction of price, met last week, and refused to take any more work for the present. The masters were requested to attend, and that they had been compelled to resort to the reduction on account of the admission of foreign goods duty free.

Henry Fenton, a youth about eighteen, was charged before the Birmingham magistrates on Monday week with altering the figures in a Post Office order for 6s., making the order to represent £6 16s., and appropriating the difference to his own use. He pleaded guilty, and, after several other charges of a similar nature against the prisoner, who was committed.

The grand autumn exhibition of the Brighton and Sussex Floricultural and Horticultural Society took place at the Pavilion, Brighton, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The numerous exhibitors, and the liberally supported, most of the elite being present. There was an average display of flowers, and a fine collection of fruit, particularly the extra display of grapes, during the unfavourableness of the season, a choice show of fruit could not fairly be expected. The Amateurs' Premium Guards and Mr. Gaines' Elms were in attendance, and alternately enlivened the company with a pleasing selection of airs.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The annual meeting of the Dorchester Town Council was held on Monday week for the improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes was held at the Townhall, Dorchester, the Mayor presiding in the chair. Two very gratifying evidence that it is extending its useful operations and diffusing a healthy influence among the classes it has embraced in the seven years which have respectively Dorchester, Weymouth, Upwey, Ashmiton, Buckland, Portway, Wooley, Maiden Newton, Bridport, and Lyme.

EXPLOSION IN A GUNPOWDER-MILL, AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—On Monday morning last, at eight o'clock, a fearful explosion took place at the Elliott Gunpowder-Mills, situated about three miles from Hounslow Cross, in Aerybushe, by which dreadful calamity six human beings were instantly killed. Two of the unfortunate men were and have been identified. One of the bodies was found in the millrace, and another in the middle of the river, and a third was picked up in a mangled state from the bank. The latter was burnt and disfigured as not to be recognised. Some fragments were found on the road leading to the works, and scattered over the fields, a distance of thirty miles from Hounslow.

A NORTHERN'S MAJORITY.—A series of festivities, extending over a week, in celebration of the majority of the Marquis of Bowmont, eldest son of the Duke of Roxburghe, has just taken place in the town of Kelso and its neighbourhood. The proceedings, which commenced during the anniversary of the birth of the noble Marquis, was, of course, the principal day of the festivities. Every one seemed to be holiday-making in the old town and the neighbourhood, within the beautiful grounds around Floors Castle. The whole of the tenantry, and a large public school, in the vicinity of the castle, were entertained at dinner, along with personal friends and connexions of the family, were invited to a magnificent dinner, which was given in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion. Subsequent entertainments were given by his Grace's orders to the children at the Roxburghe School, and to the old people and pensioners of the town. The gardeners and the inhabitants of Kelso seemed to have vied in the effort to welcome the young nobleman to his native place, and to express to the Roxburghe family the whole proceedings, which were most successful throughout, were marked by an enthusiasm and unanimity of the greatest possible degree.

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT AYR.—Some days ago the mining population of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr had a pleasure excursion to Bonnie Prince Charlie's Monument, on the Ayr and Prestwick Act with reference to their trade. The miners, with their wives and sweethearts, &c., were conveyed from Ayr, Kilmarnock, Galston, Newmilns, and Stewarton to the Low Green. Thence they proceeded, with bands playing and colours flying, to the monument, where they were met by a vast concourse, and the number of excursionists could not have been less than from 4000 to 5000. Having reached the monument, the miners had assembled on the park pole were sung, and the many interesting spots rendered famous by the national bard were visited. Among the latter was Alloway Kirk, and the "auld brig" and the whole re-formed into marching order, and proceeded through the town, preceded by a riverhead, and headed by the Ayr and Prestwick band. Addresses were delivered on subjects connected with the trade, particularly advocating the eight hours' movement. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Burt. The proceedings at the Green had terminated, the party again marched through the town, and returned to their several homes. The Ayr and Prestwick Act the National Anthem was performed, and the whole went off per fail to their several destinations. The weather was fine, and the whole affair will ever visibit Ayr, and we rejoice to be able to add that it was both sober and orderly in demeanour.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR CHASED AND CAUGHT.—On Saturday an application was made to Mr. Commissioner Phillips, in the Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, by Mr. Lewis Wood. It was opposed, was about to quit from Bristol in the steamer for New Zealand, when a telegraphic message was received from Bristol to the effect that a warrant having been granted, the bankrupt was arrested on board the steamer, and that the police officer had not entered in before the object of their search. They remained on board till Saturday morning, when the bankrupt's luggage was received from London requesting the messenger to depart immediately for Gravesend, where two gentlemen would meet him with a warrant. The officer at once executed the debtor had left for New Zealand in the *Morning Star*. Other telegraphic messages were then immediately started from Gravesend by the fastest express at 3.55, reached Paddington at 6.8, and Gravesend at 8.30 p.m. He was met by the gentlemen with the warrant, and the chase started at once for Canterbury; and thence posted to Deal, where they arrived at 9.7 p.m. At 9.15 the *Morning Star* was signalled coming round the North Foreland. The messenger at once engaged a four-oared cutter, and boarded her at 10.30 p.m. At 11 p.m. the bankrupt was taken into custody, and was not aware of the object of their search. They remained on board till Saturday morning, when the bankrupt's luggage was received from London requesting the messenger to depart immediately for Gravesend, where two gentlemen would meet him with a warrant. The officer at once executed the debtor had left for New Zealand in the *Morning Star*. Other telegraphic messages were then immediately started from London

LITERATURE AND ART.

NATURAL effects are to be expected from natural causes. After the storm, rain; after Madam Xantippe's fury, a flood of tears; after mild weather, the sweets of spring. After the Session of Parliament, and the paunch, a cracking headache. After the Session of Parliament, and the inauguration of London to the Continent or the watering-places, we may always anticipate a dearth of intelligence in the newspapers. When the swallows fly away the canards come in. Parliament being up, and the window-blinds of Belgravia down, our contemporaries—there being positively nothing valuable to record beyond a revolution twice a week or so, in Italy—begin to fill their yawning columns with wonderful stories about nothing particular, or with accounts more or less apocryphal. This is the season for enormous gooseberries" and "showers of frogs." Her Majesty can't visit her Highland retreat without some penny-a-liner finding out that the Queen and her party stayed three days in strict incognito at the Macglincandle Hotel, Whistlebinkie; and an ingenious French purveyor of *Nouvelles à la main* has actually been enabled to concoct a twelve-line paragraph from the fact of the Empress Eugenie, when at Grenoble, having gone to church at six o'clock in the morning.

The clubs being mostly given up to the ruthless hands of the white washers, the smoky rooms also adorned for the season, and town-talk in general being at the zero (happily) bright, these dreadful dearths of news are to comment on literature have—at their wits' end for something to talk about—resuscitated Lord Macaulay's New Zealander. Formerly it used to be about the antiquity of "Junius," and the claims of Bowyer or Tompion to the laurels of old *stat nominis umbra* were gravely weighed every September. But the "obis savage" who, in A.D. 1860, is sir on the broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, is quite equal "Junius" as a literary makeweight. The *Times*, in a recent review of Lord Macaulay's miscellaneous writings, has been content to consider the New Zealander as the original property of our great essayist. But in the last volume of the two volumes recently published, has no doubt whatever about 'Lord Macaulay's aboriginal invention. He made his first bow to the public in the review of the "Wallingford" and Mill History. "Our friend the *Edinburgh Review*," says the *Quarterly Magazine* in 1824. He cropped up again in the article on Mill, in 1829. He was again manifest in the famous passage anent Mrs. Austen's translation of Bossuet's Funeral Oration on Bossuet. Pope's "Bronze Babbage Macaulay" invented the New Zealander. Forthwith, and in [hot haste, somebody writes to the *Times* claiming the New Zealander as the literary goods and chattels of Percy Bysshe Shelley, who, in 1818, and in the Antipodes of "Peter Bell the Third" to T. Moore, speaks of a "transatlantic traveller who is to "weigh everything in the scales of a new system of criticism," and is to visit London when that metropolis shall be "the habitation of bittern," and the piers of Waterloo -bridge "the nucleus of islets of reeds and osiers." In our humble op inion a prior claim might be put in for at least a dozen writers more. Lord Byron in Childe Harold may also have a special claim to the property, we could turn up a passage parallel to Macaulay in "The Ruins of Empires;" and certainly the New Zealander offers many points of resemblance to a certain Horace in the "Satires" of Mr. Lowell.

That unhappy Guards' Memorial in Wat erloo-place continues by provoke hostile criticisms. Irritated by the hoarding and the shed progress of the work, the fastidious public have declared that the groups of the work, the fastidious public have declared that the crossed bayonets cut in the granite pedestal as likenesses of "skewers," and the vertical canons as "pegpans." Surely it would be a little more in accordance with justice and generosity to wait until the monument was completed and could be seen as a whole. Poverty is good to 'laugh at a bad statue, but not to turn it prematurely to scorn. *Le ridicule tue.* The Parisians began to ridicule M. Schlesinger's picturesque equestrian statue of Prince Eugene Beauharnais of Leuchtenberg, calling it "Le Sire de Trambloisy," the hero of a well-known comic song. The Government, in a huff, pulled the statue down; and Paris has that which has since been acknowledged as a very handsome work of art.

A new English church has been consecrated at Chamounix, and the first monumental tablet that decks its walls is to the memory of Albert Smith. True, it was in London that he died; but he must not be the less regarded as one of the "martyrs of Mont Blanc." That endless ascent at the Egyptian Hall killed him. We trust that many more tablets will be found to be erected in the course of Chamounix to the memory of English travellers who have lost their lives in attempting to climb the Monarch of Mountains. We are great admirers of pluck and endurance, but we think that we have seen quite enough of the Col du Géant, the Grands Mulets, and the Mur de la Cote.

Rumour—we trust that in this case one per cent. at least of her hundred tongues is telling the truth—ascribes to Mr. Charles Dickens' active preparation for the appearance of a new serial in the old familiar green cover. Society has been too long yearning for these delightful monthly periodicals; and the prospect of the commencement of a traveller fail to console us for the absence of a novel from Mr. Dickens's pen. With greater semblance of certainty Mr. Thackeray is said to have in contemplation a magazine quite new to him. Sir Walter Augusta whom Dr. Johnson remembered as a "stately lady in black velvet and diamonds," and whom Lord Byron hit for the evil. In the *Cornhill* or Franklin Passenger" shows signs of having to a long and, unless the editor chooses to launch George V. now reigning in Hanover in his catalogue of Monarchs of the House of Brunswick, we cannot look for a successor to the "Four Georges." Why does not Mr. Thackeray follow suit with a series on the nine Louis? "The Last Louis of France"? For instance, Louis XV., the "well-beloved;" Louis XVI., the "scapegoat;" Louis XVII., "the lamb;" Louis XVIII. "the pig." A most interesting sequence, we think. *Du reste*, new blood will shortly be infused into the *Cornhill*, and those who are apt to grow weary of dull verbosity will be glad to learn that the seemingly interminable "Hogarth" is soon to be concluded in the forthcoming October number of this admirable magazine.

The literary amateurs who have been so bravely building up the Borough Memorial Fund will revisit Manchester on the 24th and Liverpool on the 25th instant. For one last season more the slides may be found at fault, and the second welcome of the amateurs will, we have reason to believe, be even more enthusiastic and successful than the first.

M. Dumesy, the celebrated astronomer, and one of the first Napoleon's savants, has just died at an advanced age. There are just now no less than three vacancies in the French Academie des Sciences. On the other hand, M. Jules Janin has made the edition of Horace to which we recently adverted the basis for a claim to be admitted to one of the forty *fauteuils* of the academy of sciences—the Académie of Bossuet, and Marmontel, and Montesquieu. M. Janin has been assiduously canvassing for the much-coveted arm-chair; but we are afraid that his juvenile novel, "L'Ane Mort et la Femme Guillotinée," will stand as fatally in his way among the electors as did the "Oda" of Piron, and that for the *fenillétoniste* there will have to be paraphrased the epitaph which the wit wrote for himself :—

Ci gît (Janin) qui ne fit rien ;
Pas même Académicien.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE race for the St. Leger, which has enrolled Thormanby by the side of Daniel O'Rourke, Ellington, Blink Bonny, and a score of others as a defeated "blue ribbon," has occupied the entire attention of the racing world during the past week. Doncaster has had a most splendid meeting, and the take is even beyond that of 1857, when the sum of £41 4s. 6d. was the coveted four thousand. As compared with 1859, the increase will be fully £800. The race meetings begin next week as follows:—Chesterfield on Monday, Hereford on Tuesday, Leicester on Wednesday, Monmouth on Thursday, and Manchester Autumn and Salford on Friday.

It is feared that the breaking of a small bone in Caffyn's leg will prevent him from playing any more this season. Hayward has quite lost his position as batter being bowled out in every match he has been taken at least three times of late. The Two Elevens will be Surrey Gentlemen v. Surrey Players, at the Oval, on Monday next, and on Thursday All England meet twenty-two of the Caledonian Club at Wimbledon, and the united twenty-five gentlemen of Hampshire at Southampton.

DONCASTER MEETING.

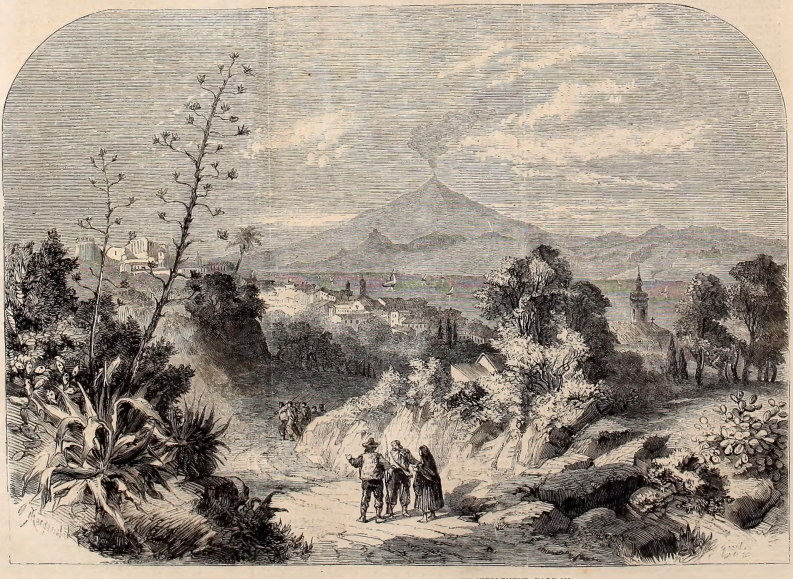
Doncaster seems to have given the first great vent to the unhappy wights on whom St. Grouse and St. Partridge have not smiled this year, and Heaven knows there are many of them. The last stout leg trembled like bats out of their hiding-places, and sought the shrine of the ever-green St. Leger on their way to the seaside. The little town was never known to be so full on a race, scarcely two hours' race-horses had arrived. The betting-room coffers held £100 beyond all previous years, and the lodging-houses reaped a magnificent harvest. As high as eighty guineas was given for a house in the town, and one absurd fellow is reported to have given £50 for a single bed. Early in the week the two stockwell colts were sold—one for 330 gs., to Mr. Merry, and the other for 205 gs., to Mr. Padwick. Mr. Merry's great town brother to Bivouac also fetched 340 gs., and a capital brother to Athos 210 gs.; but the sale for the rest was slack, and only fifteen thousand guineas in all. On Tuesday the fields of the Town Moor for the St. Leger courage rather shocked. There had been rumours as to Thormanby being off, and the public were not at all pleased at the unsteadiness in the market—a thing which Mr. Merry would never have brooked if he had been quite sure of his position—made general visitor rather nervous. However, his position hardened towards nightfall at the rooms, and he not only displaced Sabreur for the ensuing day, but laid 2 to 1 (5 to 2 in some quarters) on the field. It was maintained that the Axe horse was only great in mud, and placed much trust in the fact that the course was dry. Tuesday's betting-book had the pen quietly put through his name on the Saturday, and Buccaneer's position in the betting assumed the most hopeless character. With the Leger day gradually approaching, Sabreur was a favourite, and Thormanby "might and would do the trick." Winton was slightly yielded to, and Buccaneer was quoted at 20 to 1 against. Mr. Wallace, the story went forth that he was lame all round, but one leg. Of Tipple-cider nothing was known, and the large field of eighteen that came out for the Flavvithian Stakes. Brown Duchess showed herself in capital condition, and was backed heavily to cut down the favourite the pace, was caught and beat cleverly in the handicap by Moorhen. The Champagne Stakes, the most interesting race of the Doncaster meeting, clearly, as their grand chestnut colt Kettledrum did not get a very good start, and could never reach Wallcon, who seemed all the better and greater for his Goodwood victory, drawn clear of the field. The twenty hundred-guinea yearling Chanade ran very fairly, but Parasite showed to be a better one. Kettledrum was not destined to last long. Mr. Aldcroft, on The Wizard, was in the saddle before any of them, and the horse looked as though he knew as all those on his back (Sherwin) could make him. Stampede (A. Day), who bears a strong resemblance to Mr. Alcock, showed a good deal of temper; and a Mr. Cartwright's stopped short, and refused to take his canter. Castanea soon put him right, but he looked bigger in condition than he did at the Derby, and never wished to be well out. Mr. Bowes's Cossack (Custance) was also on the "best list," and very different to St. Albans (L. Snowdon), who looked, in appearance, drawn and ill. Mr. Merry's Sabreur (Flatman) is a good-sized dark chestnut, with a round but not very big barrel, and looks well on his legs. Thormanby (Wells) is a bright bay, a trifle rather far away from the ground; and, take him altogether, does not seem the horse to stay a very severe course. The hunting-like Mr. Wilkinson's Bloomsbury (Wilkinson), Mr. Crawley's Ellington (Aldcroft), High Treason (Bullock), Sabreur (F. Osborne), Earl of Zetland's Wizard (Grimshaw), and Mr. Merry's Thormanby went up the rest of the field. Sam Rogers had not a mount; after Horror's withdrawal he did not even come to Doncaster. The parade past the stand was made in capital order, and at 3.45 the flag fell, considerable complication ensued. It seemed as if there was a solemn league and covenant among the jockeys not to start. Some of the lads were quite away from the body of horses, then Thormanby, then Umpire, and then Sabreur, and the latter was the last recalled. At last it was the flag went down, and he was left some distance in the rear; while Sabreur, who had got a good start of those or four lengths, did not like it as he did the Derby course, and was not at all pleased. Thormanby still led merrily along, all the favourites being well forward, and there was no change in the order of the first six, save that Ellington was quite away from the body of horses, then Thormanby, then Umpire, and then Sabreur, the latter a long way behind Umpire, at last at



VIEW OF DAMASCUS FROM THE HILL OF SALAHIYEH.—FROM A DRAWING BY E HARKER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 25



PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BUGLE BY LADY DUFF GORDON TO THE 6TH SURREY (ESHER) VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 256.



REGGIO, CALABRIA, RECENTLY TAKEN BY GARIBALDI.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 256.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It was announced at the Kensington vestry last week that the beeches bounding the famous horse-ride in Kensington Gardens had been taken away, the road was being levelled, and new turf laid down.

An Anglo-French commercial paper, called the *Treaty*, is about to be issued in London, with, it is said, the approval of the Emperor. It is to be built in French and half in English.

At Grays Thurrock, where the edge of the basin of chalk in which the London clay lies "crops up," an immense supply of spring water has been discovered in the chalk-pits, out of which thirty tons an hour daily. The water flows into the excavation at the rate, it is said, of 2,100,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. An artesian well is in progress to pierce the chalk and flow into the Thames. To make this water available for London use is a project of no slight difficulty and considerable expense.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The deaths registered in London last week were 1,076, showing a decrease on the number in the previous week, which was 1018. The comparison shows that the deaths of last week were less by 124 than the average which have been under the same circumstances at the beginning of September. Last week the births of 887 boys and 818 girls—in all 1747 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1871.

THE LATE FIRE AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—It affords us sincere pleasure to announce that the valuable library of the Society of British Musicians, occupying a room in the above hall, has miraculously escaped destruction by the late calamity, and is restored to its former elegant, of incalculable benefit to the English musical profession. A few great enemies not only of a expensive collection of the productions of the great masters and didactic writers on the art, but also of many rare works none of which could ever have been replaced.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—On Wednesday the man who was charged with stealing sausages at different places was found guilty and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.—Chinna, "the Queen of Spain's painter," was found guilty on Monday of conspiring to defraud Mr. Alderman Hodgkinson, of London, of a plan. A man named Meyer was also found guilty of uttering a counterfeit with the same object. Sentence was deferred in both cases.—A novel fraud has been brought to light by a trial on Monday. A youth named Charles Marsham was charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. Hall, a dentist, by means of a letter, which he sent to Mr. Hall, a dentist, by means of a letter, which he sent to Mr. Hall's house, requesting him to attend Lord Alvanley's son, who was suffering from toothache. Mr. Hall attended, and was told by the servant that Lord Alvanley's son was not at home, but that Mr. Hall would be paid for his trouble. Mr. Hall waited for some time, and then left, but sent in his account, which was not paid. Marsham was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

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JOHN HUNTER.—The council of the Royal College of Surgeons have caused a beautiful memorial tablet to be placed over the site of the grave of Hunter, now in the Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:—"Beneath are deposited the remains of John Hunter, born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, on the 14th of February, 1728, died in London on the 16th of October, 1793. His remains were removed from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to this abbey on the 28th of October, 1859. The Royal College of Surgeons of England have placed this tablet over the grave of Hunter in grateful commemoration of his genius, his zeal in the cause of the Divine power and wisdom at work in the laws of organic life, and their gratitude to him for his services to science, to his art, and to mankind in a scientific surgery." This inscription is deeply cut in brass of a Gothic design, inlaid in a black marble slab, and granite and pressure of the most elegant appearance. Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, is progressing favourably with the model of the bust which is to be placed over the tablet in memory of the Hunterian Museum. Mr. Smith, the president of the college, still continues to receive valuable contributions for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of the statue, in order to perpetuate still more the immortal genius of Hunter. Mr. Smith has also received from Mr. Alexander Hunter, a relative of Mr. Hunter, as a first instalment towards this desirable object. It is right the public should be informed that the sum that as yet has been collected would have gone towards defraying the expenses of the above beautiful tablet, or the heavy fees consequent on the removal of the body from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to this abbey, and their re-interment in Westminster Abbey; the whole of the expenses, amounting to a considerable sum, has been paid from the funds of the Royal College of Surgeons.

THE INDIA HOUSE LIBRARY, now about to be removed to the offices of the Board of Control, Cannon-row, contains upwards of twenty-four thousand volumes of every class of Eastern literature, and about three thousand are manuscripts; this latter portion is famous throughout the world for its treasures, including the magnificent collection of Persian and Arabic MSS. extant; some of beautiful calligraphy, superbly illuminated, and dressed in elegant native bindings, of enormous value, which are "Haut Jin," Persian and poems in exquisite variety, monuments of native skill and industry. In this library are numerous Korans, many of them written in the Cufic character, by the Caliph Othman III., about 85 of the Hegira (A.D. 655), bearing reference to the original seals of Oriental monarchs. Among them is a portion of the Koran written by "Haut Jin," son-in-law of Mahomet, with the title of Commander of the Faithful. Kings of Persia, commencing with Ali "Shah Johan," referring to his having given 1500 golden mohurs for it. Amongst the curiosities in the East India Company's museum are preserved also in the library containing the autographs of subscribers under an act "for raising the sum of £600,000 for the payment of the debts due by the Company at the trade to the East Indies," dated July 14, 1698, in the tenth year of the reign of William III. The sum was raised by the Commissioners of the Treasury by subscribers of £10,000 in the name of his Majesty. The subscribers, 1444 in number, included most of the English nobility, whose autographs and signatures are written on forty-seven pages of parchment. The amounts subscribed range from £500 upwards, the highest (No. 1005) being that of John Lord Somers. The printed library contains the largest and most unique collection of works on the subject extant, and the Oriental MSS. and Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit are acquired as one of the most valuable as well as useful libraries in Europe, which is open to the public on application, and that distinguished Oriental scholar, Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, was for nearly a quarter of a century the librarian. It is gratifying to learn that the valuable property of the late East India Company has been preserved, and extend the library of the India Office, and render it as perfect as possible, and that the appointment of librarian, for the purpose, is to succeed Professor Wilson, a most liberalian, who will bring great talents as an Oriental scholar in carrying out his enlarged views for the universal use of the public, and that the library has been intruted to the assistant, who is making active preparations for the safe removal of this library to its appointed destination.

THE AGAPEMONE.—The *Somerset County Gazette* publishes a lengthened statement from a number of residents in the Agapemone, lamenting the scandal which, it says, has been occasioned by the conduct of Spencer Compton, and hinted, or, as an impostor, duped and deceived others to obtain money and enrich himself, as the writers state that "Mr. Prince has expended in the Agapemone nearly three times as much as any other resident. He has never received for his labour, if we say anything he possessed; but has generously made every residue in the Agapemone a sharer with himself of all that God has given him." The document then proceeds to refute the statements of "Samuel Starkey, formerly Rector of the parish of Charlton Kilvert, in the county of Somerset; George Robinson Thomas, formerly Curate of Spaxton, in the county of Somerset; George formerly of Swansea; Thomas Williams, formerly English Lecturer of St. John's Swansea; Harriet S. Price," and several other persons. Mrs. Price, the lady whose husband has repeatedly attacked the Agapemonites, writes to say that her and her fortune from Prince's grasp, declares that Mr. Prince has never seen her, and never received any money having poured into the common fund a sum amounting to nearly £9000.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in inches
	Barometer corrected	Dew Point.	Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Mean of the Day.	General Direction	Miles Observed	
Sept. 8	30·235	56·9	82°	·79	9	64·7	64·9	NNW.	111	·000
9	30·202	56·2	83	·79	9	64·7	64·9	N. NNE. NE.	111	·000
10	29·916	56·2	83	·79	9	64·7	64·9	E. NE. NNE.	93	·000
11	29·746	56·2	83	·79	9	67·9	67·7	E. NE.	111	·000
12	29·941	56·2	83	·79	9	67·9	67·7	E.	111	·000
13	30·302	55·2	83·5	·93	5	49·3	47·7	ENE. NNE.	214	·000
14	30·302	55·2	83·5	·93	5	49·3	47·7	ENE. NNE.	214	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in the open air corrected	30·235	30·202	29·916	29·746	29·941	30·302	30·302
Temperature of Air	59°	56°	57°	59°	59°	51°	52°
Temperature of Evaporation	56°	55°	55°	57°	57°	50°	50°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNE.	E.	E.	E.	ENE.	ENE.

At Stockport, on Wednesday week, Mary Ann Howard, wife of a labouring man named John Howard, was found dead, her throat being gashed in a frightful manner, and the skull fractured. An axe was found in Howard's house, and it is said there were some human hairs and stains on it. The unfortunate woman, it is his seventy-seventh year, is in custody, and has confessed his guilt. The murdered woman was of a disagreeable character, and had frequent quarrels with her husband.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the continuance of favourable weather for harvest over all the United Kingdom, and the fine crops of wheat now being gathered in the country, the market for nearly all Home Securities has been devoid of animation. Consols have left off to-day (Friday) rather heavy, the quotation having taken place in the quotations. The limited amount of stock absorbed by the public must be attributed to the high rate of the money now passing at the Bank and the active preparations on the part of Austria to repel any attack upon Venetia. The withdrawal of the Austrian troops into the Papal States for the money holders of stock regarded in a serious light.

The supply of unemployed capital in the discount market is very large. Although the demand for accommodation has been steady, the rates out of doors have ruled somewhat easier. Bills to the first class about £100,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England out of a total arrival not exceeding £250,000, so that the actual import is but £150,000. Discounts have ranged from minimum to 4½ per cent. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 3 to 3½ per cent. Advances have been made at 3 per cent for the month, 4½ to 5 per cent. From these quotations it is obvious that bankers and bill-brokers are now willing to accept a considerably lower upon paper having more than three months to run.

Continental exchanges show that money is very abundant, but that there is still only a limited demand for it, arising from the distrust on the part of the monetary classes in the political state of Europe. Paris bills have been negotiated at [illegible] **per cent. Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Frankfort bills have been done at 12 per cent.**

Much discussion has taken place in monetary circles on the subject of the payment of the double income tax on Indian securities. The Council have intimated to the Bank of England directors that they have no power to exempt from the interest payable in England. The Oriental Bank, however, are about to negotiate the payment of the tax in India, and to remit the amount to their agent at Calcutta, by means of bills on that presidency. This does not get rid of the difficulty, since the Government will not allow the deduction to be made for India, and another for England. We ourselves are of opinion that an eight per cent tax in India would be equivalent to a five per cent tax in England.

In the Stock Exchange money for short periods is freely offered at 1½ to 2 per cent. An instalment of 25 per cent has fallen due on the East Indian Railway Company's new shares, and 25 per cent on the Great Northern loan due on the Canada Loan of £7,800,000 on Monday next, and one of 10 per cent on the 15th of October.

We have no material alteration to notice in the foreign exchanges, and nearly all the quotations remain as last week. Indeed, the business transacted has not been sufficient to call very limited. About £36,000 in bullion has been sent to the Bank from the Cape of Good Hope, and £10,000 in specie from Australia in the Royal Charter.

The dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company is announced at the rate of only 3 per cent per annum, or £15 per share, payable on the 15th.

Shares of the newly-formed companies have been somewhat inactive; nevertheless, no decline has taken place in the value of the best descriptions. The Marine Insurance have marked 1½ to 2 prem., Thames and Mersey Marine, 3 to 3½ prem., Universal Marine, 1½ to 2 prem., Law Life, 1½ to 2 prem., and Provincial Marine, ½ to ¾ dis.; and Great Northern and Midland Coal, 1½ to 2 prem.

On Monday Home Securities were very inactive—The Reduced Three per Cents, quoted on that day, 94¼ ¾; New Three per Cents, 93¾ ¼; Consols, for Money, 94¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¾; India Five per Cents, 102; India Bonds, 1860, 98 ½; Ditto, Old, 99; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 98 ½; Ditto, Old, 99; Court Exper Paper was 96¾; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102. The Exchange on Bombay was 1s 10d per rupee, and on Madras 1s 10d. Reduced Three per Cents, Special transfer, 94¼; Consols, 94¾; Ditto, for Account, 94¾; Three per Cents, 1853-5, 94¼; Ditto Stock, 94¼; Ditto, Five per Cent Paper, 94¾; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 102½; Ditto, Five per Cent Stock, 102; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½. The Three per Consols were somewhat firmer on Wednesday, at 94¾ for Money, and 95⅛ for Account; India Five per Cents were sold at 102; India Bonds, 1860, 98 ½; New, 1859, 98 ½; Ditto Five per Cent Paper Paper, 96¾ 96; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 102½; Ditto, Five per Cent Stock, 102; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½. On Thursday Home Stocks were flat. Consols marked 93 to 93 ¼ for Money, and 93⅝ ¾ for Account; Reduced Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; New Three per Cents at 93¾. India Stock was 218; Ditto, New Loan, 103¼ ¼; Ditto Five per Cent Bonds, 1860, 98 ½; Ditto, Old, 99; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 98 ½; Ditto, Old, were 1s to 4s. prem. The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of Stock in the East India Company, at the India House, on Thursday, the 20th inst., for the last half year was declared. The profits during that period amounted to £1,500,000.

The Foreign House has been much less active. Compared with last week, however, the quotations have undergone no material change. The transactions of stock having steadily maintained previous quotations.—Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 92½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1868, 94; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 72½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1853, 46; Ditto, 1854, 46; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Russian Three per Cents, 1854, 72½; Spanish Three per Cents, 39¼; Ditto, New Deferred, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 2½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1858, 84; Ditto, New, 1858, 84; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1854, 84; Ditto, Four per Cents, 64; and Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½.

A fair average business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, at steady prices. The quotations:—Agra and United Service have realised 80½; Bank of Egypt, 9¾; Crystal Palace, 4½; Canterbury and Whitstable, 110; Ditto, A, 103; Eastern Counties, 10½; Ditto, Extension to London, 2½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 12½; Ditto, New Shares, 5½; Ditto, Extension to Dover, 5; Ditto, Purchase Provisional of Regulated, New, 24½; National, 6½; Oriental, 6¾; Oriental Land Company, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75; Scinde Railway, 84; Union of Australia, 84; and Victoria Docks, 17¾; Royal Mail Steam, 57; Scottish Australian Investment, 128; South Australian Land, 39½; London Docks, 64; West India Docks, 81; and Wilts and Somerset, 98.

There has been a steady, though not to say an extensive, business passing in the Railway Share List, and prices have undergone little change. The dividend receipts, have had an upward tendency. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—Caledonian, 79½.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 101; Eastern Counties, 10½; Great Northern, 103; Great Western, 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 93; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27½; Midland, 104½; Ditto, Leeds, 85; South-Eastern, 80½; Vale of Neath, 68; West Midland—Dean, 44½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 111; London and Greenwich, 68; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 103.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 58½; Great Western, Chester Shares, 20½; Ditto, 1½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 12½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 127½; Midland—Preference-shares, 107½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 50½; North British, 50½; Ditto, Leeds, 85; South-Eastern, 80½; Vale of Neath, 68; West Midland—Dean, 44½.

LOANS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 94; Cape Town and Dock, 93; East Indian, 104½; Ditto, Four per Cent Debentures, 101; Ditto, Four per Cent Stock, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 103; Great Indian Peninsula, 93; Ditto, New, 93; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Madras Five per Cent, 94.

THE MARKETS.

"CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 10.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, chiefly of the new crop, and in very middling condition. All kinds moved off slowly, at a decline of 1s per quarter compared with Monday last or fully 2s per quarter. The few samples from Kent and Essex were somewhat superior in point of quality. Floating cargoes were offered sparingly. Wheat, free on board, was neglected, and foreign parcels were somewhat drooping in price. There was but little sale in the malt trade, at barely the late advance in the quotations. Oats were a dull inquiry, and 1s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Both beans and peas were offered at a decline of 1s per quarter. Town-made qualities declined 2s., country sorts, 3s. per sack. Foreign parcels were in good request.

Sept. 12.—The wheat trade was heavy on Monday's decline in value. In the value of spring corn and flour no change took place.

Arrivals this week:—English: Wheat, 2,000 qrs.; barley, 1600 qrs.; oats, 2,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks. Irish: Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 300 qrs.; oats, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks. Foreign: Wheat, 10,000 qrs.; barley, 6,000 qrs.; oats, 2,000 qrs.; beans, 1,000 qrs.; peas, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Mark Lane, Monday, Sept. 10.—Since Monday last the supply of wheat has been fresh and limited, and the demand for all kinds of grain has been very inactive, at a decline in value of 2s per qr. Flour has also given way 2s per sack.

Liverpool

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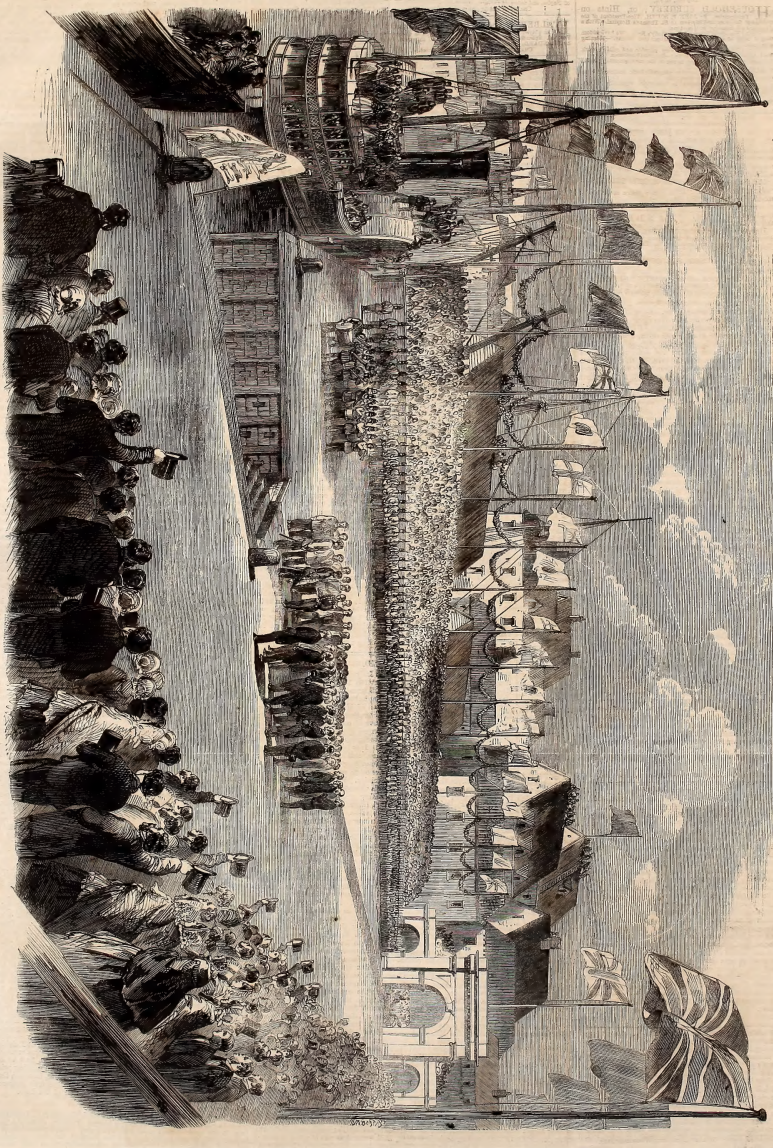
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THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDING AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDING AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

HIS Royal Highness reached the harbour of St. John late on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd ult., the cannons on Partridge Island hoaring the signal of the joyful tidings. An immense crowd of people, eager spectators, assembled at the wharf called Reed's Point to witness the arrival of the steamer, which was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. At ten o'clock the following morning the Prince and suite disembarked from the Styx, amidst the roar and thunder of artillery; and was received on the wharf by the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor, and Corporation, and escorted to his residence, Chipman House (the property of the late Chief Justice Chipman) by a grand procession, composed of the Executive Council, both Houses of the Legislature, the civic magistrates, and the different societies and trades.

DAMASCUS.

THE atrocities so lately perpetrated in Syria have aroused to activity and intensity that perennial interest which all must feel for that land which is the cradle of the world's history. Even as it still is the names of Abraham and Cowley, and we cannot, as Englishmen, hear without thrilling anxiety and fervent sympathy the sad tale of crueltics inflicted upon members of our Native Fellow-Christians. Such was "Sham Sheref" the "Holy Damascus," the most ancient city in the world, the "Eye of the East," has been profaned by the commission of every detestable outrage to which a noble people are forlorn and less than that of any other Pashalic, could be incited by fanatic bigotry and cruelty or tempted by lust and cupidity.

Damascus is the largest, most populous, and most splendid city in Turkish Asia Proper, according to Gibbon, if we except Bagdad on Nosh, and in all probability justly claiming an original as ancient, its name is preserved from the old Hebrew "Dammesek," as far back as note in the age of Abraham, and from that day to this it has been great and flourishing. Its rulers have been of every nation, and the forms of its government very various. Sometimes it has been the Royal city of King or Caliph, and sometimes it has sunk to the position of a provincial capital. After its capture by Pompey the Great, in B.C. 64, it was possessed by Phinoch Nechio; then by Nebuchadnezzar; and then fell under Persian sway. And now it is the capital of a province of the Turkish Empire, and the Turk, held it by turns for centuries; but Byzantine, the Arab and the Turk, held it by turns for centuries; but under all these successive changes of dynasty, and sometimes ruled by a native Prince or an alien conqueror, it has never fallen from its high rank, or ceased to be prosperous, populous, and wealthy.

Once before in history the same Saracenic city that has now laid one great quarter of the town in ruins swept the whole city with the besom of destruction. When the Caliph Walid, A.D. 705 (sometimes called in Holy Writ Hezekiah) had established in Damascus the seat of the Caliphate, it was possessed by Phinoch Nechio; then by Nebuchadnezzar; and then fell under Persian sway. And now it is the capital of a province of the Turkish Empire, and the Turk, held it by turns for centuries; but Byzantine, the Arab and the Turk, held it by turns for centuries; but under all these successive changes of dynasty, and sometimes ruled by a native Prince or an alien conqueror, it has never fallen from its high rank, or ceased to be prosperous, populous, and wealthy.

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The Crusaders once, under Louis VII., Conrad and Baldwin, besieged Damascus, but the disputes and jealousies of the leaders put an end to their operations that the arrival of Moslem reinforcements drove the Christian host to an ignominious return. Thirteen years after Saladin from the beginning of the sixteenth century the Sultan Selim conquered Syria, then governed by the Mamelukes.

So much for the Damascus of the past. In the great source of her beauty and her pride in all ages will remain to her; and a splendid heritage are those luxuriant gardens which surround the city on every side, and whose streams that bless them with fertility. These gardens are not the trim well-kept inclosures of limited extent to which we are used here, but are for the most part composed of the almond, walnut, olive, fig, and pomegranate, beneath whose shade vegetables and minor crops are cultivated. Sometimes these other flowers run wild in tangled thickets; whilst here and there the palm, poplar, or cypress tower skywards, and break the monotonous outline of the luxuriant woods. The gardens, however, of these forest gardens is the apricot, and famous throughout the Eastern World is the "mishmish" of Damascus, and grateful to the taste is the fruit, both dainty, small, and white, except when a bold sunbeam has stolen through the leafy lattice and has left a burning crimson flush upon each cheek his fervid kiss has touched.

Through these gardens one may wander for miles on miles, catching now and then stray glimpses of the city with all the houses, domes, and minarets that may dominate it; but to gain a true general idea of what Damascus really is we must ascend to the summit of what rises to the hill of Salahiyeh, which rises behind the village from which it takes its name—a sort of suburb of the city itself—and, but its way in the gardens, and strayed off to the skirts of Anti-Lebanon.

The hill is abrupt, rugged, and utterly barren, and its declivity is studded with tombs. Some of these are monuments of the imagined than that which is here presented by the dreary sterility of its top, barren and cliffy and quite unconnected with the prodigious vast fertility at its base. From the foot of this arid slope of Salahiyeh a broad expanse of richest foliage of every hue of green—each tenfold more intense by the contrast to the parching aridity—stretches for many a mile over the plain, and, girded round by this dense forest, the holy city stands bright, glistening, and pure, like a diamond set in emeralds. Her white minarets glitter in vigorous relief against the dark woods that encircle her, every beyond the gardens, and in the cool, sober hue of ultramarine over the richness of their warm and glowing green. Then fertility suddenly ceases, and the desert resumes its sway and sand, and the wild country over which the Israelites and the Euphrates is reached, and cities up to far Bagdad. In whatever direction you look, and however far your eye may reach, the immensity of Abana and Pharpar all is life and growth and animation, beyond that influence the parched soil is dead and lifeless.

We give an engraving of this View from the hill of Salahiyeh. It is one of the most beautiful and striking prospects in the world, and, giving from without upon the splendid and magnificent city of which it rose, we can appreciate the feelings of the prophet, who as he turned from his Damascus to seek the purer air and more picturesque hills of his native Arabia, pronounced Damascus to be "too delicious" for man's abode. Man, he said, could have but one paradise, and he was one who could not but heaven upon earth.

There are but few striking relics of antiquity in Damascus. A very handsome Roman arch and some portions of the walls remain, but the great mosque, and a portal and part of its wall, are probably of Roman date, and older. It was not improbably in that the site of what can now boast is this great Mosque of the Ommiades. It occupies the site of the Cathedral of St. John, which again was preceded by a magnificent temple on the same ground as the Jupiter of the Romans. Before the earliest ages the chief shrine of the inhabitants stood on this spot, and that chief was erected Romans and was consecrated successively to Jupiter, John the Baptist. Then, when the Arabs were victorious, half the cathedral was given up to them, and they converted it into a mosque for the Christians, but ere many years elapsed the whole building was taken from them by the Caliph Walid, who lavished immense sums on its adornment. Its walls were wrenched with gold vines, its arches inlaid with jewels, and from the roof hundreds of golden lamps were suspended by golden chains. The gold and gems adorning the place but the marble, translated pavements and the marble colonnades surrounding its vast court-yard remain. One of its doors was originally a Christian door during the Partar conflagration and afterwards rebuilt. Another, the "Minaret of Jesus," is 250 feet high. Close to this mosque is the tomb of the renowned Saladin. No Christian foot dared to enter the mausoleum of their deadliest but most chivalrous foe.

The bazaars of Damascus are of immense extent and very picturesque and in them the shopping of a great part of Syria and that Mesopotamia is transacted. Many a wild Bedouin and Moslem pilgrim have entered a city's gates to shop scented plunder from afar and rushed in to complete the work the rascals of the bazaars had so ruthlessly begun.

The sumptuous mansions of the rich present the same peculiarity, but high, whitewashed, windowless walls, but their numerous courts and lofty saloons are decorated in marble and fountains and orange and gilding, and fragrant with the blossoms of citron and orange trees, jasmine and flowering shrubs.

The population of Eastern cities can only be guessed at approximately. That of Damascus is probably not far short of 150,000, and rumour does not flatter them. The Turks say that the Damascene is the most mischievous subject of the empire, and one quarter of the city especially bears an evil reputation and has ever been a sanctuary for the criminals of all the country round. This quarter it was that Omar gorged a great proportion of the vile bands who (helped, it is true, afterwards by Druse and Moslem) worked all the horrors of the massacres, outrages on the fair daughters, and slaughtered the tender infants of Syrian Christendom.

ARMS FOR DAMASCUS.

NAPLES.

GARIBALDI, unaccompanied by any of his troops, made a triumphant entry into Naples at noon on Saturday last, and was received with enthusiasm. He immediately proceeded to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and subsequently visited the Neapolitan fleet, which had refused to accompany Francis II. to Gaeta, to the care of the Sardinian Admiral Persano. He afterwards visited Signor Bonaparte at the Foreign Office, in the office of Minister of the Interior, and appointed several other Ministers, including Liborio Romano, Minister of War. Order seems to have been completely maintained in Naples during the critical interval which elapsed between the King's departure and the Dictator's arrival.

Naples disputes with Constantinople the claim of occupying the most beautiful site in Europe. The city stands on the shores of the bay at the same name, and is built as the base and on the slope of a range of hills which have the appearance of an amphitheatre. Its forts are St. Elmo on the north-west, fort del Carmine, and the Castello Nuovo between the Royal palace and the sea, and the Castello dell' Ovo, which is the oldest Castle in Naples, and the View on our first page was taken, is a massive pile, and was founded by Ferdinand I. in 1480, when he was the first to make it the royal residence. It is a modern gaol, and enlarged by Don Pedro de Toledo. It is—rather was—used as a barrack and a military prison. The Castello Nuovo was built by Alfonso I. in the fifteenth century, and is the oldest event it was fortified. Its chief edifices are a cathedral, built on 10 granite columns which belonged to a temple of Neptune, a convent of the holy apostles, built on the ruins of a temple of Mercury; San Filippo Neri, San Spirito Santo, and the Church of the Annunziata, the whole palace used as a record office; the Pelagio degli Studii Publico, which contains the Bodkonico Library, a museum of antiquities, &c.; the Museo Borbonico, the seat of the Sovereign, seat of an Archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, and has a college, a public library, a museum, and numerous fine, large, public building yards, and a Royal marine hospital. Its university, occupying the old College of the Jesuits, has 70 professors and about 1,000 students. Its episcopal seminary, medico-chirurgical school, veterinary school, deaf-mute institution, Royal military school, schools of design and music, an institution for the education of the blind, are only the centre of all the learned institutions of the kingdom, and has four public libraries, and 20 scientific institutions. Naples is the capital, and not generally diffused; an exchange, ten theatres, among which the opera, San Carlo, is one of the largest in Europe. The Marinelle and Chiaia promenades, hospitals for the sick, aged, and foundlings, but its streets are, notwithstanding, infested with mendicants of all ages, and the Lazzaroni, a class of beggars and thieves beyond the Castel del Carmine, was formerly the abode of the Lazzaroni, a class which has lost its distinctive features. The Teatro di San Carlino is the head-quarters of Pulcinella (Punch) and the characteristic theatre of Naples. Its charitable institutions, hospitals, and asylums for invalids for the sick (sometimes with 2000 patients), blind, aged, poor, and the orphan. Its manufactures are glove, silk, and cotton, and Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Sorrento, carriages, &c. It has Royal type foundries and iron and glass works. It is the first port of the kingdom; its harbour is formed by a mole, and protected by a fort on each side of it into the bay. Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it Parthenope. Virgil makes the city exist in the 12th century. Naples was sacked by Belisarius in 536; peopled successively under the Normans, the Emperors of Germany, and Spain; and in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Naples was the scene of an extensive revolt in 1820, which the Austrians put down, and 1860 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity of Naples are Vesuvius, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Baiæ, Lake Avernus, &c. In 1857 the population in 1857 was 419,800, excluding a garrison of about 20,000.

REGGIO.

THERE are two cities thus named in Italy, one of which is in North Italy, in the Duchy of Modena. But the Reggio recently taken by Garibaldi, and which is the capital of Reggio, is in the extreme south city and seaport of Italy. It is the capital of the province of Calabria, and stands on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles south of Messina, and is one of the most beautiful in Europe, the public edifices around being amply one immense grove of orange, citron, and lemon trees, the roads through which are fringed with aloes and American aloe, and flowers of tropical gorgeousness: and the climate is as delicious as the scenery is beautiful. It is fortified and well supplied with water, is the see of an Archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a Royal college, hospital, theatre, and public gardens, manufactures of silk, and carries on an export trade in wine, oil, citrons, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. Its population amounts to about 17,000. The Reggio (says Murray's Handbook of Southern Italy) is a town, with spacious streets, rising gradually from the broad Marina towards the hills, which are covered with villas and gardens. Among which are scattered numerous villas. It was almost entirely destroyed in 1783, and was rebuilt on a new plan. Many of its public buildings are modern, and the finest is the cathedral, adorned with fountains on the Marina. Among its public institutions are a library, a hospital, and a college of commerce, but the water supply is unhealthy, and adapted for the production of the fruits and flowers of both hemispheres. The duke-palm attains a great height here, and the banana finds its native abode in the gardens; the roads are bounded by the American aloe and the cactus, and the neighbourhood is the native country of the prickly pear, known as Indian figs. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the scenery, particularly the view from the Marina, which is especially lovely at sunset. Nothing can imagine almost all the prospects towards the south Rosa forms a prominent object. The Reggio is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa, and to have been subsequently reinforced by colonies from Zancle (Messina). A colony from Reggio founded Velia, or Elea, under their general Alcidamidas, after the capture of Rhome by the Spartans in the 77th Olympiad. In times long before Rome's rise to Roman conquest it was one of the most flourishing Greek republics, and was celebrated for the number of distinguished men it produced. During the Athenian expedition to Sicily the Rhegians observed so strict a neutrality that they refused to allow the fleet to take in water in their port, and when Dionysius of Syracuse, anxious to secure their alliance, requested a consort from the city, the Rhegians offered him the hand of Rhegium's daughter. Under the Roman rule it was called Rhegium Julium, to distinguish it from Rhegium Lepidi, on the Via Æmilia, near Modena. Its Society say town in Italy has suffered such severe or such frequent reverses. It was almost deserted, in consequence of repeated earthquakes, in the time of Augustus, who contributed largely to its restoration. In 549 it was taken by Totila; in 918 by the Saracens; in 1005 by the Pisans; in 1060 by Robert Guiscard. It was reduced to ashes by Frederick Barbicosa; it was sacked by the Turks in 1552, burnt by them in 1557, and totally destroyed by the earthquake in 1783, when 32,000 persons perished. Many of its public buildings and churches were fit at intervals, but without causing much damage. Lycophron the poet is said to have lived at Rhegium for some time, and St. Paul visited it on his voyage from Cesarea to Rome: 'And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium; and after one day the south wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli.' The Bay of Reggio is remarkable for the optical phenomenon called the Fata Morgana, which occurs only at high tides, when the most perfect calm of sea and air prevails. It is extremely evanescent, and is usually seen about sunrise, but is of rare occurrence. Reggio is backed eastward by the impending range of the Aspromonte, a granite peak, Montalto, is 6,860 feet high. Its lower flanks are clothed with forests of beech and oak, and its higher regions with pines.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BUGLE TO THE ESHER VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE ceremony of presenting silver bugles to the volunteer corps by the "women of England" is by no means novel. We need not remark that may be taken as a type of these interesting incidents which are weekly being recorded. It represents the presentation of a bugle to the 4th Surrey Volunteer Rifle Corps at Esher, in the name of the ladies of Esher, by Lady Dott Gordon, who impressively delivered an address that was duly responded to by Captain Dodgson, in a manly and feeling manner. It is not to the hearts of all who had the pleasure to listen to it. The speech of her Ladyship and that of Captain Dodgson Sir Henry Fletcher, Officers, and Men of the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—The ladies of Esher and neighbourhood have evidently not forgotten your corps a silver bugle subscribed for by them. We earnestly hope that always never sound but for your training in those martial exercises by which you are rendering yourselves efficient, as your country has a right to expect. But if the day should come when its notes must ring on a field of battle, I assure you, in the name of the subscribers, that the ladies of Esher have no fear that it will stir up true and gallant hearts ready to shed their blood in defence of our country's liberties and of the Queen who so faithfully serves and truly represents our happy Constitution—that Constitution which has fostered the spirit of unanimity and self-reliance which has once more called forth the energies of the people. I already a moral triumph has been achieved. The *Frank* assurances of renewed friendship between the Emperor of the French and the Queen Empress prove that the British nation has found the way to win his *regard*. Let us on no account relax in our efforts to deserve it. Defence, not defiance, is our motto. Should an enemy land on our shores and on these shores, and defence no become defiance, may this our bugle be the first to sound the advance and the last to sound the retreat!"

THE FARM.

ALL the gloomy forebodings which the modern deluge engendered have quite passed away, and we may be pretty generally assured that, both as regards quality and quantity, the harvest will be well up to the mark. In other seasons corn has often been prematurely ripened, and far more than the average harvest has been the case in this year. No harvest season has been more calculated to teach murmurers a lesson, and to show how much more we have reason for unanimity and disastrous borne with such patience and trust.

A great international trial has been made by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Netherlands between three reaping-machines—to wit, Cuthbert's improved Hussey, Burgess and Key's improved M'Cormick, and Wood's new reaping-machine. The performances took place in Holland; and eventually the 600 florins were awarded to Burgess and Key. The object of the trial, which was so much admired and followed by it as quite to compensate for the greater cost of working it as compared with hand-labour. The latter is the more to be envied, while Wood's had its commendation indorsed by a silver medal. The two first machines met lately for the Royal Society's prize. Bray's Hussey was also in the field, and commended itself to those deficient in the machinery, and after a very rigid trial, in which the five judges gave marks for the quality of cutting, the quality of straw, quality, and durability, the total result was in favour of Cuthbert's, which is manufactured by the Derby Company at Beddale. It showed its greatest superiority in the quality of cutting, which, both as regards the straw and the grain, is rather remarkable that the English and the foreign judges should have differed so widely. Bray's machine was tried on a piece of wheat and barley grown on ridge ground at Tyler Hill, near Canterbury, and although it was purposely kept a secret for four days the crop proved to the crops.

Mr. Dudding's sale was well attended, and drew a few principal lots. Lady Mary Coke, 1770, by Sir Samuel Standish, by Sir Samuel daughter Lady Louisa Bountiful (1870s.), joined the herds of Mr. Torr and Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Dudding's own. The latter realised 2,000 guineas, with 1 guinea to spare, and 226gs. more for nine calves brought up the grand total to 2,226gs., among the prettiest we remember, the average of 414 4s. 6d. for seventy-seven rams, makes a very gratifying conclusion to Mr. Dudding's farming career. One of the rams in the present sale has been shown at Oxford, 1858, Battersea, 1860, winner in the aged bull class at Horncastle last July, and a very handsome commendation at the Royal Agricultural Society's show. Mr. Torr and Mr. Greetham determined that he should not leave the country. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Feversham, and Messrs. Noakes, Atkins, and Richardson were also among the principal purchasers present and so was Captain Oliver, who added no little fire to the biddings. Mr. Dixon's sale on the following day was also a good one for fifty-three; and Holly, for the sake of her Colings descent, was the prima donna of the day.

The Lincolnshire ram shows during the week were well attended, and, in spite of the immense number of rams brought out, the prices were well supported. Mr. Stephenson's sale, on Friday, was a large one. He pure, large-sized Leicesters are a capital cross for the breeder Lincoln, and Mr. Stephenson's rams were quietly handsome and a somewhat closer set fleece. Sir Tatton Sykes had a large letting of Leicesters, at Eddlethorpe, on the twenty-first day; and Mr. Stratton (14 gs. 9th) and Mr. Wright (10 gs. 10th) master of the Holderness.

Mr. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, has fixed his sale of Devons and Leicesters for Thursday, the 4th of October. Exeter is a good town for this class of sheep: When the Holme-Pierrepoint flock was sold on 1834 the purchasers were made for Exeter. Mr. Turner's flock during the 150-guinea shearling ram of that sale as well. Thirteen years after he carried off twenty of the old ewes, at a high figure, from the Devonshire plains sale in 1847, and a large number of Leicester breeders, for the best £40 prize for shearling rams, at the Newcastle Royal Agricultural Meeting, in 1858, was the first-prize prize for the two-year-old ram, at the Paris Exhibition, against a very formidable array.

The Aldershaw sale evidently keep was exceedingly good. Royal Butterfly won the aged bull prize against Napoleon, Bow-Bells, Duchess 2nd, and two others, made by a group which will long be the talk of the Keighley country side. Sir Charles Tempest had six in his class, and Mr. Aldershaw's were not behindhand. Mr. Greetham's sale, at Skipton, on the following Friday, the Towneley cattle were withdrawn from the ring just before the commencement of the sale, Mr. Wright drawn from the ring just before the commencement of the sale, Mr. Wright Stanley Boss represented Hindostan and Stanley Rose was returned. Mr. Boss represented Hindostan and Stanley Rose was returned. Mr. Boss and the five-hundred-guinea Queen of Athelstane bull, and Mr. Wright drawn from the ring just before the commencement of the sale, Mr. Wright Stanley Boss represented Hindostan and Stanley Rose was returned. Mr. Boss represented Hindostan and Stanley Rose was returned. Mr. Boss and the five-hundred-guinea Queen of Athelstane bull, and Mr. Wright Duchess 2nd, and two others, made by a group which will long be the talk of the Keighley country side. Sir Charles Tempest had six in his class, and Mr. Aldershaw's were not behindhand. Mr. Greetham's sale, at Skipton, on the following Friday, the Towneley cattle were withdrawn from the ring just before the commencement of the sale,

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY PARK.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., there was a grand demonstration of the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteer Corps at Knowsley Park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Derby. There was "Royal weather," for the occasion, and the review passed off in a manner that left little, if anything, to desire. The riflemen mustered about 12,000 strong, and there were, according to some accounts, nearly a quarter of a million spectators. We give, from the *Times*, a detailed account of the proceedings on the 1st inst. at Knowsley Park, in connection with the three Engravings, from drawings by our Special Artists, of the review ground in the present Number, which will, we trust, form a suitable memorial of this magnificent fête :—

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Saturday, the 1st inst., was quite a field day in Lancashire. Throughout its wide extent there were unusual stir and bustle and the pleasant sense of holiday enjoyment. Not only did the regiments at London and Liverpool Docks Dep ôted in Liverpool, and Manchester, and Preston, and all the country round, but the population was one of the most loyal and devoted to the cause of Majesty reviewed the volunteers in the metropolis, have, on a scale more or less extensive, to prepare to transport themselves by the most rapid and easy manner to and to a great movement as delat which during the days of its preparation and drill and parades it had grown into a favourite and delightful holiday. Originating in the independent impulses of a free people, the volunteer force would be unfitted within itself the germs of dissolution if required not to be nursed and dandled into healthy and energetic life. Its enormous multitude as the outset of its rise into importance, it could not come them; and it now finds itself, after some sixteen or eighteen months of earnest work, the subject of loving appreciation, both from the Government, and the object of national hope. It is a proud position to have won in so short a time. It is a position which will be the envy and admiration of all who would seem difficult to maintain. Yet each successive display of the efficiency of the volunteer force but serves to call forth fresh materials for praise, and fresh grounds for exultation that it continues to do its work so bravely and so well. Day by day its ranks are closed up and its various features in its progress. Nor is it an easy task to keep pace with the rapidity of its march. Never in the record of a people's history has there been seen the presence of the Sovereign's lieutenancy, or half-a-dozen others, held in command over the provinces, we will not say with such a universal zeal for the free and hearty co-operation of the influential and the noble. Show fights, inspections, and the meetings follow each other with the rapidity of a succession. The movement, in short, is in its "hot youth," and is revelling in all the exuberance of the newly-awakened delight in the exercise of its long-questioned popularity. There is about it, however, an earnest spirit which forbids one to regard the opportunities that are afforded for display and fête over, it will dwindle into comparative inactivity, or assume a less imposing aspect. Its energies seem like that river near to Knowsley Park on Saturday fail to do much to keep such a spirit alive.

PREPARATIONS FOR REVIEW.

To all the volunteers of Lancashire—and they are some 14,000 strong—the Earl of Derby, more than six weeks since, issued intimation that he proposed the ground at Knowsley should be that day be placed at their disposal for the purposes of a review. Before a fortnight had elapsed some 12,000 of the volunteers had signified their desire to be present at the festive purpose. Then arose the question as to how to get them to the ground. Some of them were to take the chief part in its proceedings, and of him who was its prime and liberal promoter. The volunteers of Liverpool, as a body, acted, indeed, with assiduous energy. Each corps hoped by means of increased exertion to win for itself the most distinguished place in the review, and to a man, or a private, to do its work in such a manner as to reflect no discredit on the county to which it belonged. Knowsley Park—the noble park—was found to afford the requisite military details. Its secretary, Captain Milly, laboured with the chief constable and to secure the best and most convenient arrangements seconded by Major Hanson, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. The result was the rapid and satisfactory completion of the preliminary arrangements. No longer than a week or ten days back, however, one important thing yet remained to be done. The ground for the review was to be chosen, and the eye of more than one person conversant with military matters had, indeed, been fixed by common consent on a particular spot in the park which seemed was the most eligible for the purpose; but it was not until the close of the week preceding the review that the point was finally determined upon. General Sir G. Wetherall, Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Wilbraham, Adjutant-General, the Earl of Derby, Major Harman, Captain Heig, and Captain H. Hornby, of the Liverpool Artillery, definitively chosen.

KNOWSLEY HALL AND PARK.

Knowsley Hall stands on an elevated spot in the south-east of the old domains of England. It is a vast pile of building, constructed for the most part of red brick, and is of more modern date than the other mansions are said to have been erected so far back as the days of Henry VII. Additions have been from time to time since been made, and it covers a large dimensions of noble manners. It is imposing because of its great extent, rather than for any beauty of appearance. Around it the Knowsley grounds are beautiful and extensive. Lawn and woodland alternate in picturesque variety. Frequent clumps of trees are dotted over the smooth and velvet slopes. Broad avenues open up charming views. Of these views none is finer than that which presents itself when you look to the south, which, standing facing the west, a solid, oblong, and stately mass. A wide expanse of park-land, bounded here from trees trees, rises gradually in a southern direction. The prospect which it reveals is that of beautiful grounds, gently gliding into a wooded ridge, bounding in the distance with a dense forest, then rising again to a higher degree of elevation, and forming small eminences which are crowned with trees. Of these the most prominent is known as the spire on the top of a church, and which, when all other objects become visible, the eye must have wandered beyond the limits of Knowsley; but this is not the only one which from these points is revealed, so like one great park is the whole scene on which it opens and which extends to Ormskirk and Formby, and so on towards St. George's Mount.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PARK.

It is on this western side of the Hall, and at a distance from it of somewhat less than a quarter of a mile, that the spot on which the review was made for the review. At that distance a flat space of ground, about one hundred and twenty yards wide, runs from the south to the north. On the side in north side it is bounded by a ridge of more elevated land, into which it gradually slopes, and which assumes a convex form as it rises to the more considerable extent. Its south side is defined by a similar but a still more gradual elevation. Along the centre of the flat space of ground runs a broad and well slopes of its northern boundary, and so on along the north side, so as to confine the spectators which has not been already mentioned, unprotected while wire fence was run. The ground thus bounded in formed a sort of triangle with the apex pointed at its northern end. Here, on the summit of the ridge, and at the point where the two sides of the triangle together elevation and depression of the ground was extremity to be the most favourable for the review to make without inconvenience this and their whereto point as they marched in review before the officer. At the base of the triangle, on the south side were erected two stands, the one being set apart for the Earl and Countess of Derby and their guests; the other devoted to the use of the Mayor and Corporation, the Lord Mayor, under the general direction of the noble owner of Knowsley himself, had the duty of making the arrangements for the due supply of refreshment to all non-military respects principally noted. Behind these stands the remaining space of broad, flat, sandy, level ground, was, on the review days, the elevated ground immediately outside being set apart for carriages and vehicles of every description. The space allotted to the latter was large, for the nature of the ground and the necessity of allowing the facility of entrance to the view of the more favoured guests provided, moreover, that there should be a single line of seats, running from Lord Derby's stand close by the fence for upwards of a quarter of a mile, for the accommodation of the public.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

That much was well and sumptuously done, all, however, the least part of the work which Captain Hornby had undertaken to accomplish. Lord Derby had invited 14,000 volunteers to review, and Captain Hornby was to be had done more. He had, in the spirit of a princely hospitality, determined to provide refreshment for them. Now, he had not undertaken to do this even a single meal is, as Sir R. Airy and, indeed, every military man of experience will tell you, no mean achievement. It is a task which is full of difficulty and highly undertaken. It was, however, undertaken by Lord Derby, and with the able and active assistance of Captain Hornby, it was accomplished. Captain At the rear of the platform on which it was arranged the volunteers on their arrival from all parts of the county should form into their respective corps. Each of these tents was divided into two compartments, and in each of those compartments were placed the necessaries for the refreshment of the men. The tents in which twenty went to compose the five brigades which were expected to take part in the review. The number of refreshments to be given to each individual tallous was attached to the tents and divisions of tents thus allotted to the purpose of the commissariat, so that with the greatest possible confusion in serving out the refreshments could be avoided. In those tents 11,340 meat pies were by eleven o'clock on Saturday morning placed. To wash these down fifty-nine hogsheads of beer, brewed at the Hall—but vividly kept below the strength of the brewery—Knowsley Ale, was provided. Provision for the fine flavour and highly-levelling qualities—were placed under canvas. Nor were the means for the general public—for the public who were not expected to be present at that which he had done all in his power to make a brilliant spectacle—neglected. Tents for their accommodation were erected at convenient points throughout the park, and refreshments supplied to them by Mr. Morpith, of Liverpool, on a reasonable and regulated rate of charge. Water, both for their use and for the horses, was placed at intervals along the ground. To bring about these results, and to go through much more, to which it is needless further to allude, Captain Hornby had in a brief space of time to effect, and no work could be done in a manner more courteous or with a success more complete.

THE GATHERING OF THE SPECTATORS.

Devout were the expectations as the day fixed for the review approached in the busy centres of industry in Lancashire. Unfavourable weather might not come to mar the enjoyment of that which it had been arranged should be a general holiday. Saturday morning at length dawned, to dispel for the moment all doubts and fears upon the subject. The sun rose bright and cloudless, and a brilliant morning was that of Saturday, the 1st inst. By o'clock his beams were entirely shorn of their splendour. The sky became overcast: rain fell in a short shower. Again for a few minutes the sunshine and hope; then, again, a night sprinkling of rain, partially to obscure the face of the heavens. Such was the state of affairs at Knowsley Park, and the other towns of Lancashire, began to pour forth their thousands. Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all the towns and districts round, with the president of Knowsley Park at their head, were in motion. There were abroad the signs of unusual stir, and bustle, and excitement. Carriages of every description, from the humble cart to the lordly coach, were in infinite of people. With unmistakable forethought a plan of the ground, assisted by authority, was issued, giving the chief features in the review, and pointing out the positions to be taken up by the volunteers, as well as by the public at large, and published in the *Liverpool Mercury* and other local journals, for all directions. To avoid confusion, too, written instructions were printed on a large scale for the guidance of the police in the management of the traffic which, as it might so, carriages or volunteers only, or pedestrians generally were to visitors from Liverpool, and Manchester, and Bolton, and hundreds of places inside, from Ormskirk, and Southport, and Wigan, and St. Helen's, and Prescot, Ormskirk; and Croxteth gateways, from the summit of each of which floated a large flag, the Union Jack, the Lancashire Rose, and Derby Knot, having streaming by its side another emblazoned with the arms of the house of Stanley. Early in the morning carriages commenced to arrive. By twelve o'clock some 6000 or 7000 persons were, after a walk of two or three miles, on the ground. Many more arrived subsequently, by railway, which, with its white lines of posts and fences, looked picturesque in the extreme. The weather in the meantime had assumed a threatening aspect. The sun still occupied the sky, but then there were frequent gleams of sunshine—at the more frequent and threatening clouds which overhung the whole expanse of the heavens. After half-past twelve no rain fell, while the few showers of the morning had served to lay the dust and to refresh the air. The prospect was a brighter, a brighter, a brighter ground.

At about half-past two the first regiments of volunteers came upon the scene, and took up their position on the plateau on the north side of the ground. From that point they marched down into the centre of the ground, and, halting in their progress through the crowd, arrived in rapid succession, with their respective bands playing, and their colours flying, at the positions on the south side of the ground which the officers had previously indicated. The position on the south side of the inclosure had become filled with one dense mass of human beings, the various sections of which were distinguished by contributes their thousands to the already vast assemblage. Splendid equipages, filled with the rank and fashion of the county, were ranged in front of the line. Fringe of many colours, the crest of the rising ground set apart for their accommodation.

ARRIVAL ON THE GROUND OF LORD DERBY'S CORTEGE.—MARSHALLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

It was near five o'clock. The troops, amounting to about 11,000 strong, were all arrived, and were drawn up in order on the north side of the ground, which extended along the verges of the high ground on which they formed. The wind had become very high, and the clouds were dark and lowering, as the spectacle could desire. There was about the landscape itself a glow and a warmth of colouring which were most favourable to the effect of the scene. At the commencement of the proceedings which had drawn such numbers together, there was a slight shower of rain, but it was of short duration, and a sudden the union jack was hoisted on the flagstaff at Knowsley. It was the signal that Lord Derby had left the Hall, and that his field was about to open. Old hospitality of the noble owner of which they had, in common with an immense number of the spectators, been the recipients on the day of the Liverpool Artillery, who were stationed on the extreme left of the line of volunteers, formed the nucleus for a general salute. A moment after, the same, at a quick pace, headed by Sir G. Wetherall, with whom, mounted on a magnificent charger, rode Lord Derby, with himself. The Earl's son, Lord Lieutenant of his county, Colonel Wilbraham, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Heig, Major M. Taylor, and Captain Hornby, and immediately following. The rear was brought up by two open carriages with one, in the first, the Countess of Derby, Lady Emma Stanley, and Lady Emma Stanley. Rapidly the cortège entered the ground at the south-eastern side and proceeded to the north-western. Then the line of volunteers separated crews and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the assembled thousands, and the cheers which rent the air, told that the commencement of a general salute as he rode by the troops in line.

The ceremony of the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley drove up to their stand on the south side of the inclosure, where they took their seats in front of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool. Captain Horsby's was the Staff flag, by which Sir G. Wetherall took up his post. The Earl of Derby having dismounted, a few minutes after, on the ground by the ground so backstack. The volunteers up to this moment maintained their original position, Sir G. Wetherall up to the left of the line, and Captain Hornby on the extreme right were placed the Lancashire Hussars and the Lancashire Artillery, the Liverpool Artillery, commanded by Major Hanson, one of the latter corps brilliant in cavalry but, numbering only thirteen on Saturday, there were present, with the exception of the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery, consisting of four battalions 2000 strong. They took up their position in front of the Liverpool Artillery, and on the extreme right of the line. Then came the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Lancashire Rifle Brigades, each being 1000 strong, and the 1st Lancashire Artillery, and the last-mentioned brigade occupying the extreme left of the line.

THE MARCHING PAST.

The position of the several brigades, commencing with the artillery, was followed by the cavalry, and the whole presented a most imposing appearance as G. Wetherall having rode by the troops in this order, and having returned to the Staff flag, he gave the word of command for the marching past on the ground and the extreme right of the line formed column and the movement of the troops commenced. Slowly and majestically the artillery moved past in close mass of close columns of brigades, and opening out to wheeling distance by battalions in front of the Staff flag, the Lancashire Rifle Brigades and the cavalry began to march been executed by the artillery and infantry brigades. The eight battalions marched past in four. On a fine open space at the point at the west end of the ground, along the level space already indicated, the Lancashire Hussars, about 200 strong, known as Sir R. Gerard's corps, in their gorgeous uniforms of scarlet and gold, and mounted on their splendid chargers, and a most fully entitled them to share with the artillery the honours of the day, and who marched past in splendid style. The cavalry were the last of the troops, and these having marched past and proceeded to form with the other brigades in front of the Staff flag, Sir G. Wetherall, with Lord Derby and his staff, and those who had halted at the east end of the ground, rode back at full gallop by the whole length of the front of the troops in line. They were, as they did so, repeatedly cheered.

THE GENERAL SALUTE.

The marching past, which had occupied about three-quarters of an hour, was followed by the general salute by the troops in line to the Earl of Derby as he passed. Slowly they moved down the slope, on the crest of which the Staff flag had been planted, and, as they did so, the cheers rent the air. The position the foremost rank was outstepped by that immediately behind it, and the whole line, as it passed, presented a most imposing appearance. The station stood far back on the plateau being now on the verge of the slightly declining ground on the north side of the ground. The officers of the line, Sir G. Wetherall and his staff, accompanied by Lord Derby, rode towards the Staff flag, and, having halted at it, the Earl of Derby addressed a few words, aloud, lighted up the whole park with a sudden glory. The sounds of the cheers which had rent the air during the salute sank into silence, and became splendour. The dark masses of the volunteers—for the uniforms of those regiments which had not yet arrived were not distinguishable—the dense masses of admiration of the picturesque beauty of the scene might be heard as follows :—

SIR G. WETHERALL'S ADDRESS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

While you have been marching past your Colonel has received addressed the assembled troops in the following words :—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,—I wish to express to you the entire satisfaction I have received—a satisfaction which I am sure everybody else has experienced—at the manner in which you have performed the duty you have undertaken to perform. You have, during the short period you have been assembled together, to improve everybody with the conviction of the extreme efficiency of the force which you compose, and I have to thank you for the movements which are necessary in actual war. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the movements of troops in the presence of the enemy, and can, in my opinion, well exceed the rapidity of that advance. It keeps pace with the movements of the line, and I am sure that the Lancashire Brigade has nothing to be ashamed of in the manner in which they have performed the duty they have undertaken to perform. I have also to thank you for the manner in which you have behaved yourselves during the time you have been assembled together. I have no doubt that you will continue to behave yourselves in the same manner, and I am sure that you will continue to behave yourselves in the same manner, and I am sure that you will continue to behave yourselves in the same manner, and I am sure

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE progress of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in British North America having directed public attention in an especial manner to our possessions on the new continent, we have been induced to give the accompanying Map, in which the route of his Royal Highness may be clearly traced.

CANADA.

This extensive tract of country, and most important colony of England, extends in a triangular form from Gaspé Point, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, long. 64 deg. 10 min. W., to the shores of Lake Superior, about long. 90 deg. W., between lat. 42 deg. and 50 deg. N., bounded north by the Hudson Bay territory, south by Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, New Brunswick, and the United States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; and west by Lake Superior. Length, 1500 miles; breadth, 200 to 400 miles. In 1858 its population was about 2,500,000. The country, formerly divided by the Ottawa River into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was united in 1841, though differing in laws, manners, and customs. For some purposes the old divisions are still retained. The upper province, or Canada West, has a level surface, except in the west, where a ridge of undulating heights, stretching from south-west to north-east, forms the water parting between Lakes Huron and Superior. The upper province is watered by streams flowing south to Lakes Erie and Ontario; the principal rivers are the Thames and the Ouse, which enters Lake Erie. The Niagara separates the peninsular portion of south-west Canada from the State of New York on the east. Lower Canada, or Canada East, is characterised by picturesque scenery; it is traversed from north-east to south-west by the Green mountains on the south of the St. Lawrence, the Mealy mountains, which are always snowclad, and the Wotchish mountains, between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, forming, in part of its course, the boundary between Canada and the State of New York, and its tributaries, the principal of which are on the north, the Ottawa, formerly the boundary between the upper and lower provinces, which flows south-east and joins the main stream at Montreal, the St. Maurice or Three Rivers, which flows south and joins it seventy miles west of Quebec, and the Saguenay from Lake St. John. On the south side of the St. Lawrence the chief affluents are the Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudiere, flowing northwards. Besides the great Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the surface of the country is covered with sheets of water connected by numberless small streams. Its climate is excessive, the temperature ranging from 102 deg. to 36 deg. Fahr., but the dryness of the air, and the absence of high winds, greatly mitigate the cold of winter, and render the climate salubrious.

The educational establishments are rapidly advancing in number and usefulness, the Government educational grants for Lower Canada being £38,888, and Upper Canada £58,845. In 1851 the population, according to religion, was—

	E. Canada.	W. Canada.
Church of England	45,402	223,190
Church of Scotland	6,047	57,542
Church of Rome	746,866	167,685
Free Presbyterians	267	45,807
Other Presbyterians	19,221	80,719
Wesleyan Methodists	5,799	99,849
Episcopal Methodists		43,844
New Connection	3,442	6,744
Other Methodists	11,355	19,785
Congregationalists	1,227	12,747
Baptists	4,661	45,313
Lutherans	18	12,089
Quakers	163	7,469
Jews	348	103
Others not classed	22,556	54,954
	890,261	952,004

Canada is peculiarly inviting as a field for emigrants, the soil being fertile and easily cultivated, with facilities for commerce on the rivers and lakes almost unbounded. Numerous railways in progress or completed, excellent roads and canals, open up the interior. Land is easily attainable. Crown lands in Lower Canada can be purchased at from 1s. to 6s. per acre, according to situation, the purchase-money being payable in five yearly instalments from the date of purchase. In Upper Canada the cost of land is 7s. 6d. per acre, the purchase-money being payable in ten yearly instalments. Agricultural labourers are in demand, and wages are high. This country was discovered in 1499 by J. and S. Cabot, and acquired by the British between 1759 and 1763. In 1774, by an Act of the British Parliament, a Legislative Council of twenty-three members was appointed to assist the Governor. In 1791 two Legislative Chambers were constituted; and after several years of much discontent in the colonies, and at last an open rebellion in 1837-8, a bill was passed in 1839 to reunite the two provinces under the administration of a Governor-General, a Legislative Council of not less than twenty-two elected by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly of forty-two members from each province elected by the people, the electoral qualification being the possession of a 40s. freehold. Lower Canada is subdivided into the four districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Gaspé, each of which has its judges, sheriffs, &c. The districts are subdivided into forty counties, and upwards of 200 seigneries and fiefs, and 160 townships. The seigneries are old French divisions, and mostly inhabited by a population of French descent. In 1793 Canada was made an English bishopric. There are now Bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic Bishops, and Protestant dissenting ministers of all denominations.



NEW BRUNSWICK.

This British colonial territory in North America lies between lat. 45 deg. and 48 deg. N., long. 63 deg. 48 min. and 67 deg. 30 min. W., having west Maine and Lower Canada, north Chaleur Bay, east the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Inlet, and south the Bay of Fundy, connected at its south-east corner with Nova Scotia by an isthmus fourteen miles across. Its estimated area is 27,700 square miles, and its population in 1851 was 120,609. Its principal rivers are the St. John, Restigouche, and Miramichi. Of the soil, which is fertile, only a small portion is cleared, the rest is mostly covered with dense forests, and the exportation of timber has been hitherto the principal source of wealth. Potatoes are the chief article of culture. Other crops are wheat, maize, oats, and barley. The rearing of live stock is increasing. Its fisheries are highly important, and shipbuilding is actively carried on at St. John. Manganese and iron are abundant. Its government is vested in a Governor, a Council, and House of Assembly of twenty-six members, which meets at Fredericton, the capital. Besides the armed force maintained by the British Government, a native militia of 20,000 is kept up. In education, this is in advance of most other British colonies, having King's College at Fredericton, seven grammar-schools, and in 1846 500 parochial schools. In 1858 a railway, sixty-five miles in length, between St. Andrews and Woodstock, was opened. Also the railway from St. John to Shediac, 100 miles long, was opened in 1859. Public revenue (1857) 41,18,270. The colony is divided into fourteen counties. Its principal towns are St. John, Fredericton, and St. Andrews. It was ceded to Great Britain with Canada in 1763.

NOVA SCOTIA,

a peninsula of North America, forming a British colonial territory, lies between lat. 43 deg. 25 min., and 45 deg. 40 min. N., long. 59 deg. 36 min. and 66 deg. 10 min. W. It is connected on the west with New Brunswick by an isthmus fourteen miles across, and separated on the north from Prince Edward Island by Northumberland Inlet, and by a narrow strait from Cape Breton on the north-east, having on other sides the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. Its estimated area is 17,646 square miles, and its population in 1851 was 276,177. Its surface is greatly diversified, and well watered, but nowhere more than 700 feet above the sea. Coal abounds in its western part. Its rivers are numerous, and Lake Rossignol, in the south, is thirty miles in length. The shores are rugged, abrupt, and present numerous harbours, with deep water close to land. Its principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, and maple sugar. In 1851 there were 467 churches and 1096 schools, attended by 31,954 pupils. It has railway communication with Halifax and other places. The government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of twelve members, and a Legislative Assembly, elected by 40s. freeholders, two members being returned by each of the ten counties, and the rest by the towns, the principal of which are Halifax, the capital and chief seat of commerce, Annapolis, Liverpool, Pictou, and Windsor. The colony has a High Court of Chancery, and forms, with Cape Breton, a bishop's see. Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497, subsequently settled by the French, who named it Acadia, and, after many vicissitudes, finally ceded to the British in 1763.

CAPE BRETON,

an insular colony of British North America, is situated at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. Its extreme length from north to south is 100 miles, and its extreme breadth from east to west eighty-five miles. The population is about 35,000. It is irregularly shaped, and indented with bays, almost intersected by an arm of the sea called the Bras d'Or. The land to the north has an elevation of 1000 feet. There are fresh-water lakes and rivers, but not navigable, and salt springs on the coast. The climate is varied. Vegetation is rapid. Maize and other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. The principal exports are pine, oak, birch, and maple timber to Great Britain; fish and coal to the United States and West Indies. The population is mostly of French, Scotch, or Irish descent. This island forms a colony under the government of Nova Scotia, and sends two members to its House of Assembly. Its principal towns are Sydney, the capital, Arichat, and Port Hood. Cape Breton was first colonised by the French in 1712, and taken by the British in 1758.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

another of the British colonies of North America, is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated south and west from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Its area is 2134 square miles. The island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, and coal is abundant. The climate is milder than in the surrounding British colonies, and the soil is fertile. Most of the grains and vegetables raised in England come to perfection in this colony; timber is plentiful, and the pastures are of a superior quality. The fisheries and shipbuilding are important. Its trade is principally with Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent colonies, with which its agricultural produce, timber, deals, shipping, and fish, are exchanged for colonial and manufactured products. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of nine members, and a House of Assembly of eighteen members, elected by the inhabitants. Charlottetown is the capital.


CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK
AND NOVA SCOTIA
British Miles 69 to a Degree
0
50
100
150
200
Note.—The boundary between the British Possessions and the United States is shown as settled by treaty August 9th 1842
Railways opened
progress
LABRADOR
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Kingston
Hamilton
London
Windsor
Detroit
Niagara
Buffalo
Rochester
Albany
Boston
Portland
Halifax
Fredericton
St. John
Shediac
Pictou
Charlottetown
Arichat
Port Hood
Sydney
Newfoundland
Anticosti I.
Prince Edward I.
Cape Breton I.
Grand Manan I.
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Timiscaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake St. John
Lake Kenogami
Lake Metapedia
Lake Megantic
Lake Pohenagamook
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Edward
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Champlain

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

His Serene Highness George Frederick Charles Joseph, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was the son of the Grand Duke Charles, and grand-nephew of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. He was born on the 12th of August, 1779, and married, on the 11th of August, 1817, his Serene Highness Maria Wilhelmina Frederica, daughter of the late Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and had issue Prince Frederick, the present Grand Duke, who married Catherine, daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; and Augustus, married to, but since separated from, the present King of Denmark. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz succeeded to his sovereignty on the death of his father, the Grand Duke Charles, on the 6th of November, 1816. He himself died on the 6th inst., and was succeeded by his son, Grand Duke Frederick William Charles George Augustus Paul Louis, Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was born on the 17th of October, 1819, and is a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Russian Service, Proprietor of the 7th Regiment of Hanoverian Infantry, and Colonel of Prussian Hussars. He succeeded to the throne on the 10th of June, 1841, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline Sophia Elizabeth Maria Sophia Frederica Amelia Adelaide, eldest sister of the present, Duke of Cambridge, and has an only son, Prince George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Charles Edward, born on the 13th of July, 1848.

LADY RIVERS.

The Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Baroness Rivers, was the only daughter



of Lieutenant-General Phipps, of Hale Bailey, of Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, and Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., M.P., Governor of Madras. Lodge-play was married on the 30th of February, 1813, to the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barkham Rivers, Rector of Sibley Parish, in the county of Gloucester, by whom she had issue. She suffered severely from the effects of the fire at Windsor Castle in 1853, and died on the 7th of January, 1861; she had two sons—George, present Lord Rivers, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Horace Pitt; and two daughters—Fanny, who married to Frederick William Cox, Esq., and died in 1836; and Harriet Elizabeth, who was Maid of Honour to the Queen, and is now wife of Charles Augustus Murray, Esq., nephew of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin. The Dowager Lady Rivers died on the 8th inst.

LADY ADELA IBBETSON.

Lady Adela Cavendish Maria Ibbetson, whose lamented death occurred on the 4th inst., at Osterley Park, her mother's (the Countess Dowager of Jersey's) seat, Brentford, Middlesex, was the youngest daughter of George Child, 8th Earl of Jersey, by his wife, Sarah Sophia, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Child, Esq., and now Countess Dowager of Jersey, and was sister of George, 9th Earl of Jersey, and of the late Princess Esterhazy and the late Lady Clementina Villiers, and aunt of Victor Albert, seventh and present Earl of Jersey. Lady Adela was born on the 24th of March, 1824, nine months before the 17th of November, 1845, to Major Charles Parke Ibbetson, then of the 11th Hussars, and since Brigade Major in Devonport. Lady Adela was the last survivor of those three daughters of the Earl and Countess of Jersey whose beauty and other qualifications had won them such popularity and esteem.

SIR HENRY G. WARD, G.C.M.G.

His Excellency Sir Henry George Ward, Governor of Madras, was the only son of the late well-known novelist, the author of "Tremaine" and "De Vere," Robert Plumer Ward, Esq., of Gilston Park, Herts, by his first wife, Catherine Julia, daughter of C. T. Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, Durham, and sister of Admiral Maling and of the late Countess Dowager of Mulgrave, and was the great-grandson of the gallant John Ward who was with Admiral Rook and the Prince of Hesse at the taking of Gibraltar, and died in the captured fortress. Sir Henry Ward commenced his distinguished career in the diplomatic service. He was Attaché at Stockholm in 1816; at the Hague in 1818; and at Madrid in 1819. He was at Malaga as Consul in 1826, and remained there till May, 1831. He was M.P. for St. Albans from 1833 to 1837, and for Dudley from 1837 till May, 1841. He was Secretary to the Admiralty from July, 1846, to May, 1848. In 1849 he established, as editor, the "Plymouth Chronicle," and he was knighted in the same year, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and he held the same position as G.C.M.G. He held the Commissionership till February, 1855, when he was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, where he displayed very admirable ability in his administration, which was very successful. In the May of the present year he succeeded Sir Charles Trevelyan as Governor of Madras. Sir Henry married, in 1824, Emily, second daughter of Sir John Edward Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., by whom he leaves a family. Henry Ward—for the general public regret—died of cholera, on the 2nd ult., at Madras.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Royal Astronomical Society's new volume contains a paper, by Mr. G. B. Airy (the Astronomer Royal), "On the Movement of the Solar System in Space." He objects to the term "proper motion" being used for determining, from the observed proper motion of stars, the probable direction of translation of the sun and solar system in space, and the velocity of stars—viz. Sir W. Herschel's method, and its recent modification. Mr. Airy proposes that he terms "the motion arising from the parallactic change of the linear movements of the sun and each star by the use of rectangular co-ordinates," which is abundantly illustrated by figures. The volume also contains, besides other papers, several by Captain Jacob, of the Madras Observatory, on the measures of Saturn and his satellites.

The Mosaic Pavements and other antiquities discovered at Carthage by the Rev. N. Davis, which have been deposited in the British Museum, are described by Mr. A. W. Franks, the Director of the Society of Antiquaries, in the new volume of the Society's "Archæologia," which, besides containing figures emblematical of several of the Roman months of spring, &c., are represented in coloured plates. The paper is of great interest and value.

The Sun Ophthalmoscope.—The new number of the valuable Ophthalmic Hospital Reports, edited by Mr. J. Foster Jones, contains several interesting papers, illustrated by coloured plates. Amongst which is a notice, by Dr. Macdonald, of New York, of a method of using sunlight instead of artificial light in the inspection of the eye—a convex mirror being employed instead of a plane or concave one. "Sunlight," he says, "is much superior to artificial means of illumination. Its intensity may be increased to any extent, and with it the relief of the eyeball is seen of a more natural colour and appearance. By the use of this convex mirror, the fluid of the vitreous illuminated in much larger than when a concave one is employed."

The Statistical Society's Journal (new number), in addition to the usual valuable miscellaneous tables and the official proceedings of the society, contains the Prince Consort's inaugural address at the recent International Congress; the remarks of Messrs. Fox and Senior on the Study of Statistics; and papers by Dr. Jarvis on American Statistics, by Mr. Anderson on Russian Serfdom, and Mr. Purdey on recent results of English Post-rates.

A New Filter for Obtaining Water has been devised by Professor Malaspert, of Poitiers. All experimenters are subject to the annoyance of delay occasioned by the weak resistance of the paper at the close of the operation of filtering; the paper frequently tears, and the weight of its charge of water is increased in the mass of its fibres, in the pulp of the paper, a fine layer of cloth, which not only increases the solidity of the paper, but also affords a very liquid layer after the first filtration. The coarse cloth is not used as in the ordinary method, but much more sure. The new filter has been examined and approved by the Society of Pharmacy of Paris. The members consider that the substance of the filter fulfils all the conditions required for the most delicate chemical experiments: it contains no lime or iron, and only a trace of chlorine—much less than in all other papers.

To Purify the Foul Air emanating from the drains or Cologne, M. Gruter proposes the placing over the drainage channels containing pine charwas, some of which are to be saturated with weak sulphuric acid, to the ammoniacal, others to be dipped in a solution of chloride of zinc with fumes; and others to be encrusted with a mixture of lime and oxide of lead, to complete the combination. The charcoal requires to be renewed daily or tea days, when they are to be let fall into the drains and fresh ones supplied.

Physiology of Reptiles.—Dr. Blanchard, of Paris, M.E. Blanchard has laid before the French Academy of Sciences his researches on the respiration of reptiles and ophidians (serpents), and has established that they peculiarly variable tegumentary systems. He states that his observations and experiments prove that the scaly covering of the skin of reptiles is necessary for the efficacious reception of the action of air. Among them the elegant snakes are remarkably solid, in consequence of the osseous particles they contain, and are formed by several superposed layers provided with minute canals and spaces, which being filled with air give the animals the silvery appearance observed on their coverings. When the animal or even the scales are plunged in water, in a time shorter or longer, according to the temperature, the air in the canals is expelled and the spaces filled with water. To prove the permeability of these scales, M. Blanchard has employed coloured liquids.—The chameleons alone among the saurians have a warty skin, which plays an unimportant part in the respiration of the blood. M. Blanchard considers that the lower the position of the reptile in the order of animals, the more important is the impairment to become in the act of respiration. A complete study of the biological condition of animals, thus pursued, must greatly tend to throw light on many intricate physiological questions.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Reproduction of the Ostrich in Europe.—In 1859 two young ostriches hatched on the estate of Prince Demidoff at San Donato, near Florence, under the care of M. Desmenez. They are now magnificent birds, nearly as large as their parents. This summer five more of these remarkable birds have reared. Twelve eggs had been laid by June 3—one on each alternate day. Incubation commenced on May 31, and lasted till June 26; the female sitting about five hours daily, and the male the remaining sixteen hours. On the 24th of June about four birds were hatched, and on the next on about in the park immediately; a fifth bird appeared on the 24th, and a sixth (a weakly one) was released on the 28th, and lived but a few days. The male remained sitting, while the little ones followed the mother—resting at night under her wings. In consequence of Lady Demidoff's residence the eggs were removed, and consequently forsaken. M. Desmenez considers that in a short time ostriches will be as common in Europe as ordinary poultry, and states that the parent birds have become much tamer than formerly. Fuller details will be found in Prince Demidoff's letter to M. Is. Hilaire, which we read at a recent meeting of the French Academy, and which is printed in their *Comptes Rendus*.

The Gas-tester (Gas-Prüfer) is the name given by Professor Heumann to a new apparatus invented by him for the examination of the gas employed in lighting. It is described and figured in the new number of his *Journal für technische Chemie*. The high character of the inventor will secure for his apparatus the attention of those interested in the matter. In the same number is given a paper by Dr. G. Winkler on the manufacture of coal-tar and the gas employed in lighting Chemnitz, in Saxony, the attention of these chemists having been directed to the subject in consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the quality of the gas employed.

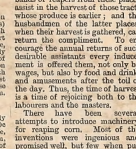
Goethe's Theory of Morphology is ingeniously described and illustrated by a series of plates in a paper by Dr. Richard Spruce "On the Phytotype or Archetype of the Flowering Division of the Vegetable Kingdom" inserted in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Liverpool and Philosophical Society of Liverpool*."

How Frogs are Produced.—If into a glass globe filled with air, and having the sides moistened with water (says Dr. Mcllen), we simultaneously introduce one or two grammes of liquid ammonia, and fifteen or twenty drops of nitrate of silver, we see, after some time, a dense cloud formed, which fills the globe, and lasts for several hours. This cannot be explained by any direct action of the ammoniacal vapour on the nitrate, either on each other or on the water; and therefore the doctor concludes that the phenomenon known under the name of "rain of ammonia" is the manifestation of the ammoniacal substances some together therein indifferent to each other and to water. It is only necessary that they be obtained at the moment of the air and water into new substances, each one, no doubt, endowed with a special optical property; and perhaps meteorology may draw from the fact some explanation of the physical theory of certain fogs and clouds.

A Permanent Pen.—Messrs. Moseley and Son, of London, have perfected a pen that will write for twelve hours, or more, continuously, without any application to be lubricated, and can be kept in use for years in a pocket pencilcase. The material employed by them, and found to answer admirably, is vulcanised India rubber—not any acid on its surface, as may be fancied in the reservoir. The whole is most ingeniously arranged, but simple, and quite unlike all other fountain pens. For durability, neatness, and similar purposes the invention is one of more than ordinary usefulness.

HELLARD'S REAPING-MACHINE.

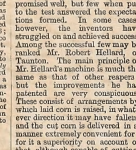
Cutting the corn when it is ripe is one of the most important operations of harvest. It requires many hands to accomplish it in dropping time, as the corn when it is ready for the sickle may not be too ripe and shed, nor the fair weather be allowed to pass before the corn is secured. The labourers who are employed all the year for the ordinary purposes of husbandry cannot, without great inconvenience, on extensive farms, and recourse is usually had to the assistance of mechanical aid, or to gangs from the neighbouring towns and villages, or



HELLARD'S PATENT VICTORIA SIDE-DELIVERY REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

from Ireland. In the latter case, the employer has to provide and encourage the annual returns of such valuable assistance every Indulgement is offered them, not only by wages, but also by food and drink, and amusements after the toil of the day. Thus, the time of harvest is a time of rejoicing both to the labourers and the masters.

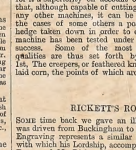
There have been several attempts to introduce machinery for reaping corn. Most of the inventions were ingenious and promised well, but few when put to the test answered the expectations formed. In some cases, however, the inventors have struggled on and achieved success. Among the successful few may be ranked Mr. Robert Hellard, of Taunton. The main principle of Mr. Hellard's machine is nearly the same as that of other reapers; but the improvements he has patented are very considerable. These consist of arrangements by which hard corn may be cut, whatever direction it may have fallen, and the cut corn is delivered in a manner extremely convenient for binding. At the same time he claims for it a superiority on account of lightness of draught, and the fact that, although there are a number of cutting knives, it is less likely to clog than any other machines, it can be got through any gateway, while in the case of the latter it has to be carried over or part of a hedge taken down in order to effect admission to the field. This machine has been tested under circumstances with marked success, before a large assembly of practical farmers, whose qualities are thus set forth by its inventor and manufacturer:—"As the corn-growing districts of England, that raise lodged or down-laid corn, the points of which are in advance of the knife, and extend



slow the horses or machine might travel. 5thly, Its entire width is only eight feet nine inches, enabling it to pass through ordinary nine-feet field gates, and yet to cutting apparatus is five feet. 6thly, It is self-acting, only requiring a man or lad to drive the two horses, and still cut from one acre to one acre and a half of corn or grass per hour. 7thly, The machine can be used in regular swathes, with the horses lying in one uniform direction, thereby doing away with the possibility of waste when driving in the contrary direction. 8thly, It is made very portable and yet very strong, and can be drawn on its own wheels from field to field, or might easily be put in a common four-wheel dray or drag, and thus drawn any distance without risk of breakage.

HICKETT'S ROAD LOCOMOTIVE.

Some time back we gave an illustration of a steam-carriage which was driven from Buckingham to Windsor Castle. The accompanying Engraving represents a similar one, built for the Earl of Caithness, in which Lord Caithness, accompanied by Lady Caithness, the Rev. W. Ross, and Mr. Rickett, "travelled north," in fact, from Caithness to London. The journey, a distance of 150 miles, was virtually in two days, and which is considered by the oldest and most practical drivers recorded in the annals of road locomotion. A trial trip to a point 150 miles ahead, with a full load of passengers and luggage, passing over the most mountainous districts of Scotland, the party for the journey, with the exception of the ladies, and the supplies of coal and water therefore uncertain; sometimes ascending hills of 1 in 7, tempering up to a splendid sea view, and again descending the winding roads cut in the hill sides, crossing the mountain ranges at an acute angle by a narrow ridge, down an unprotected gallery of rocks, without the slightest accident occurring, promptly speak well for the noble conductor, and also for the inventor of the carriage. It is stated that his Lordship travelled the first stage from Thurso to Reay, a distance of fourteen miles, in one hour and twenty minutes, notwithstanding the numerous stoppages that were made for water. After leaving Reay, on those parts of the road where there was a distance of ten miles, he attained a speed of eighteen miles an hour, and could have kept it up for any distance with ease and safety. In Glen Tain, the mountain, which is steep, and, proceeding down the very steep declivity near where the road on the highroads was lurked with strictness. His Lordship stopped more than an hour for refreshment, and then, amid the gathering shades of night, drove on Golspie, a distance of twenty-four miles, all in that treeless country, and his Lordship drove as merrily as by daylight to within a few miles of John o'Groat's.



LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR COMMON ROADS, BUILT FOR THE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

These carriages for Mr. Rickett to carry three persons at ten miles per hour on any ordinary roads, which they appear satisfactorily to accomplish. They require about the same space as a horse and chaise, carry sufficient water for ten to fifteen miles, and coal for thirty miles, weigh thirty cwt., and are well mounted on springs, the only noise being that of the escaping steam, which can be stopped instantly when horses appear frightened. The arrangement is such that the carriage and the engine are distinct, and the duties pertaining to each divided. The fireman keeps up the supply of power by attention to the fire and water, while the person occupying the front right-hand seat turns it on as he thinks proper, having absolute control in the use of the steam and in guiding the carriage.

In the Engraving the spectator has taken off the wheels in order to show the machinery, which when working is protected from dust and dirt.

Relics of the Past



KING ALFRED'S JEWEL, PRESERVED IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.

This remarkable relic, so intimately associated with the traditionary incident in Alfred's life with which every one is familiar—his finding shelter in a neatherd's cottage when pursued by his enemies—was discovered in the Isle of Athelney, Somersetshire, about the close of the seventeenth century. From the place where it was found, and from the inscription on its face—

"ALFRED ME ORDERED TO-BE-WROUGHT"—

there is little reason to doubt that it was an ornament belonging to the great King, and was lost by him when forced by the Danes, in 878, to seek concealment in the little Isle of Athelney. It was on this occasion, and on this spot, that the well-known incident to which we have alluded is related to have occurred. The story has been told in a truer form, but the truest version of it was found, after the lapse of an early Anglo-Saxon homily, which says:—"The King then went hurbling through hedges and ways, through woods and fields, so that he, through God's guidance, arrived safe in Athelney, and begged shelter in the house of a certain swain, and remained diligently at rest and his evil wife. It happened one day that this swain's wife heated her oven, and the King sat thereby warming himself by the fire, the family not knowing that he was the King: then was the evil woman suddenly stirred up, and said to the King in angry mood, 'Turn thou the loaves, that they burn not, for I see that thou art a great eater.' He was quickly obedient to the evil woman, because he needs must."

The jewel represented in our Engraving, and believed to be immediately connected with this popular story, is of pure gold, about two inches and a half in length, and is composed of an oval compartment, containing a pointed vitreous substance covered with a crystal figure, the outlines of which are traced by threads of gold, and so arranged as to exhibit the features of the countenance, the whole being inclosed in a border of rich gold filigree-work. "This remarkable ornament," Mr. Shaw observes, in his 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages,' "has been generally accounted an enamelled work, but it must be admitted that the variety of existing specimens of early a date is such, and our acquaintance with the processes of art employed at that period so limited, that the assertion can scarcely be made with confidence."

The reverse of the jewel exhibits on a matted ground a kind of flower, with three branches. Being flat, it is supposed to have been worn attached to a collar. We rather conjecture that, like an analogous specimen of ornament discovered in 1841,* while excavating a sewer opposite Dowgate-hill, in Thames-street, it was a fibula, or brooch, used for fastening the mantle to the shoulder, and, like that, probably one of the productions of those foreign artificers mentioned by Asser as having executed works in the precious metals under the personal superintendence of Alfred himself.

* See "Archæologia," vol. xxix. p. 70, for a description of this curious and ancient ouche by C. R. Smith, F.S.A.

ELECTION OF MAYOR BY BALLOT.

The following ordinance, extracted from the municipal records of the ancient city of Winchester, for the election of the civic magistrates and officers by private voting, is sufficiently curious to deserve publicity :—

[Election of Mayor and all other Officers to be by Pewter.]

"Whereas it hath been found, by often experience, that public and open votes at the assemblies holden within the said city for electing of the Mayor and other Magistrates and Officers within the same hath caused clamour and ill-blood amongst divers of the citizens of the city aforesaid, for the preventing whereof in time to come, and to the end that the said citizens may be more free in their votes and elections than formerly they have been, and for the better continuance of love and unity amongst themselves, it is ordained and established by this Assembly that there be forthwith provided one hundred bushels of coloure red and white, in equal proportion, and that the said bullets be kept in a fit box, to be provided for that purpose. And that at all such public assemblies and meeting one of each of the said bullets be delivered to each citizen then present, and that the Mayor for the time being (if occasion do so declare it willingly) shall have, for whatever person or purpose each of the said bullets shall stand at every nomination or election; and that, instead of such open and public voices, each citizen put privately into the said box the bullet for or against such person or purpose then in question at such nomination or election, according to the dictates of his conscience; and that the Mayor put in two bullets for his casting vote (in case the bullets so put in as aforesaid shall happen to be even); and that, upon view of the said bullets, the election to pass, stand, and be determined, according to the major part of the bullets, for or against such nomination or election, or purpose as aforesaid, and to be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been openly and publicly voted, any ordinance or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and that the bullets remaining in each citizen's hand be immediately after such election privately put into the said box: Provided—that it shall and may be lawful to and for any citizen, if he think fit, openly to publish and declare his own vote, and to declare the reasons and inducements leading him thereunto."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—It will be interesting to many readers to know that the Cottonian Library at Plymouth has lately received a valuable addition in the shape of several autograph letters and other MSS. of Sir Joshua Reynolds, together with his pocketbook of the year 1760, which contains the names of his sitters and the entries of his engagements, &c.; and a copy of the great painter's notes and observations on pictures, chiefly of the Venetian school, illustrated with photographic facsimiles of his sketches made in Venice. The family of Sir Joshua may be desirous of inspecting these rarities we may suppose, when of himself, one of his sister Fanny—and a choice collection of engravings after his works. For the benefit of travellers who may be desirous of inspecting these rarities we may add that the above-named institution, better known as the "Plymouth Public Library," is open to visitors on Monday in every week.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. D. P., Corfu.—I. Decidedly wrong : you were bound to capture the Pawn. 2. The new code of Chess Laws is published in "Chess Praxis," the work mentioned in our last Number.

A Constant Reader, Dublin.—The opening you speak of—1. Ke to K B 2nd, is not recommended—2. Kt to Q B 3rd is the usual answer to such commencement of the game; by playing Kt to Q 4th. That is generally considered the best move. 3. The opening of the game with Q's fourth, as you say, is sound, but that is rarely or ever adopted in the contests of first-class players who is sufficiently versed in openings would always prefer that his opponent played P. from to K 4th to any other move.

NOTTINGHAM.—If Black play as you suggest, 1. Q to Q 5th, White can mate in two moves by playing 2. Kt to Q B 7th. Except for Pawns he advances to queen on his adversary's first move. See Problem No. 864, in our Number for Saturday, in the domestic problem by which Mr. Bayer carried off the premier prize in the late problem tourney of Paris. Enigma No. 1395 is by the same author, and is considered one of his best productions.

PHILO.—If you have any question to ask on the game of Chess, or any other subject, as I suggest, "in" of replies, before launching the name, he is bound to play it, it is a kin to or take it, it is a forfeited game.

COMPETITOR.—You are right in every problem-tourney there should be a competent committee of adjudication appointed, to which all the problems sent in for competition should be submitted. Such committee should consist of three persons, each one out of the number submitted to their judgment. To avoid even the suspicion of favouritism it would be well, too, if the whole affair—opening programme—were written out in a fair hand, and copied by the examiners unaccompanied by solutions. The manner in which these contests are conducted in Paris is worthy of the best days of the Philidor Chess Association.

C. B., Sudbury.—Your Knight's tour from any square of the board given may easily be credited to your clear powers. Let us see a few more specimens during the approaching dreary British winter, when, Mum, and a mere prey to ennui abides than that which accompanies your present contribution.

We have to thank numerous correspondents for similar favours at the same time without sight of a solution, but we cannot find any such interpretive task of necessity, to our mind, has never been equalled by any other performance of the same description.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 860, by Dr. Bayer, Dr. Conrad, Dr. Gerhardt, Teutobi, Schneider, F. R. S., Tubby, R.N., F.R.S., G.W., Frederick, Non, Blenheim, Little Dorrit, Dr. Wilkinson, Constant Reader, Dublin, Philo, C. D. P., Corfu, Alpha, Nemo, Rev. W. Wilks, F. T., W. D., Rose, Sandwich, Gladiator, Fellow, Jerry, H. W., Wyvern, Rev. M.P., Capt. L., Amateur, Semper Idem, A Clerk, Miles, G. N. S., Colonial, Great Barford, Beta, Constant Reader, Argus, Ben Nevis, Dr. Bernhardt, Dr. Goth, Dover; Bellevue Guard, Knight, F. P., H., Gravelsun, A. T., Slyer, Leilan, F. G., Nemo, Rev. W. Wilks, F. T., W. D., Rose, Sandwich, Gladiator, Fellow, Jerry, H. W., Numbers Bay, of Mauritius, Bombay, Kenton, F. A. S., Blackburn, Gonah, T. F. G., Alpha, Arthur Kidnappy, are correct. All others are wrong.

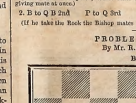
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 863.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 6th	Q R 3rd, and if he play away the Kt the	
(If the Kt is interposed, White takes it,		Rook mates at Q B 3rd.	
bring mate at 2nd.)		3. B to Q B 4th	Kt moves
2. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q 3rd	(If K moves, or any other follower, as before	
		mentioned, by R to K 5th.)	
(If he take the Rook the Bishop mates at		4. K to Q 4th,	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 865.

By Mr. R. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The following Game was played at the recent Cambridge Chess Meeting between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. T. H. WORMALD, of Merton, the former giving the odds of a Knight :—

(Irregular Game.)

(Remove Black's Q's Knight from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd.
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 2nd
3. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
5. Castles	P to K 4th
6. P to Q 6th	P to K B 3rd
7. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
8. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q B 4th
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
10. B to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
12. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K R 2nd
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 5th
14. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q B sq
15. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
16. P takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
17. P to K B 4th	P to K 6th
18. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
19. P to K B 5th	P to K Kt 4th
20. P to K R 4th	Kt to K R 2nd
21. P to K R 5th	P to K R sq
22. Kt to K 3rd	R to K sq
23. K to K B 2nd	R to K 2nd
24. B to Q 2nd	B to K Kt sq
25. P to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd

(Had he made the more natural move of P to K Kt 4th, White would have replied with the second check on—)

25.	P to K Kt 4th
26. P to K B 4th	Q takes P (ch)
27. Q R to K B sq	Q moves
28. K to K B 2nd	

26. K to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th

(Trying to win a piece by the way, as he could, soon see was inevitable.)

27. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
28. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
29. K to K 3rd	K to K B 3rd
30. K to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd
31. Q to K B 2nd	B to K B 3rd
32. Q R takes P	K Kt to K Kt 4th
33. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
34. Q to K R sq	B to K B 3rd
35. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 2nd
36. P takes P	Q to K 3rd
37. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K 2nd

(A failing move. From this point Black's game becomes hopeless, and the remainder of the game need not be given at length.)

38. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)	Q Kt 2 takes P
39. P takes Q P	B to K sq

(He would not have lessened his danger by taking the Pawn with the Rook.)

40. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
41. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
42. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 3rd
43. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
44. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
45. K R to Q Kt 3rd	

(Threatening a beautiful combination, as entitled White's Journal, by Messrs. Staunton and Lucas, which we should be glad to see.)

45.	Q Kt 3rd
46. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
47. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 2nd
48. Q to K 4th	

(The whole beautiful sobriety of his opponent's error, and in much of the remainder. Mr. Staunton has play social terrify to any pianist.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen intends giving a west window to the church of Sidmouth, in memory of her Majesty's father, who died at Sidmouth.

On Monday the National Gallery was closed to the public until further notice, for alterations.

It is announced that Sir John Lawrence will be prepared to receive the freedom of Glasgow on the 21st instant.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Wigham, Esq., to the County Court Circuit No. 37, vacated by Mr. Cock's death.

King Victor Emmanuel has just sent the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus to Abdel-Kader.

Florence has just decreed a statue to Dante. It is to be executed by Enrico Pazzi, of Ravenna, and must be completed by 1865.

That portion of the Chelmsford and Ongar Railway which lies between Carnarthen and Cowell, was formally opened on Tuesday week.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 560,421lb., a decrease of 10,000lb. compared with the previous statement.

At Stalybridge, Robert Hines, a chimneysweeper, has been fined £1, or two months' imprisonment, for refusing a ballot to vote.

A terrible conflagration has taken place at Smyrna. No less than four hundred houses have fallen a prey to the flames.

Mr. H. E. Gurney entertained the supervisory teachers of the ragged schools of London at his house at Nutfield on Wednesday week.

A despatch from Reuden announces the total loss, on Monday, of the *Alliance*, from Constantinople, Crew saved.

During the year 1859 thirteen prosecutions were instituted in this county for violation of the Passengers Act. Eleven were instituted at Liverpool, one at Plymouth, and one at Glasgow.

A number of Indies of Belleville, Canada, have determined to appear on horseback in a procession to be organised in that place in honour of the Prince of Wales.

A meeting of the Leeds Festival General Committee has been held, at which it was unanimously resolved to recommend the holding of a second triennial festival in the autumn of 1861.

Some gentlemen have been unanimously presented, through Messrs. Commanny, Sons, and Co., the navy-agents, one hundred pounds for the endowment fund for the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

On Friday se'nnight a serious explosion of gas occurred at the residence of Mr. Dodd, photographic artist, in Wolverhampton. The servant girl was very severely injured.

The Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday appointed a committee to consider the new Metropolitan Gas Act, which was severely denounced by one of the members of the court.

The London Court of Aldermen on Tuesday re-elected Sir J. Laurie a trustee of the Bancroft Museum, Limerp, and Wood of Art, for another period of five years.

The operations of the British brandy during the past year was 2,654,234 in—an increase of fifty-seven per cent on the preceding year; and of this quantity 1,000,000 gallons were sent to France.

The smack *Mars*, belonging to Scilly, has been run down off the Nore-sand by the *Comet*, a Hull steamer. The *Mars* instantly sank, carrying with her a poor boy, who was drowned.

A correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the late failures in the leather trade, points out that to meet liabilities to the amount of £2,000,000 twenty-four of these have at present assets of only about half a million.

The disputes between Mr. Scott Russell and the Great Ship Company relating to the Great Eastern have at length been decided by the arbitrators (Messrs. Hawkshaw, M'Lean, and Fowler) awarding him £18,000.

The fire at the ropewalk at Ratcliff, on Sunday week, is supposed to have originated in the ignition of a lucifer match. We have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the author of the crime.

Mr. Urquhart's new enterprise commenced in London, has left £300 as a legacy to the Kirkwall Grammar School, the place of his education.

At a meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Town Council, held on Wednesday week, it was resolved to invite the National Association of Social Science to hold its next meeting in that town in 1861.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway have stated that the new line to Harrogate will be commenced in October next, and completed in May, 1862.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Free Hospital Annuity Association, which is appointed to take place at the Windmill, Saltehill, on Oct. 3.

The gardens of Heanburg was twice broken in one day, last week, amid the enthusiastic applause of the company, who cheered the successful efforts of the performers with loud and long plaudits.

Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, formerly Minister at the Court of St. James's, died on the 20th of August, in Boston, United States, in the seventy-first year.

In the three City prisons there are at present 315 prisoners, of whom eighty-six are in Newgate, 292 in Whitecross-street (debtors), and thirty-three in Holloway.

An explosion of firedamp occurred on Wednesday week on board the steamer *Ann*, while she was lying in Seaton Sluice, when some damage was done to her decks, and eight men were slightly injured.

Last Saturday Thomas Gallagher, who was convicted at the late Liverpool Assizes for murdering his wife, was executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol.

The London and Middlesex and the Surrey Archæological Societies are trying to make arrangements for a series of evening meetings to be held once a month during the winter.

Early on the morning of yesterday week the house of Mr. Bruce, Liverpool-road, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Alfred Edmonds, a lodger, was burned to death.

Mr. Le Chevalier Jacob Letterstadt, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul-General, died on the 20th of August, at his house in the Academy of Science, Stockholm, the munificent sum of £40,000 sterling, for the benefit of the poor of that city.

The South Kensington Museum was visited last week by 14,271 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were 6305; on Monday and Tuesday (students' days) 1977; and on Wednesday, Thursday (admission to the public 6c.), 1368; and students' evening (Wednesday), 131.

Yesterday week, with the usual ceremony, with the apparatus, presented to the city of Glasgow by Mr. David Fleming, of Manchester, was formally handed over by the Lord Provost and the magistrates of the city, and thrown open to the public.

A scat for tired pedestrians has been conveniently placed within a niche in front of No. 1, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, and is made good use of.—Three seats for pedestrians have also been erected at the Bayswater-road entrance to Kensington-gardens.

There is talk of the construction of a large theatre, to contain 6000 spectators, in the Champs Elysées, between Rond Point and the end of the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis. It is said that it will be called the Théâtre Auche Frondeur.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with other leading members of the Corporation, will attend, according to annual custom, at Christ's Hospital, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, to hear the Boys' Midsummer Exhibitions' orations to the great bell.

The chairman of the Scottish Temperance League have dispatched a deputation to France to make inquiries as to the drinking customs of that country, and to collect statistical facts bearing on the pending question of a Wine Licenses Bill for Scotland.

M. C. Bercier, a manufacturer of Liége, recently deceased, has bequeathed to the municipal hospitals of that town his entire fortune, and the reversion of his dwelling-house, on condition that the administration of hospitals shall in no case be allowed to interfere in the choice of its physicians.

According to official information, 130 licenses have already been granted to sell wine within the bills of mortality; and about 500 applications have been made for refreshment licenses, respectively costing £16, £12, £9 5s., £10 15s. and £41 19s. In each case the prisoner was committed for trial. Bail was refused.

The designs of Mr. James Heyworth, of Derby, for the Stockport Market-house, have been selected from among those of nine competitors. The first premium of £100 was awarded by the intending Public Buildings, to that of Mr. Shreeve, of Macclesfield; and the second prize has been awarded to Mr. Wilson, of Bolton.

MR. PEARSON, MAYOR OF HULL.

OUR Number of the 1st inst. contained an account of the opening of a People's Park at Kingston-on-Hull, and we have the pleasure of giving in this Impression a Portrait of the noble donor thereof, Zachariah Charles Pearson, Esq., Mayor of Hull. Mr. Pearson is in his fortieth year, having been born in 1821. His father was a merchant at Hull. At four years of age he was left an orphan, and was brought up, with three sisters, by an uncle, a gentleman of independent means. He received his education at the Hull Grammar School. When thirteen years old the lad, at his earnest solicitations, was allowed to enter the merchant service; and at seventeen years of age he was made second officer, and in his nineteenth year first officer, of the vessel which he had entered as an apprentice. His rise in after-life was equally rapid. When Mr. Pearson became of age he commanded the finest ship then sailing out of Hull, and after a short time had a vessel of his own in charge. Mr. Pearson, having been engaged about seventeen years in the sea service, left it, and commenced business as merchant and shipowner. Whilst in command of his own vessel he acted also as a merchant, always buying his own cargoes and chartering other vessels. He subsequently established a line of packets, called the Intercolonial Royal Mail, between Sydney and New Zealand, which has contributed greatly to the benefit of the inhabitants both of Australia and of New Zealand; and on the breaking out of disturbances at the latter place those vessels proved an immense boon by at once conveying troops and warlike stores to the scene of action, thereby preventing the spread of the rebellion. Mr. Pearson carries on business at Hull and in London as merchant and shipowner, under the firm of Z. C. Pearson and Co.; he has steamers in the transport service in China, vessels in India, and steamers running regularly weekly to all the Baltic ports from Hull and London. Some time ago Mr. Pearson's fellow-townsmen elected him a member of the Town Council: subsequently he was appointed to the office of Sheriff; and the Town Council of Hull have done honour to themselves by raising him to the Mayoralty, which dignity he at present holds. Ever since Mr. Pearson entered on his municipal duties he has devoted himself assiduously to public business, and has been throughout a steady and strenuous advocate of dock improvement and extension. Since he has occupied the civic chair, the well-known though unostentatious benevolence of Mr. Pearson has been necessarily made more manifest. The activity of his benevolence is exhibited in the warm interest he has always taken in the Port of Hull Society, in the Sailors' Home, and in many other most useful institutions. Though a Wesleyan, Mr. Pearson has amply vindicated the charity and liberality of his sentiments by taking a leading part in the restoration of Holy Trinity Church; and it was only last week that the local papers had to chronicle a further instance of his liberality by the commencement of a new Wesleyan chapel, towards which he is the chief contributor. All these things, however, are overshadowed by the magnificent event of the 27th ult.—the handing over by him of a park for the use of the people of Hull. The desire to see the town of Hull possessed of a people's park was with him predominant long before he was elevated to the chief magistracy, and events happened at the close of last year which gave him the opportunity of gratifying his inclination. The park given by Mr. Pearson "for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of Hull," and which was formally opened with becoming honours on Monday week, consists of about twenty-eight acres of land, situated between Newland-Toft's-lane and the west side of Beverley-road, in the parish of Sculcoates.



Z. C. PEARSON, ESQ., MAYOR OF HULL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

DRONTHEIM CATHEDRAL.

A FEW weeks ago we gave several sketches and a description of the ceremony at Stockholm of the coronation of Carl XV. and Louise as King and Queen of Sweden. During the past month a similar ceremony took place at Dronthelm, to celebrate the coronation of their Majesties as King and Queen of Norway; and we give a view of the Cathedral at Dronthelm in which the ceremony was performed.

Dronthelm, or Trondhjem, the most northern capital of Europe, has for many centuries occupied a very prominent position in the great historical events of the middle ages. The town is beautifully situated at the southern side of a magnificent fiord, extending upwards of fifty miles to the north-east, and which from the shore appears landlocked by a range of picturesque hills, some bleak and high, others rich with the bright hues of cultivation. The bay has by many been compared to that of Naples. It is, certainly, marvellously beautiful, and of sufficient extent to float the navies of Europe.

The Cathedral at Dronthelm, where their Majesties Charles XV. and Louise were crowned King and Queen of Norway on the 5th ult., is the most interesting in Norway, and when in its glory it was the grandest in the whole north of Europe, as well for architectural beauty as for extent and rich adornments. The varied stories, rich statues, and exquisite details made it equal some of the finest. The part standing is only the remains of the greatness and beauty of the olden time, but even now it is a most interesting remnant of the middle ages. The plan of the building is cruciform; its extreme length being 323 feet, and its width 162 feet. The greater portion is in the Norman style of architecture, and was doubtless erected by Archbishop Eystein, circa 1171—most probably upon the original foundations of the church built by Olaf Kyrre (the Tranquil), circa 1070. The east end of the choir is abaidal, the arches in the interior are arranged to form an octagon, and from the elegance of its design, and the richness of its architectural decorations, combined with an almost aerial lightness, it forms one of the finest specimens of the lancet style.

About the year 1300 the cathedral was in its full splendour. Besides the central tower there were three others, two at the western end, and one octagonal. It had numerous chapels, 32 altars, 316 windows, 7 entrances, and 3361 pillars, many of polished white marble. Within its walls lie the remains of King Olaf, King Magnus the Good, and many other Norwegian Kings and magnates.

The wealth of this church was enormous; it consisted of two-thirds of St. Olaf's tax, paid by the landowners in the whole kingdom, of large landed property, of tithes, and of offerings from pilgrims. The shrine of St. Olaf, which lies at the high altar, was of silver-gilt, richly adorned with precious stones; its weight and value must have been immense, as it required sixty men to carry it round the cathedral, as was the custom on St. Olaf's Day. Whenever a King was to be confirmed in his authority the shrine was taken down to the landing-place of the river, and there the King gave his oath, laying his hand upon the shrine. The remains of Archbishop Eystein were also kept in a silver shrine of great value. In addition to this there were numerous large silver crosses, chalices, &c., all of which were taken away at the time of the Reformation; the ships, however, which contained them were either taken by pirates or foundered at sea. The western portion of the cathedral, from the great central tower, was destroyed by fire in 1718, and since that time has remained in ruins as it now stands.



THE CATHEDRAL AT DRONTHEIM, IN WHICH THE MONARCHS OF NORWAY ARE CROWNED.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1051.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860. WITH A COLOURED MAP OF ITALY AND SWITZERLAND] FIVEPENCE

THE PAPAL STATES.

UNLESS some sudden and violent intervention occur, there is every probability that in a period which may now be measured by days the temporal dominions of the Pope will be reduced to a palace and a garden in Rome. There are indications of an understanding in certain quarters which tends very palpably to this result. It has long been supposed that the ruler of that realm, the reigning Sovereign of which formerly bore the title of his Most Christian Majesty, entertained the project of establishing the head of the Roman Catholic Church in a position of arch-priestly dignity and splendour, apart from the cares, and toils, and, in many respects, the disadvantages to himself, of temporal power. It has, indeed, been said that the contest between France and Russia on the subject of the Holy Places, and which eventuated in the Crimean war, had its origin in a project for establishing the Pontiff in sacerdotal grandeur at Jerusalem itself. That part of the design, it may be presumed, has been given up; but there is still a floating belief that it is a portion of the mission of Louis Napoleon to remove the scandal to Roman Catholic Christendom which the social and governmental condition of the secular dominions of the Pope presents to the world by forming the city of Rome into a pleasaunce, and by making the Vatican the centre of a spiritual dominion alone. There is something very taking, something romantic, about the notion of identifying the state and the power of the Pontiff, and converting Rome really and truly into a Holy City. It is quite conceivable how such a design should enter into, and find favour with, the mind of a man whose most realistic plans are always tinged with a hue of romance, and whose practical energies almost always seem to have their origin in the workings of an active imagination. The existence of the Popedom as a hierarchy pure and simple would probably put an end to a political difficulty which has been for many years constantly obtruding itself into European politics, and even creating complications when there was a chance of ordering international affairs on a satisfactory basis. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that no possible settlement of the vexed affairs of Italy can take place while the temporal dominions of the Pontiff stand in its midst, a moral plaguespot, at once contagious and infectious. It is probable that it would have been more tactical, even if it had been more difficult, to commence the regeneration of Italy with the secular purgation of the Papal States; but, as things have happened, that duty remains for the last, and there is no doubt but that the moment of lustration is at hand.

The necessity of the case has naturally evoked the instruments, and the only question is as to the *modus operandi*. So far as sweeping clean away the foul accumulation of corruption, venality, self-seeking, oppression, and injustice which cumbers and clogs the machinery of the governmental system of what are called, by an almost impious allocation, the States of the Church, there would be nothing easier than to commit the task to Garibaldi. That he would make short work of it there can be no hesitation in believing. That he has earned for himself as nearly as possible the right that his should be the hand to strike the last stroke which consummates the liberation of Italy few will be disposed to deny. But at the same time, dealing with things as they are, and looking to surrounding influences, and possible, if not probable, ultimate results, the sincerest well-wishers to the Italian cause—and we believe that Garibaldi himself in his heart of hearts is of the same opinion—must be inclined to pause and weigh well the circumstances of the situation before risking all that has already been



GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.—A SKETCH IN THE STRADA DI TOLEDO, BY T. NAST.—SEE PAGE 266.

done for the sake of the culmination of an idea. It is therefore not without anxiety, and certainly with some little fear mingled with our hopes, that we watch the progress of events as they march on towards the point where the great "Question Romaine" is to reach solution. The position of things is peculiar; and unless there be either complete understanding amongst the several movers in the game, or else great forbearance, judgment, and temper exercised on all hands, it is not easy to say what may come to pass, and whether the whole object may not be jeopardised, if not lost.

The decided course taken by the King of Sardinia, and which has resulted already in the testing of the capabilities of Lamoricière and his band of mercenaries as the defenders of the Papal States, and which have been decided on as unwarrantable, Pope, can scarcely have been decided on as unwarrantable, Pope, can scarcely have been decided on as unwarrantable, Pope, can scarcely

announced that the public health had improved since last year, and certain measures of medical reform would be proposed to the Legislature. The harvest had been plentiful, in spite of the continued rains of this season. The fisheries had been productive, manufactures busy, commerce tolerably thriving, but the shipbuilders were not so well off. The colonies in the East Indian Archipelago were doing well: Boni had been subjugated, and the kingdom of Bunjermassing brought under the direct administration of Holland. Amongst the projects of law for the ensuing Session would be one for the suppression of slavery in the West Indian Colonies. A slight reform in the customs tariff, and the construction of canals for shipping communication between Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the North Sea, are also mentioned.

AUSTRIA.

On the occasion of the discussion of the Budget in last Saturday's sitting of the Reichsrath, it was resolved that after the expiration of its present grant the National Bank should not be prolonged from any connection with the Government, and that special members should be appointed for this reorganization of the bank. In the same sitting the proposal of the Committee of the Public Debt for the conversion of the public funds into bonds of 5 per cent was rejected. The proposal to increase the amount of direct taxation was also declared inadmissible.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

Count de Toll, Aide-de-Camp General of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Vienna on Monday, the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar inviting the Emperor of Austria to an interview at Warsaw.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday evening, states that the Prince Regent will arrive at Warsaw on the evening of the 3rd of October. The Emperor Alexander, the Prince Regent, and the Emperor of Austria will meet on the 14th of October. A report that the Minister of Bavaria is perfectly quiet, and the Moslems all over Syria are subdued.

UNITED STATES.

The annual election of the State of Vermont took place on the 3rd inst., when Governor Parkinson, the Republican candidate for re-election, was elected by a majority of about 20,000 votes.

The United States' steamer *Ossawatomie* has captured a steamer engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Cuba; the slaver had succeeded in landing a portion of the negroes before being taken.

Throughout Germany and Austria the greatest interest prevailed on the subject of Walker's expedition. The New Orleans *Picayune* states that another portion of Walker's force has left Mobile, that city for Brazos, at Washington telegram says:—"Secretary Cobb has ordered the revenue vessels in the gulf to cruise off the mouth of the Mississippi for New Orleans clearances, and compel their return to that port, if there is no consequence of reports that large numbers of men who are anxious to join General Walker in Brazos are hurrying to New Orleans for that purpose. President is determined to discountenance all unlawful expeditions against our friendly American neighbours." A later despatch says:—"General Walker's plans exciteso little interest in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his movements. Every precaution will, however, be taken to prevent any armed bodies leaving our shores to join him. The crowd at Minister Dunlop's from Corn Rico to Nicaragua, recently so excessive as to have almost vested in him to repel the invader, was, it is known, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the intention of joining the expedition. It reached less that before Walker captured Truxillo, he despatched agents to Nicaragua to secretly organise his friends in anticipation of his invasion of that State."

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have Bombay papers to the 26th of August.

A public meeting has been held at Madras, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty to appoint Mr. Morehead to the Governorship of that Presidency. Mr. Morehead has acquired a great reputation in India. He was, we believe, strongly opposed to the late Mr. Wilson's views on the income tax; but he disapproved of the publication of the proceedings of the Madras Government.

The merchants at Bombay have petitioned against the threatened increase in the tax on opium, partly in consequence of the competition they have to contend with in the Chinese market.

The Nizam is to be rewarded for his fidelity to the British Government by the restoration of a portion of his dominions, and by a magnificent present, which is enumerated.

The death of Mr. Joseph Jackson, the eminent railway contractor, and of Dan Dunmilee, a faithful ally of the British Government, are also announced.

The *Memoria* Captain Morrish, was lost on Thursday last at the Ras de Sene—mouth of the Seine. The crew and passengers were fortunately saved.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Reinhard Francksen as Consul at Brisbane, New South Wales, for the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

Count Strzelecki, the unsuccessful Australian explorer, died of the late Asiatic war, is said to be devoting his enforced leisure to the composition of his memoirs.

The Belgian journals state that game is abundant this year in Brabant, and that the markets of Brussels are well supplied with hares and partridges at low prices.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Baron Bramwell to be a Puisne Judge.

The 14th inst. being the birthday of the late Baron Humboldt, many of the students went to the grave at Tegel, near Berlin, and adorned his tomb with flowers and wreaths of laurel.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes to remove the impression that fortifications are being constructed at Biarritz. Nothing of the sort, he says, are sought for the purpose of improving the place as a commercial port.

The *Daily News* says:—The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations have received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Malaga, relative to the consequences of the cessation of cholera at that port, clean bills of health will be issued to shipping.

According to a telegram from Marseilles, it appears that the failure in laying the submarine cable there was owing to the fact that a heavy gale encountered just as the latter port had been almost reached. The line had been successfully submerged from the Sardinian coast to Corsica, and the point off Toulon at which it is calculated to be reversed to, it is said, not actually reached when the gale overtook.

Two lines of land telegraph from the Atlantic to California are now in course of erection. The section between Carson City, Nevada, and Nebraska, is expected to be so far completed in November that the remaining gap will be only about 1000 miles. The line will be carried westward through Missouri and Arkansas, is also consistently advanced, and a provisional line, connecting the two sections, has been for some months in thought that before the end of next year one, if not both, of the lines will be in perfect working order. At that time we shall be brought into connection with the East, we may then look for our speediest China news to arrive occasionally in a week.

THE "MUTTON CLUB" IN INDIA.—We are going to join the Mutton Club, which is one of the great social institutions of the Mofussil, that is, of all northern India except Calcutta. The Mofussil Club consists of a presidency, a station where the mutton for the purposes of supplying their tables twice a week with plate of grass-fed mutton. The Sheppard is hired always amongst their dinner-parties, if possible, for hard quarter or middle day. At the end of each month the secretary (usually an active-minded lady) adds up the accounts, and the sum total is paid by the number of guests present each his share of the cost. When a new Mutton Club is started each member deputes a sheep to the station of his choice, and when he leaves the station, or office, or some other person, buys up the share at the price originally paid for it, provided the club is in a flourishing condition.—*From Sketches in Lucknow, by a Captain in the Indian Service.*

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

SARDINIA.—Turin, Sept. 20.—The official gazette gives a formal denial to the reports of certain letters having been received and answered by the King.

THE PAPAL STATES.—Turin, Sept. 20.—Yesterday the chassers attacked the German mercenaries at Montefiascone, and pursued them as far as road to Viterbo. Baron Talleyrand left yesterday for Paris.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—According to advices received here the Papal army was attacked after the departure of the Roman corvettes. The diplomatic corps were present at the funeral of the Duchess of Alba.

The Sardinian Parliament has been convoked for the 2nd of October.

The King of Denmark has convoked the Diet of that kingdom for the 1st of October.

The Vienna journals announce the death of Prince Milosch Obrenovitch, of Servia.

Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, died at Lachine on the 7th inst., after a short illness.

Australia and New Zealand put in claims for a visit from the Prince of Wales.

The Neapolitan man-of-war *Monarca* has been rechristened *Il Galantuomo*, "the honest king," the epithet generally given to King Victor Emmanuel.

Cardinal Ferretti, who was the Pope's Prime Minister from the time of his accession to his flight to Gaeta, died on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-five.

The conquest of Naples by Garibaldi, which was effected in twenty-one days with 20,000 his army, according to official reports, eight also killed and sixteen wounded.

The citadel of Messina, the last stronghold retained by General La Rocca for royalty, is now in the hands of Sicilians, the garrison having evacuated the place and crossed the Strait into Calabria.

The news from Bolivia is of a most startling character. Discoveries of silver mines have been made in the neighbourhood of Fort Hope. The news from Fraser River continues encouraging.

Dr. Bernard Derosne publishes articles exposing a system of obtaining degrees from "the University of Giessen" on payment of £30. The university consists of a town, and a number of clerks employed chiefly in writing out diplomas for Englishmen!

The marriage of the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Barkly and Miss Fanny Sophia Winstone, of Hereford Park, was solemnised on the 21st of July, at Christ Church, South Yarra.

A Berlin letter announces the death, in one of the hospitals of that city, of Mdlle. Auguste Bowdoin, author of several tragedy. Her father purchased was about forty years of age, and has been for some time in indigent circumstances.

A congress of chemists has just been held at Carlsruhe. Representatives were present, not only from all parts of Germany, but also from France, Belgium, England, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and Mexico.

The first importation of continental hops, of the growth of 1866, arrived in London on Tuesday, and have been sold for bearing purposes at 41s 14s. per cwt. duty paid. The quality and flavour are alleged to be excellent, and the crop appears to be in every way a large one.

The Superior Council of Commerce at Paris is still actively engaged in considering the question of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and France. The duties to be imposed on British manufactures were to be fixed at 30 per cent ad valorem.

The pay of officers in the Ru sian Navy is as follows :—High Admiral, 1500 roubles, or £2400 a year; Admiral, 4,000 a year; Vice-Admiral, £800 a year; Rear-Admiral, £500 a year; Captain of the first rank, £300 a year; Captain (2nd class), £300 a year; Commander, £300 a year; Lieutenant, £200 a year; Midshipman, £100 a year.

The Emperor of China is in a state of drunken, helpless imbecility. Some months ago the Court protested against the conduct of his majesty, against his drinking habits, and against his neglect of his business and love of low society. The reproof was published in the *Pekin Gazette*, and was followed by a month's fresh indulgence in wine.

The King of Sweden is about to close in person the long session of the Diet of that country. Most of the measures passed this year will not be definitively voted until the next Session, which will not commence till the end of the year. The session recently opened in Sweden seems to have died away.

Another German traveller has become the victim of his curiosity and in the wilderness of Africa. Dr. Roscher has been killed by the natives of Hiumeyang, a village in the neighbourhood of Usevu and the River Kilimani. Other travellers who were with him escaped, and the books and drawings of the Doctor seem to have been destroyed.

MEXICO.—Advices have been received from Mexico by way of New Orleans. A battle was fought at Lagos, between Miramon and Degollado, on the 10th inst., in which the former defeated the latter with loss. But his force was surrounded by Degollado with 2000 men. The fight lasted five hours. Miramon's force was defeated, wounded, but made its way safely. He lost all his artillery, and the balance of his army were made prisoners. General Degollado was wounded. Miramon's wife joined him on the way in full flight. There was great rejoicing at the capital and throughout the country in consequence of Miramon's success. Juarez issued a call for Leva against the authority of Valearti, Governor of Coahuila and New Leon, was in open rebellion. Juarez's proclamation declares that the lands and dwellings of the Doctor seas to have been destroyed.

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AN INNOCENT CONVICT IN A FRENCH BAGNE.—One of the special correspondents of the *Constitutional* relates a romantic episode in society in the south of France. A small number of convicts who are still undergoing their punishment to the bagnes of Toulon was the 26 inst., released on the Emperor's birthday, by virtue of the Imperial decree. Certain indications certain whispered confidences had caused doubts to arise as to the guilt of one of these men. Investigations had been set on foot and he was the victim of a judicial error to which he had voluntarily lent himself, and that for the purpose of saving the honour of a young lady connected in the Arsenal of Toulon. Until lately these rumours had been vague—but now, the mechanician, aided from the results of an accident, and then the last confidences of this convict, has succeeded in finding out the truth, and that, in order to save the criminal position ought to save his brother, who, thanks to his good earnings, had been able to purchase a substitute. The brother, who is a mechanician in the Navy, Prefect of the Var, then suggestee thought it his duty to inform the Emperor of them, and, after procuring the Chancellary of the Legion of Honour, in consequence of the conviction, the Emperor at once granted a free pardon to the innocent victim of a fraternal devotion.

SOCIETY IN TASMANIA.—Tasmania has at the present moment a population little short of 100,000. There are Bishops and clergy of the Anglican and Roman Catholic communions, and the representatives of the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland, and every shade of Dissent. Schools of the highest character are established in the principal towns of the colony, than in any other part of the British possessions; and the Legislature has just voted £20,000 for the purpose of founding a College, and endowed several scholarships of £200 a year, each tenable for four years at the university of that colony. This colony has also made ample provision for public institutions embrace, in addition to those of a commercial character, a Royal Society, which has published many valuable contributions to scientific associations in England, agricultural societies, public libraries, temperance societies, mechanics' institutes, literary societies, infant schools, ragged schools, city missions, colonial missionary societies, total abstinence societies, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions for one of which a hall, erected at a cost exceeding £6000, has been recently opened. A Botanical Garden has been established, and a Museum, and some time since expended upon a proprietary grammar school, and upon the sale of the land which was granted on the arrival of the colony, a fund was raised by private subscription for the benefit of his family. The contributions from the colony to the various religious and missionary societies have been in excess of the contributions from other places relatively to their wealth. The Aborigines, who on the arrival of the people were stunted in a miserable manner during the Russian war, and a sum of £50,000 was contributed by the people of Tasmania to the Patriotic Fund. Several with regard to the population, this was the largest amount contributed by any of our colonies. In Tasmania, as in the other Australian colonies, responsible government, the institution of a popular representative and responsible government, and the result of the settlement of the question of the disposal of the waste lands of the colony, has contributed for improving the social and moral condition of the people. It contributed for improving the social and moral condition of the people. It is considered that the people of Tasmania are more moral, more intelligent, and more prosperous than they would probably have been under the old system of government.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

It is stated that the new packet service between Holyhead and Dublin is likely to commence on the 1st of October next.

On Tuesday the first drinking-fountain erected in North Shields was handed over to the inhabitants by the Mayor.

The Somersetshire Archæological Society will hold its annual congress in Monday and Tuesday next, the 24th and 25th inst., at Glastonbury.

The *Ayr Observer* announces the death of Mr. Robert Martin, of Bridge of Weir, one of the friends of the poet Burns. Mr. Martin was ninety-nine years of age.

During the last few days, Mr. Slack, a solicitor of Bath, has, by the permission of Mr. Knott, tenant of Mr. Kent's house, served members of the family. The proceedings are private.

The Leeds Town Council have unanimously resolved "that it is desirable that the Recorder should be created a Lord of Parliament." The proceeds are to go to the medical charities.

Lord Beaumont has given to an old Roman Catholic family, we, a few days ago, received into the Protestant Church at Christ Church, Hath Barrogate.

An influential meeting has been held at Beverley, at which a committee was appointed to take steps to promote the speedy union of that town with Market Weighton by railway.

There lies in the Bank of Ireland Government stock amounting to £36,744, which was unclaimed ten years ago, and continues unclaimed still. The dividends accumulated value thereon amount to £4,410.

On Monday morning a collision occurred at the Ordsal-lane station of the London and North-Western Railway, by which six persons were injured.

The authorities have forbidden a lottery which it was proposed to hold in Stonehaye in aid of the funds for providing for the poor Catholics of that town increased church and school accommodation.

Mr. W. J. Scoresby, secretary to the Liverpool School, and Acting Treasurer of the Shoeblack Brigade, Newcastle, has received the appointment of Inspector of Reformatory Schools of Scotland.

The annual festival given by the Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Association will take place this year at Castle Hedingham, on Thursday, the 11th October.

Earl Spencer has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Law Agricultural Society, which was to take place in the Townhall, Brackley, yesterday.

The Midsommer holidays of the Etonians, which commenced on the last of August, terminated on Wednesday, on which day the lower boys returned, followed by the fifth and sixth forms on Thursday and Friday.

The body of William Hughes, a "general utility man," in the employment of Messrs. Thos. Wild, was found in the river Aire, near Leeds, on Sunday morning. The body presented no marks of violence, and had, it was supposed, been in the water a week.

At Great Houghton, one day last week, a boy got over a garden wall to steal mulberries. In getting down from the tree, or in some other way, he received a fall which caused his death in a few hours. A coroner, he was quite dead.

A friend of the Earl of Kingston arrived at Chester yesterday week, and obtained his Lordship's release from the county lunatic asylum, to which he had been sent by the magistrates under circumstances related in last week's *Courant*.

By an Act passed on the day of prorogation it is declared that the evidence of Roman Catholics in Ireland in criminal proceedings is to be a misdemeanour. Such banners may be removed. The Act is to be in force for ten years.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened on Tuesday, dedicated to St. Anthony, at Walker, near Newcastle, and in the afternoon a numerous and influential body of members of the party entertained the clergy at a dinner.

The Church Congress in the newly-organised University of Aberdeen has been filled up by the appointments of Mr. Alexander Bain, professor on Moral Philosophy and Logic, and he University of London and for the Indian Civil Service.

A child was poisoned at Shields, on Monday, through the carelessness of a surgeon, who sent to a Dover's powder to mistake, and together with a dose of laudanum, which was intended for Murphy some one ago sent one or two teaspoonfuls of Dover's powder.

On Monday evening, a gas explosion occurred in a house, situate in Peel-street, Beverly-road, Hull. There had been an escape of gas in the house, and the servant girl, on entering the room with a lighted candle, took place. The door and the whole of the windows of the house were blown out. The girl, Miss Dorothea Hall, was severely burnt, and Mr. Hall's son, a junior, who happened to be in the room at the time, were severely injured. It is feared he will lose the sight of one eye.

LADIES' NATIONAL SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—On Monday's meeting, consisting chiefly of ladies, was held in one of the lecture-rooms at the Townhall, Manchester, to hear an address from Mrs. William Fison, of Brighton, one of the members of the Ladies' National Sanitary Association, on the subject of sanitary and temperance reform amongst the poor. A considerable audience, and at the close several ladies gave in their names as members of the local committee.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MANCHESTER.—The Coroner's inquiry touching the accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Dicconhurst was brought to a close yesterday week, the jury returning a verdict of "Accidental death." The evidence showed that the engine driver had the power and number of guards attached to the second train were insufficient, and that the signals were not properly attended to. Considerable censure in the evidence given by Colonel Yolland, the Government Inspector.

Colonel de Winton addressed a meeting in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night, in favour of increased activity in the work of Volunteer Rifle Corps. He said that he had just been engaged in continual hear of keep chestnut into the religion of their masters; and this reason was that the Protestants had neglected their duty, and had supposed that Christianity was not a thing to be taken into the statement, but a thing to be left to the hearts, and understood by the understanding. He defended the compulsory use of the Bible in the Government school.

MORLEY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—This exhibition took place in a field near St. Peter's Church, at Morley. The sum of £100 was offered in prizes, with the exception of the horticultural, which were confined to the neighbourhood. The show was a very large one, fewer in number than usual, but the specimens were of a superior character. Poultry, pigeons, and rabbits not included some fine beasts. The floral and horticultural show was good, the tents were also very convenient.

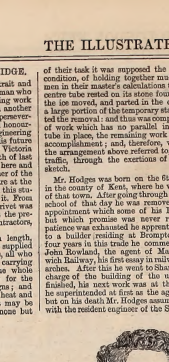
GREAT BUDWORTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The nineteenth annual exhibition of this club took place on Tuesday last. The total entries were 412, being 82 above those of the previous year. The show of implements was not so large as it has been during some of the past years. The show of live stock was pronounced excellent. There was also a good display of roots. The Rev. Edward Stanley addressed the farmers and labourers for best work and long servitude. The president of the society for the year is Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—It is stated that the proceedings in connection with the opening of the Liverpool Free Library will commence on the 12th of October, when a public meeting of the working classes will be held in the Royal Amphitheatre. On the morning of the 13th there will be a public procession from the Townhall to the Free Public Library, where Mr. William Brown will in due form hand over to the Mayor and Council the building, which has been erected at the cost of his generous building. In the afternoon there will be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall, at which the Mayor will preside. Amongst those who have announced their intention of being present are Lord Brougham, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Stanley, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner, M.P., none of the Bishops, &c. The proceedings will be closed on the 15th by a grand soiree, to be given by the Mayor in the Exchange.

MR. HODGES, BUILDER OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the Portrait and the following Sketch of the life of Mr. James Hodges, the gentleman who superintended the construction of this the greatest engineering work of the age. The antecedents of Mr. Hodges constitute him another striking illustration of "self-help." To his own indomitable perseverance alone, coupled with the strictest integrity of character and honourable conduct, does he owe his present high position in the engineering world—a position which did not fail to attract the notice of his future King on the occasion of the laying of the last stone of the Victoria Bridge by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 25th of last month. Of the many claimants that have sprung up, both here and Canada, for the honour of being the originator or designer of the Victoria Bridge, it is not now our intention to speak; but we are at the present time about to introduce a name in connection with this stupendous structure which well deserves the record we here give it. From the hour in which the first cofferdam was sunk until the last rivet was driven which completed the Victoria Bridge as it now stands the presiding genius was Mr. Hodges, as the engineer of the contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts.

That the plans of the bridge, which is nearly two miles in length, and which occupied from 1853 to 1860 in its construction, were supplied by the engineers of the company, Messrs. Stephenson and Ross, all who have studied such works are well aware; but, the mode of carrying know anything of such works are well aware; but, the mode of carrying them out was left entirely in the hands of Mr. Hodges the whole of the applicances used in the temporary works necessary for the erection of the bridge were from his own models and designs; and these, when the novelty of the situation and the extremes of heat and cold incident to the climate of Canada are considered, it may be readily inferred, were of no ordinary character. Indeed, if none but a master-mind could plan the Victoria Bridge, it required no less a master-mind to carry the designs into execution; and, to afford some idea of the task undertaken in this respect, it is only necessary to mention that the whole of the temporary stagings, with works generally, had to be removed every autumn prior to the icestarting, and re-erected in the following summer when the ice had departed; so that, in reality, the labour at the masonry at the bridge in its earlier construction could only be carried on between the months of May and November; and, as all engaged in the ironwork were inexperienced as to the system of the Canadian winter and its effects upon that metal in erections of this nature, the anxieties of him upon whom devolved the management of such an undertaking, and amid such perplexities, is easily understood. But during the whole time that these vast works were in hand no emergency ever happened (and many emergencies did happen) that Mr. Hodges, with his native genius and energetic action, was not ready to meet and to vanquish; and never will the writer forget the incessant labour and watchful anxiety displayed in the winter of 1858-59 by that gentleman, and not only by him, but, as showing the force of example, by the hundreds of men who were working for him, at a time when the performance of their tasks seemed to be at the risk of their very lives, in order that what he had promised, as regards work to be done within a given period, should be accomplished. And to those who know him it is not necessary to add that his promise was fully redeemed. The circumstances were these. The importance of the Victoria Bridge to the Grand Trunk Railway system soon became so apparent as the main linkage of the road began to be opened and worked that the directors determined upon giving the contractors a bonus of £1,000 if they would deliver the bridge to the company, completed, a year before the date fixed in the contract; and the contractors, with that spirit of enterprise for which Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts are so universally known, and their knowledge of the man in whom they had to trust, at once undertook to complete the bridge so as to be ready for traffic in December, 1859, instead of in that month of the following year, as stipulated in the contract. This arrangement was concluded so late in 1858 that all, save the one man who had to do the work, looked upon the thing as next to impossible, and so it appeared to be. But with Mr. Hodges it was not only possible but certain, and to his



MR. JAMES HODGES, THE BUILDER OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

of their task it was supposed the ice was incapable, from its rotten condition, of holding together much longer, such was the faith of the men in their master's calculations that not one left his labour until the centre tube rested on its stone foundations. In a few hours afterwards the ice moved, and parted in the centre of the river, carrying with it a large portion of the temporary staging, of which time had not permitted the removal: and thus was completed, within seven weeks, an amount of work which has no parallel in the history of engineering. This task in plain, unvarnishing words to explain the bridge was an easy of accomplishment; and, therefore, within the time agreed upon, under the arrangements soon referred to, the Victoria Bridge was opened for traffic, through the exertions of the man whose name heads this sketch.

But Mr. Hodges was born on the 6th of April, 1814, in Queenborough, in the county of Kent, where he was educated at the grammar-school of that town. After quitting the school he was articled to a gentleman of that neighbourhood, with whom he remained until the death of his employer, when, on the appointment which some of his Parliamentary friends had promised him, but which promise was never realised. After waiting until his patience was exhausted he appointed himself, at the age of seventeen, to be a builder residing at Brompton, near Chatham. Having served four years in this trade he commenced his railway practice under Mr. John Rowland, the agent of Messrs. Peto, the contractor of the Greenwich Railway, his first essay in railway work being the centring for the arches. After this he went to Shard, and, at the age of twenty-two, had charge of the building of the Dunmow branch of that place. This finished, his next work was at the Shakspeare Tunnel, Dover, which he superintended at first as the agent of the contractor, Mr. Rowland; but on his death Mr. Hodges assumed the charge of the work in concert with the resident engineer of the South-Eastern Railway; and it is not



a little remarkable that every ounce of gunpowder used in the large blasts was deposited in its place by his own hands. During the progress of this work he attracted the attention of Sir Wm. Cubitt, then engineer-in-chief of the South-Eastern Railway to whom Mr. Hodges has frequently stated he is more indebted for his subsequent success and progress in his profession than to any other man. The pupil in this case is a worthy disciple of a very worthy master.

It was at this time that a curious resolve was made by young Hodges, which was this, that, if spared, he would work until the age of thirty-five for whatever amount of remuneration others might think his labour worth, but that after that time he should name the price at which his services were to be obtained. And to this end he steadily kept on progressing, so that by the time the period of his life was reached he had superintended the driving of the Abbotts Cliff, Seabrae, and Archcliff Fort tunnels, and the erection of the Shakspeare Viaduct, along with the blasting of the Roundedown Cliff and several other works in that neighbourhood, as well as the erection of early bridges at Norwich, Needham, and Somerleyton, as the agent of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., with whom about this time he became acquainted—his resolve was no castle in the air on his part, but a firm determination to work up by hard industry and integrity to the point which he himself had chosen, and which he attained within the time he had himself specified. A handsome testimonial from Sir William Cubitt at the termination of their business relations as to his worth gave him a fresh start as it were in his upward tendency, and the next appointment he filled was that of resident engineer, under Mr. G. P. Bidder, on the Norfolk Railway. The command of daily routine, and no less limited a scale, were not in consonance with his feelings, and, retiring from that position, we next find him as the engineer of the Lowestoft Railway, after which, in connection with Mr. James Peto, the brother of Sir Morton, he contracted for and built fifty miles of the Great Northern Railway, on behalf of his principals, Messrs. Peto and Betts.

After so many years of active life, under which his health suffered to a considerable extent, Mr. Hodges, in 1853, determined to retire into private life, and, with that view, purchased a small estate, near Bagshot, Surrey; but no sooner had he completed his arrangements, in 1855, for enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* than the organisation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with its Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, afforded him, as the agent of the contractors who had undertaken the work, the opportunity of handing his name down to posterity as the man who was making what is all but through all time. Such an opportunity was not to be lost sight of by the active and genial temperament of such a man, and it was at once embraced. The good he has done in the field of his labours between that time and the present day may be summed up in the words of the Bishop of Montreal, who spoke them on the occasion of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Peto and Betts erecting a stone—a granite boulder, from the Victoria Bridge, taken from the bed of the river—to preserve the desecration the remains of 6000 emigrants which were found in digging the foundations of some of the Grand Trunk Railway works. The right rev. gentleman said:—"He was there because he wished to pay the tribute of his personal respect to Mr. Hodges, to testify his high sense of that gentleman's integrity, and of the Christian principle with which he had always proved towards all employed under him. He had provided for their spiritual and educational supervision; and his otherwise high moral principles, his Christian philanthropy, and his munificent liberality to the charities of their city would remain on perpetual record."

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

On the first page of our present Number we give an Engraving of the passage of Garibaldi through the streets of Naples, on the occasion of his triumphant entry into Naples on the 7th inst. The Toledo is the main artery of Naples, and Garibaldi traversed this magnificent street in the afternoon, on his way from the palace where he had taken up his abode to the cathedral. A correspondent thus describes the scene:—"After some hours of refreshment and repose the Dictator, accompanied as before, went up the Toledo to the Duomo and back to the Palazzo again, where he remained; and this time there was more enthusiasm, and a different people manifested. Indeed, it was a most successful demonstration. Looking up the side streets the perspective was beautiful. Every street crossing was filled from every window. At night there was an illumination and a torchlight procession; hundreds of carriages moved to and fro in the Toledo till late at night; and the crowds continued to shout till not a sound voice could have remained in Naples. Had it not been for the exodus which has taken place during the last two months, the demonstration would have been more brilliant; but thousands of persons are either in the country or out of the kingdom."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT FREDERICTON.

THE Prince reached Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 4th ult. A Fredericton dispatch of the date says:—"Friday is the most delightful experienced by the Prince of Wales since his arrival. The boat run up the St. John's River, through a fertile and beautiful country. The Prince was on deck most of the time, and was loudly cheered by groups of people in boats and on the banks, and was saluted by the waving of flags, ringing of bells, firing of muskets, &c., which were answered by the steamer's whistle and band. He arrived at Fredericton at six o'clock in the evening, and was received by several volunteer military companies and a large crowd of people. The town is decorated with three handsome triumphal arches, flags, &c." On the 6th ult. his Royal Highness received addresses from the Government, inaugurated the new park, and in the evening attended a ball at the Parliament House. The Prince left Fredericton on the 7th ult. in the Styx, which took his Royal Highness across the Bay of Fundy back to Hantsport.

The special correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the design of the Prince of Wales at Fredericton:—The boat with the Prince arrived at Fredericton on the evening of the 4th, and as it came slowly up against of the clean little town the scene was exceedingly pretty. The banks were lined with crowds, the churches had flags flying from their steeples, and all the windows of the tall, neat houses were crowded with occupants. The Prince landed under a Royal salute, fired by the Volunteer Artillery—a guard of honour, also of the volunteers, presenting arms and forming double with most creditable precision. The chiefs were deafening for a moment until the Prince got into his carriage, when the loyalty overpowered every other sentiment, and the crowd rushed rather tumultuously round the equipage, scattered the aldermen and other dignitaries of the town before them till they got sight of the Prince, when they stood still and cheered till the hills echoed again. Escorted by a body of well-drilled detachment of Yeomanry Cavalry, the Prince's carriage drove slowly through the town to Government House, and everywhere his Royal Highness received the enthusiastic marks of devotion and respect. In the evening there was a brilliant procession to Government House, which was a scene of affair. Sunday, July 8, was, of course a strict holiday, and the Prince and suite attended service in the cathedral church. On Monday the State labours of the Prince commenced again. A first proceeding was to formally open a cleared meadow of some thirty acres, the germ of a future park, which Fredericton is about to lay out in its suburbs. After this, of course, there was another levée, at which everyone was presented. On the evening of the 5th there was a ball at the Provincial Assembly, which passed off well. As a matter of difference of opinion as to building one large temporary ballroom, the matter had to be compromised by building several little ones. There was all manner of different plans, and one, at least, apparently, on no plan at all. The result of this arrangement may easily be guessed. Some of the rooms in which was dancing was crowded inconveniently, and the others, of course, were nearly empty.

INHABITANTS OF NAPLES.

In the Engraving on the opposite page our Artist has made a picturesque grouping of some of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples. The profound melancholy of the lazzarone, notwithstanding the pipings of the sampognaro, offers a marked contrast to the outbursts of frantic joy with which, according to all accounts, the Neapolitans everywhere welcome their deliverer Garibaldi. The woman standing in the middle in such a listless attitude, with the tambourine by her side, is a native of Sorrento. Her hair is generally worn (piped) after the Abruzzi; and at his back is seated a woman of Caraffa." At the opposite side of the picture a woman of Procida and by her side she is a young fisherman of Naples. The man in the background is a peasant of Calabria; and the woman carrying a child is a native of Viggiano.

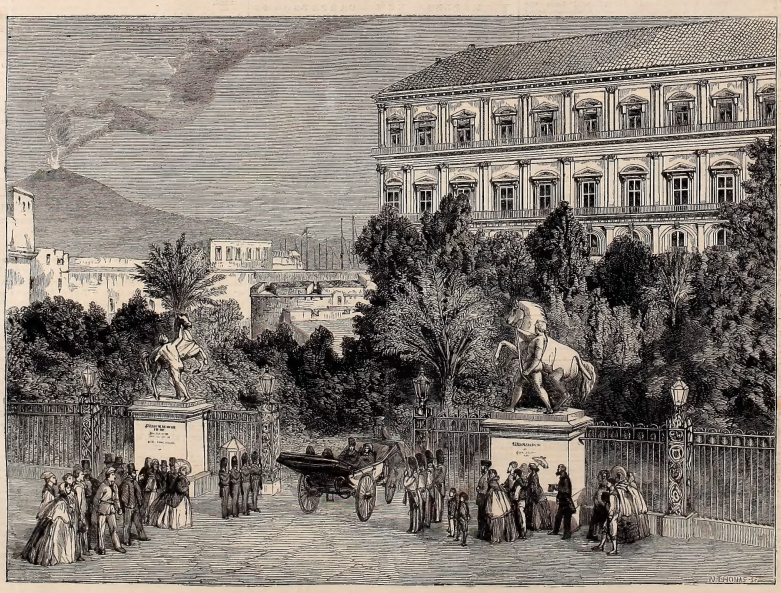
THE PALAZZO REALE, NAPLES.

THE Royal palace was begun in 1600, by the command of Philip III., in the viceroyalty of the Count de Lemos, from the designs of Domenico Fontana, and is considered the handsomest in Naples. The front, five hundred and twenty feet long, presents the Doric, Ionic, and Composite orders in the three stories, the three arches in the centre, and, in Fontana's design, formed an open portico, with three entrances flanked by columns of granite from the Temple of Isis and Serapis. These arches have been walled up to give solidity to the building. The first and second floors have each twenty-one windows. The principal court has a double row of portico. The palace was partly destroyed by fire in 1837, and has been since repaired and enlarged especially towards the Piazza di San Carlo, where a garden has been planted, and two colossal bronze horses, presented to his Majesty by the late Emperor of Russia, in recollection of his reception in Italy in 1844. These statues are by Bonnani and Salvati. In St. Peter's Church. The grand staircase, which was constructed in 1651 by the Viceroy Onate leading to the State apartments, is generally esteemed the most magnificence, and ornamented with works of modern sculptors. The



INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

chapel is remarkable for its altar of precious marbles, formerly in the church of Santa Teresa, and the statue of the Conception by Fanaga. The State apartments contain some fine pictures. In the second floor are the private apartments which were occupied by the King. Adjoining these apartments is the extensive private library of the King, which occupies eight large halls, and contains a most valuable collection of prints and original drawings by the most celebrated artists. In another part of the apartments is a cabinet of philosophical instruments and apparatus. On the ground floor of the palace is the King's Armoury, which consists of a good collection of ancient armour, amongst which are most worthy of notice the helmets and shields of the Norman King Roger, of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, of Alexander Farnese, and Victor Amadeus of Savoy; the swords given by Ferdinand I. to Scanderbeg, and by Louis XIV. to his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, on his accession to the Spanish throne.



GATES OF THE KING'S PALACE, NAPLES.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—Boerhave died, 1738.
TUESDAY, 26.—Leuchars inflicted, 1357.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Cyprian. Old Holy Rood.
THURSDAY, 28.—Cedar of the Jussieu founded, 1640.
FRIDAY, 29.—New Silver completed, 1816.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 39	4 20	5 0	5 40	6 20	7 0	7 40
15 59	16 40	17 20	18 0	18 40	19 20	20 0

THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Sept. 24, and during the Week, will be performed (for the third time), Mr. Falconer's new and successful Comedy, entitled THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE. After which, (for the first time), a Comedietta, in one act, entitled MR. CHIPPENDALE. Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Wilkins will also appear in this Comedy. After which, FITZWATTLE OF FITZWATTLE HALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 30, will be performed, for the benefit of the Author, a NEW COMEDY. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE RIFLE BRIGADE. Mr. Webb, Mr. Wright, Miss Woolgar; and COLLEEN BAWN.—Messrs. Dion Boucicault, D. Fisher, Billington; Mrs. Agnes Robertson, Miss Woolgar, and MADGE ROBINSON CHARMS. Concerto at half-price.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, will OPEN for the Season on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, with WILLIAM TELL. Leader, Mr. Loder. Pyne, Lyne, Miss Abercrombi; Gibbs, Miss Heller; Comic Ballets, Mr. Harrison; Bonachi, Mr. Weiss; Walter, Mr. Borrani; Tell, Mr. Weiss; Gessler, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Arnold, Mr. Brooke, the National Anthem. Doors open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight. Box-office on Thursday, Sept. 28, from 11 to 4, and 29, 30, 31, 2 to 5, 4 to 11; 1st, 11 to 5. Private Boxes, £2 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 5s.; Amphitheatre, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. No charge for booking or fees to back-doors. Arrangements have been made with the Omnibus Companies, so that a Conveyance will pass the Doors every Ten Minutes, from 6 p.m. to 12, starting from the Bank, Pic. Nic, 64.—Stage-manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting-manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.—Arrangements are in progress with Mdlle. Clara Novello and MESSRS. HALLE, to give the Handel Festival on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and SATURDAY, the 28th of September. Mr. Hall will conquer the principal performers of the Norwich and Worcester Festivals, the band of the Crystal Palace Company, and numerous additions, pro-fessional and amateur, to the Chorus, which will be assembled from the Choral Societies of the metropolis. Clara Novello will sing on the 25th, and Mdlle. Clara Novello, Clarence Holmes, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, Miss Suinton-Bailey, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Bentley, and Mr. Weiss, Conductor, Mr. Costa. Organist, Dr. Gauntlett. Miscellaneous Concerts, Half-a-Crown each; Reserved Seats, arranged in blocks so as the Handel Festival, Half-a-Crown each; Reserved Seats in the Area, Five Shillings each. Doors open at Half-past Ten. On the 28th, a Miscellaneous Concert, Half-a-Crown each. Doors open at Half-past Eight. On the 30th, a Miscellaneous Concert, Half-a-Crown each. Doors open at Half-past Eight. Complete Programmes of the Concerts are reserved to secure Tickets immediately.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending on Saturday, September 30.—Monday, Display of Great Fountains. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Display of Great Fountains, Concert of Miscellaneous Music. Wednesday, Display of Fountains, and Miscellaneous Attractions. Wednesday and Saturday, Open Gallery of Pictures. Open on Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Wednesday and Saturday, Shilling; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sixpence; Children under Twelve Pennies. Season Tickets, free, may now be had at Hall-a-Guinea each, available till August 31st, 1855. Bromley, open on Mr. Limbird's premises, Bromley, Kent.

ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. HATTY.—Last Nights of MADEMOISELLE ADELAIDE, Equestrienne, and Sparring by the Brothers Carmichael, with Jack Bryan's Celebrated Dog, and the WILD HORSE. Succeeded by an unequalled programme of Feathers Scenes in the Arena. Second Season.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Handel's MESSIAH will be performed on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 2, under the direction of Dr. Wylde; principal vocalists, Miss Dolby, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lockey Thompson. Leader, Mr. Willy. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Organist, Mr. E. Chipp. Mus. Bach. Tickets at popular prices—viz. Area Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.—to be had at the Hall, and of all the principal Musicsellers.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, entirely Redecorated.—It will commence on Monday Evening, October 2, 1854, HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ROUND THE WORLD AND BACK, IN TWO HOURS, in which he will visit Egypt, Nubia, Russia, Scinde, Switzerland, and the Rhine. Patronised on 30,000 occasions first of nearly, by the most distinguished and foreign Artistes and Amateurs. Stalls, Three Shillings; Private Boxes, Eleven Guineas; Stalls, Two Guineas; Stalls, Guinea. Crowded, Mr. Leicester Buckingham. The music made by Mr. Hamilton.

THE SISTERS SOPHIE and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY HOLIDAYS, at Ryde on Sept. 24; Deal, 25; Dover, 26; Folkestone, 27; Ashford, 28; Maidstone, 29; and Rochester, 30.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S LAST FOUR WEEKS in LONDON, with his Vocal, Musical, and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled AN HOUR IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, EVERY EVENING, at Eleven and Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

CORREGGIO'S "ECCE HOMO."—The long-sought Replica of this Picture is in the National Gallery, where visitors may compare it before purchasing the finest painting in the country. It ON VIEW at GARDNER'S GALLERY, 128, Oxford-street. N.B.—Admission Free Till 10 Night.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to the Examinations for Appointments in the Civil Service, on Wednesday, in the Arts. The Lectures will take place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.—Introductory Lecture on Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.

PICTURE FRAMES, cheap and good, of every description.—A neat Gold Frame, Glass, and Back for the "Pride of Niagara," 5s.; a better Frame for 7s. Looking-glasses supplied with the moulding to any pattern. Observe the Gold Frames of every description kept in stock. Regilding done in all its branches for the trade; re-silvering. CHARLES REES, 97, Quadrant, Regent-street.

FOR FAMILY ARMS or CREST send name and county to the ROYAL HERALDIC STUDIO. No fee for search. Arms painted and painted on Vellum, Sketches and Instructions how to find Arms, 5s. Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s.; on Steel Dies, 8s.; Initials, 1s. 6d. each; Book Plate Engraved with Arms, 10s. Hand-book of Mottoes, 1s.—Seal, Hall-marked Gold Mounted, with Crest, size for Arms. The Lever Embossing-press for Stamping Paper with Arms, Crest, &c. Sketches, 5s. Arms, Crest, and Motto, Illuminated in Gold and Colours, 10s. 6d. Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, and Author to the Court of Truth, 26, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.—Livery Button Dies, &c.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each. Wedding Cake Ornaments Delivered with Wedding Breakfasts. Visiting Cards.—Copper Plate Engraved in any Style, and 50 Best Cards, Printed, for, post-free. Stamping.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The Pen Superseded.—The best and only method of marking linen, stockings, &c. Initials, 1s. 6d. each; Name, 3s.; with CULLETON'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. Any person can use them. Crests, Monograms, and Addresses in proportion. Sent by post on receipt of stamps or P.O.O. Arms found and fee for search.—T. Culleton, Heraldic, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, 201, Piccadilly, Corner of Sackville-street. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; or stamps. Pedigree of Families, 10s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office for authority in England, which for many years has furnished Arms, Crests, &c., with their authority from throughout Europe.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others, are such that includes are represented incorrect, the wrong tinctures are used, and the meaning wrongly applied. To avoid these perplexities, to consult her Majesty's Heralds, or the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who have recently purchased H. SALT, Authority.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving on Steel, Stone, Silver, Emblazoning, &c. in accordance with the laws of Correct Use of Arms. Sketches, 2s. 6d. Book Plate Arms, 10s. 6d. Seals, Rings, Dies, &c. Fee for search.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

"PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE" is the golden motto of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and this is one the kind of industry, skill, and science which is displayed in the Prize Ploughs, Prize Cattle, Implements and other scenes of stock, are for the successful use of this Establishment, beginning to emphasise that the value of food depends upon how it is digested. Chemically, the most nutritious food is that which is in the highest value, but if imperfectly digested, what is the advantage which accrues? Dr. Dinsdale, just referred to proves that hay and straw prepared with the cutting-machine are more digestible than when given in the usual way. He latter may contain a much greater amount of alimentary matter. A pamphlet post free on application.—Address, Hickey's Steam Mills, Caledonian-road, King's-cross, N.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and CO.'S price is now 20s. per ton, each, for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to Her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Pimlico Wharf, Belgrave-road, Pimlico; and 352, Strand (Middle Exit), and Scotch-street Wharf, Peckham, S.E.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING-SCHOOL of ART at South Kensington, for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS, and the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART, at Somerset-house, Bloomsbury, the Female School, Gower-street, removed from 37, Gower-street, and at Spitalfields, Glenfie-street; Finsbury, Willeson-street; Lambeth, Upper Kennington-lane; Manchester, Ancoats; Birmingham, Ormond-chambers, Bagot-street; St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Castlemaine, Leicester; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hammersmith, Bridge-road; Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Gardener-street.—TERMS OPEN on MONDAY OCTOBER 2.
By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

NAVAL CADETS, MARINE CADETS, &c.—At the last Examination of Pupils, which terminated yesterday in the Royal Naval College, the first place of all candidates was taken by a pupil of
ESTABLISHMENT
Hatton Park, near Warwick, which has produced the following first-class classes, each second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth places. This Establishment is conducted by the Rev. Thomas Ford, M.A., Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Ford, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and by the late Mr. Thomas Redman, B.N. In addition to special instruction for naval examinations the Pupils receive a sound education in every branch of literature. Terms, 100 guineas per annum; Entrance Fee, 10 guineas. Pupils have been taken from their studies at this Establishment, less than 200 at Hatton Castle, previous to this last examination. Application to be addressed to the Rev. Thomas Ford, Hatton Park, Warwick. Terms and other information may be had at Messrs. Bentley's Library, 807, Regent-street, W.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLE COMPETITION.—The Annual Meeting of the Corps will be held at Lord Leconfield at the Cotswolds.—The FIRST GREAT MEETING will be held on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September, 1854, at Cheltenham, on the Cotswolds.—Upwards of £200 to be competed for by the Volunteers of the County of Gloucester, and the Rifle Brigade, and the Rifle Corps of Volunteers from all the remote of the United Kingdom. "Aunt Sally" Targets, &c., &c. Programme, Rules for the Meeting, and further information, on application to
Capt. Wm. Hale, Adjutant, 1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers.
Henry J. Cochrane, Secretary.
6 Offices, 12, Colonnade, Cheltenham.

PICTURES.—Gentlemen are invited to view some fine ones, Modern and Ancient, at 6, Newman-street, W., Oxford-street.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with easy terms of purchase, elegant fingers, and various woods, 62-octave, is superior to any English or French Pianoforte of Fifty Guineas. Illustrated Price-list with Wrinkles, Post-free. Wm. Tolkien, 376, Oxford-street, London-bridge, E.C.

TOLKIEN'S PIANOS.—Public attention is called to a large assortment of Pianofortes, Cottage, Semi-Cottage, Semi-Grand, Grand, Cabinet, and Piccolo, 42 octaves, with all the latest improvements, some a little used, from 10 to 20 guineas below the usual prices. Also a few new ones, at 10 guineas. Illustrated Price-list and Directions for Hire. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.

TOLKIEN'S 10-GUINEA PIANOFORTE.—This Piano, with 6½ octaves, is of great power and responsible tone, is found often seven years, and is the only Pianoforte of the kind that has obtained universal approval for making the keys and damp of those climates. Height, four feet. Also, Cottage Pianofortes, with 6½ octaves. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.—T. King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 32, Ludgate-hill.—Messrs. NICOLE, NEPHEWS, and CO. (LATE DE LAMOTTE), Highly Recommend Snuff and Scent Boxes, at 21 Air. Snuff-boxes, two tunes, 12s. 6d. to 3l.; Ditto, three tunes, 21s. to 4l. 4s.; Ditto, four tunes, 2l. 2s. to 5l. 5s.; Ditto, six tunes, 3l. 3s. to 6l. 6s. Walnut and Rosewood Cases, 2l. 2s. to 5l. 5s.

PIANOFORTE, brilliant, full, and sweet-toned Cottage, in elegant walnut case, 42 octaves, metallic plate, and every improvement, by a good maker. Price only 22 guineas; a fine rosewood ditto—Key to move to Semitone Room, 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated Catalogue, containing Designs and Prices of Bedsteads, Chairs, Couches, &c., with prices and estimates for all classes of houses. Country orders carriage-free.—LEWIS and CO., 295, 296, and 297, Tottenham-court-road, and 1, 2, and 3, Morwell-street, Tottenham-court-road. N.B.—THE LOWEST PRICES IN LONDON for SOLID for 30 guineas, recently sold 40 guineas; dining-room ditto, in Spanish mahogany, 50 guineas; and two bedroom and complete bedroom suites, in fine mahogany and wood, with winged wardrobes and massive top washstands, 25 guineas. The whole of the above are fully warranted.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—The intention of intending purchasers is invited to the following suite of walnut drawing-room furniture, recently used by a family leaving town, viz.—A fine cabinet pianoforte, four-cane couches, eight cane chairs, and four easy ditto, and fine centre table, with carved and covered with rich green brocatelle silk; a handsome mezzo-tinto cabinet, shaped, with three doors, bevelled plate-glass panels, and a pair of handsome, small fancy work-tables, a pair of whatnots, and a tall bookcase. There are also two large-sized best plate chimney-glasses in rich carved and gilt frames, and a pair of fine Brussels carpets, with rich borders. Also fine Furniture for a Dining-room, in rich dark oak, of perfect manufacture and design, consisting of sideboard with plate-glass back, large telescope dining-tables, wrapper, twelve chairs and two arm-chairs, in rich crimson velvet. The above Furniture is of the best manufacture's prime cost. The whole are in perfect condition, and may be seen at Belgrave Gallery, 91, Belgrave-road, Pimlico.

BEDSTEADS of every description, both Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete.—J. MAPLE and CO., entrance 197, Tottenham-court-road, at Shrewsbury-street.

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MACHINE CARPETS
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195, Tottenham-court-road, and 1, 2, 3, Tottenham-place.
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F. and S. BEVERS, 91 to 99, City-road,
Good and Cheap Furniture for any part of the kingdom.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post-free.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS, the newest Patterns of the Season, with Glass Reservoirs, Pure Colza Oil, and Best Wicks, Assorted Sizes from 7s. to £1 10s.; China from 1s. to £7 7s. each. Engravings, with prices, free per post. Free Grocer, 107, Strand, corner of Wellington-street, and 107, Regent-street, Lambeth-row, Camberwell-gate, and Cross-road, Bayswater.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit Visits to their Establishment, where they have a large and choice assortment adapted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Gold Chains. The Silversmith's department is in the Show-room, and consists of every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. In the magnificent Show-room, on the first floor, are displayed Bronzes, Ormolu, Porcelain, Glass, and other articles suitable for the Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir. Sarl and Sons' Show-room for the Display of Dressing and Dining Room Cloths of the most elegant and recherché Designs combined with Durability and Economy, is unrivalled.
SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

DENTS CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, 61, M. T. Dent, Chronometer Maker to the Admiralty, the Royal Observatories, and Clerkenwell Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen.—33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

SUPERIOR GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, at £5 5s.; the richest ditto, £10 10s. Every Clock warranted.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand, London, at WALKER and M'CULLOCH'S Clock Depôt, 66, Cheapside, next door to Bow Church.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—Matchless in power, quality, and economy, and effective. As recommended by Sir David Brewster, Dollond, Ross, New Read-street corner of Goswell-street. N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated small but powerful Telescope, recommended by Captain Scott, R.N.—Catalogues gratis.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPES, £2 12s. 6d.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, Holborn-hill, Second Edition, an Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, containing the Account of their Construction and Use, free on application.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—E. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 59, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the Green Park, Manufacturers of Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Gunpowder, and general coal-tar Soap and night powerful Waterproof-coated PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, which are the best and most portable ever made. They are of the most powerful description, guaranteed each returned they power last name, 42 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the mountains in the moon. Also, a large assortment of second-hand Telescopes, by Dollond, Adams, and other first-rate makers, at half the original cost.

SPECTACLES.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme sight, one of the most important discoveries of the present century, is now ready for sale to the public at the Establishment of Messrs. SOLOMONS, opticians, 59, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The valuable advantages derived from this invention in the vision of persons of advanced age are, that it will restore perfect sight to those who have lost it, and will prevent the necessity of using spectacles to those who have not arrived at that period. It is equally applicable to persons of any age, and is the only means of preserving the sight unimpaired to the most extreme old age. Messrs. Solomons have also invented a new and powerful Telescope, combining all the latest improvements, and which will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the mountains in the moon. Also, a large assortment of second-hand Telescopes, by Dollond, Adams, and other first-rate makers, at half the original cost.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN of the Church of England begs to draw the attention of Parents and Guardians to her Establishment, healthily situated near Kensington, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies. Terms, 40 guineas per annum. Masters attend for the highly-finished EDUCATION; under Mr. Bent Masters. Vacancies in August. High references.—Address, Mrs. W. R., care of Messrs. Hatchard and Co., Booksellers, 187, Piccadilly, W.

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Master of the English School—Mr. Alex. Macmillan, late of Edinburgh University, and the Normal Training School, Cheltenham.
For prospectus apply to the Rev. the Head Master; or Bell and Bradfute, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (private or carriage entrance in Beaufort-street). Open from Ten till Nine. Terms (of 24 lessons), Ladies and Gentlemen, 21s.; Schools and Classes, Less rating than ever extensions. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight Lessons. Mr. Smart's Writing Copies, 1s. per dozen. Specimens (post-free) of Mr. Smart's Pen, 1s. Pencil, 6d. Ink, 6d. and 1s. Full particulars forwarded.

FORD'S HALF-GUINEA SHIRT JACKETS surprise everyone. Good cloth and well made. Send Neck Size Office order, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Illustrated Self-measure Post-free. Ford, 17, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S EIDER-DOWN JACKETS for Invalid Ladies are in many new life-preservers. Those who suffer from cold in the chest should not be without them. Price 21s. Illustrated Self-measure Post-free, from 2 guineas upwards. Directions, free.—THOMAS FORD, 42, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S STEEL JACKETS for Ladies in Zouave or loose Jacket Shape, and Gentlemen in Vest. Particulars post-free. T. Ford, Leather Jacket Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

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FORD'S ZOUAVE JACKETS, in LYONS VELVET, black or blue, as well as every colour. Illustrations free. 21s., 25s., and 30s.; all sizes ready. Orders and inclosures. Gentlemen Jackets, beautifully braided, 21s.

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A PLAN of the CITY of NAPLES will be given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next Saturday, Sept. 29.

Numerous interesting Sketches in connection with the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT to BRITISH NORTH AMERICA and with the REVOLUTION in NAPLES have been received from our Special Artists, and will be engraved in the forthcoming Numbs of this Journal.

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS in HYDE PARK, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COSTUMES, will appear in this Journal for the 27th of October next.

A carefully-finished VIEW of the FALLS of NIAGARA, FROM THE TOP of the FALLS on the AMERICAN SIDE, also PRINTED IN COLOURS, will be given at the same time.

COLOURED MAP of ITALY and SWITZERLAND GRATIS.

With this Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is issued, instead of the usual Supplement, a FOUR-PAGE MAP OF ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, printed in Colours, distinguishing the Sardinian, the Austrian, the Roman, and the Neapolitan States; and showing the Territory lately ceded by Sardinia to France. The Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily are also included. In this Map the progress of Garibaldi in Sicily and on the main land of the Sardinian and Papal troops in the Roman States, can be clearly traced,

OFFICE, No. 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

It is singular how week after week develops the secrets of the Syrian massacres, the inner life of the country which stern old Mehemet Ali alone knew how to keep in order. Our ears had hardly ceased tingling at Father Palgrave's frightful disclosures, when a letter comes to light from a Syrian Bishop serving to bear out to a very considerable extent Lord Palmerston's frequently-reiterated assertion that the Christians were the aggressors. It is true the quarter from whence the letter is communicated enjoins caution in receiving it, and more than hints at the possibility of fabrication; but there is internal evidence of authenticity; and, after all, a friendly witness would merely stamp it, even as it stands, as a most justifiable precaution by persons well aware of a mediated raid. Read it which way one will, however, what a state of society is disclosed! And if it be the fact that the old play of "The Revolt of the Harem" is about to be revived for the Sultan's benefit at Constantinople, who shall say that the Emperor Nicholas was so very far wrong, after all, in his estimate of the symptoms of the sick man?

It is an old proverb that a wronghended man is fifty times a more difficult subject than a bad one. Our Orange friends in the North of Ireland succeeded this Session in signalising themselves by forcing a Liberal Parliament to pass an Act for their especial use and behoof. We had thought that any interruption to the uniformly harmonious flow of the rejoicings which have greeted the heir to the throne in Canada would have been confined to the solitary misanthrope who probably saw no other chance of making himself famous. But party spirit everywhere claims an immunity from the rules of good taste, and we regret to see that the Canadian Orangemen have been asserting this privilege in a somewhat ungainly manner.

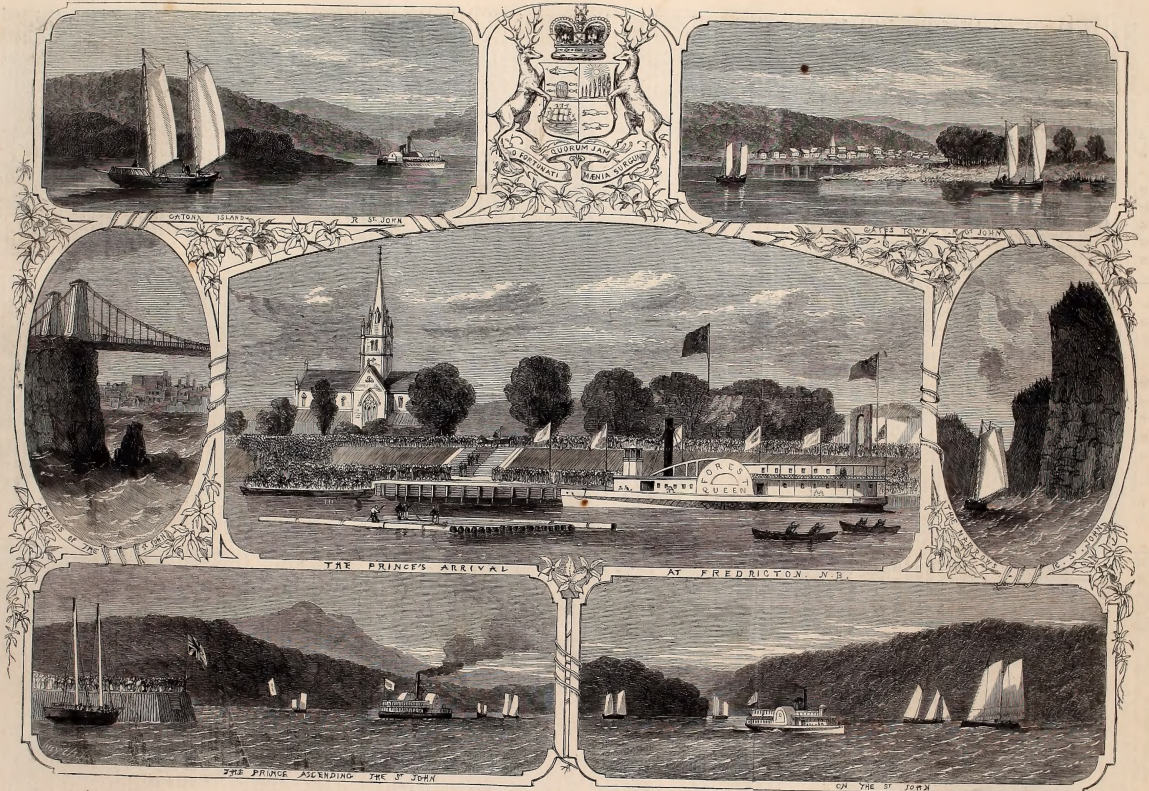
THE COURT.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prussian Allee, Helena, and Louise, Princess Arthur and Leopold, and attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. B. Bruce, Sir C. Wood, Sir Charles B. Phipps, Major Elphinstone, and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning at ten o'clock for Holyrood Palace, where the Royal party arrived at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty was received by General Cameron.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Equerries in Waiting, drove to Presmennan, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards attended Divine service in the parish church, and heard a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Cowie, minister of Cramond, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Equerry in Waiting, drove out into the city of Edinburgh, and on returning to Holyrood at half-past two o'clock, Her Majesty received the Address to the Queen from the National Gallery, and afterwards to the Botanical Gardens, where Her Majesty planted a commemorative tree. The Queen and Prince Consort left Holyrood at four o'clock, accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill, the Equerry in the Waiting, and Commander the Hon. C. Grey. Their Majesties arrived at Perth at seven o'clock in the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort were received by Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Princes Arthur and Leopold, and attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. B. Bruce, Sir Charles B. Phipps, Sir C. B. Elphinstone, Major Teesdale, and Major Grey the Hon. C. Grey, left the palace, escorted by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, and proceeded to the Perth Railway Station, where the Royal train left the station. Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway, who had been for many years superintendent of the line between Perth and Carlisle, changed the train, which proceeded viâ the Caledonian Railway, at Carlisle. The Queen and Prince Consort, after one hour and nineteen minutes, was brought to a close at Abington, where the engine was replenished with water, and proceeded thence to Carstairs, passing which the journey was accomplished without stoppage. At the Dorker City a delay of ten minutes took place, during which the Royal party were served with refreshments. The Caledonian directors here resigned the charge of her Majesty into the hands of Admiral Moorsom, Colonel Bunbury, and Mr. Glover, who accompanied by Mr. Stewart, secretary of the North-Western Railway, attended the Royal party to Euston Square. Waterhouses were waited and to take water at Shap, Lancaster, Preston, Whitmore, and Stafford. At Wolverhampton the Royal party were received by the chairman of the West Midland Railway, the officials of the Great Western Railway assembled in the garden of the station to receive the temporary guests of the line. This company, viâ Leamington, Banbury, and Oxford, at which places only stoppages for water were made, arrived at Slough, the ground station belonging to the Eastern Counties Railway, at twenty minutes before seven o'clock. Mr. Hawkshaw, superintendent of the South-Western Railway, went to Eastern Counties Railway, at twenty minutes before seven o'clock. Mr. Hawkshaw, superintendent of the South-Western Railway, went to Basingstoke, where the Royal party arrived at 7.30 A.M. Mr. Carpenter's train was in waiting at Slough, and the remaining six hours' journey to Gosport was performed without stoppage. At 11.30 the Royal party left the Clarence Victualling Yard, and proceeded alongside the Queen's yacht to the pier, which was lately brought alongside the Queen's yacht to the pier, which was lately brought alongside the Queen's yacht to the pier, which was lately brought

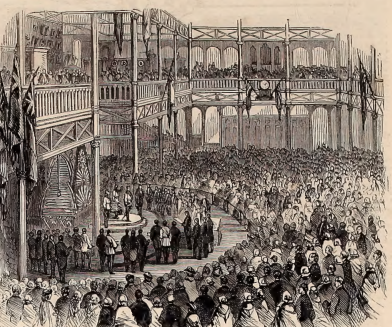

SUDORUM JAM
NEMO FERINAT
NEMO TERGUM
CATON ISLAND R. ST. JOHN
GATES TOWN R. ST. JOHN
QUEEN
THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT FREDRICTON N.B.
THE PRINCE ASCENDING THE ST JOHN
ON THE ST JOHN

SEE PAGE 286.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MONTREAL.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE, OPENED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AUGUST 25.



THE PRINCE OPENING THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Prince of Wales landed at Montreal on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by about 60,000 people. The occasion was probably the most striking ever witnessed in Canada. The streets were beautifully decorated—there being some tastefully-constructed arches; and the procession which accompanied his Royal Highness from the wharf after the presentation of an address from the Mayor embodied all the civic societies, the clergy, the fire brigade, the regular military, and the volunteers, not only of the city, but of distant places. One military company from Boston took part in the ceremonies. The procession proceeded immediately to the Crystal Palace, which was formally opened by the Prince; after which he rode in an open car to the Victoria Bridge, which he completed by laying the corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies.

The ball on the evening of the 27th was a magnificent affair. It was held in a building erected for the special purpose, and was attended by about 6000 persons, including the Governor-General, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, Lord Mulgrave, the Earl of St. Germans, Lady Franklin, Sir Fenwick Williams, the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, and others. The Prince arrived at ten o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. He danced every dance but one—twenty-one dances—and retired at about four in the morning. The supper-tables were supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, also with jets of eau de cologne. A concert was held in this hall on the 29th, at which 8000 were present; and on the 30th there was a city ball, attended by 10,000 persons. The Prince was present on this occasion, but did not dance.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In this building was held the Provincial Exhibition, which his Royal Highness opened in person on the 25th ult. The palace and the opening ceremony are thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—"The exterior of the building is not particularly striking, but inside its great length, breadth, and height are imposing. Two broad galleries, one above the other, run round the vast hall (there are no transepts at present), and these were, of course, well filled with the fair ones of Montreal, as was also the spacious floor. The Prince arrived about eleven o'clock, and was received by the executive committee of the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and other officials, and by them conducted to an apartment provided for his use under one of the galleries. Here the Lord Bishop of Montreal and the President of the Arts Committee and others were presented to his Royal Highness, after which the Prince entered, and took his seat upon a throne which was erected on one side of the building, with the members of his suite standing uncovered around on the steps of the dais. The scene was brilliant enough—the people all rose, and the Oratorio Society of Montreal sang the National Anthem, accompanied by two organs, which are being exhibited in the galleries. His Excellency the Governor-General, surrounded by his Council, standing at the foot of the throne, read a brief address to the Prince, and his Royal Highness replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Most readily I assent to the request you have made, a request the more agreeable, because it is conveyed to me by my kind friend, your excellent Governor-General. I am not ignorant of the high position attained by Canada in the Great Exhibition of 1851, which was opened under the happy auspices of the Queen and the Prince Consort; and, as carrying out the design of that memorable undertaking, this smaller, but to Canada most interesting collection of the products of your land, and of works of art and industry, has my entire sympathy, and claims my best wishes for its success. I hope and believe it will realise all the objects for which it has been designed.

A prayer was then offered up by the Lord Bishop, after which the Prince and his suite were conducted round the building, where many interesting articles were shown to his Royal Highness. In the fine arts department is a good collection of pictures, and the council, being desirous of presenting the Prince with a specimen of Canadian art as a memento of the occasion, his Royal Highness was pleased to select a water-colour painting by Mr. Way—subject, "The Prince's Squadron at Anchor at the Mouth of Gaspé Basin." His Royal Highness stepped out on the balcony in front of the building, and was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude outside, to whom he bowed his acknowledgments. The Governor-General having asked his Royal Highness's assent, said, "By command of his Royal Highness I declare this exhibition opened." The choir afterwards sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and the illustrious Visitor and his suite shortly after took their departure to inaugurate the great Victoria Bridge. A guard of honour of the Montreal Light Infantry, with the colours of the regiment, under Captain Taylor, and with a fine band, was stationed at the building.



THE BALL-PAVILION.

THE BALL-ROOM.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the ball which was given to the Prince of Wales at Montreal, in its excellent arrangements and brilliant effect, as unexcelled by any ball he ever witnessed. The ball-room was not alone specially built, but extensive surroundings in the way of pleasure-grounds, fountains, groves, and bowers, all lighted up like a second Vauxhall, were specially constructed for the occasion. The ball-room was one immense circle, with an orchestra in the centre, beneath the lofty-peaked roof, which gradually sloped down towards the outer walls, so as to resemble in the design a circular pavilion-tent—though, of course, of colossal dimensions, as the diameter of the ball-room was nearly 100 yards from side to side. In the midst the double orchestra was placed, reaching from the ground to the roof of the building. The design of this centre ornament, if it may be so called, was light and exceedingly beautiful, and its trellis of open columns was almost entirely concealed under garlands of flowers. Every part of the room was decorated with such consummate taste and knowledge of effect that no portion could be selected for particular admiration. The prevailing tone of the whole was pink, but of such a soft tint that it was only when one saw it in immediate contact with the white and gold that its actual colour could easily be distinguished. Even the floor of the ball-room was stained of the same light rosy hue. The outside was almost as good in its way as the grand ball-room itself. Four handsome entrances were made into the building, flanked with battlemented towers with low walls and turrets connecting them, while the apex of the ball-pavilion was surrounded by a cupola and open lantern to secure the utmost ventilation. Many acres of ground around the building were set apart for bowers and promenades.



ARCH AT THE HEAD OF M'GILL-STREET.



PAVILION ON THE QUAY.—THE PRINCE LANDING.



THE ARCH AT THE PLACE D'ARMES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT OTTAWA.

On the 1st inst., as stated in our Number last week, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Over the entrance to the grounds, which were inclosed, a handsome Gothic arch was erected. In the round open space there were tiers of seats containing several thousand spectators. The central space was reserved for the Prince and suite. The several leading Irish, Scotch, and English societies, bands of lumbermen in scarlet shirts, Orange societies from the country, mounted, and clad in orange scarfs, marched round. After the Prince had passed through the arch the streets with the Mayor to the field where the Canadian regiment is encamped. The Prince's defence he went to the Falls of Montmorenci, Falls, where, by three wooden inclined planes, rafts are conveyed from Chaudiere Lake down to Ottawa River, a distance of 1,000 feet. The Prince and suite went down the slides, the people cheering lustily. In the evening the whole city was illuminated.

THE PRINCE CONTINUES HIS PROGRESS.

On the evening of the 2nd he left Ottawa, and arrived at Brockville the following evening, after a fatiguing journey by carriage, canoe, foot, and through the bark country from Montmorenci.

On the 3rd the Prince slept on board the steamer and started the next morning for Kingston, which town he left for Toronto about noon on the evening of the 4th inst. The Prince did not land here, owing to the ill-judged conduct of the Orange party, who insisted upon the ill-judged conduct of the Orange party, who insisted upon joining the procession with Catholic societies, &c. The Duke of Newcastle would not sanction any party display, and the Prince proceeded on the following morning to Belleville, where a similar precedent prevented his landing. The townspeople were anxious to receive the Prince, but the presence of a number of Orangemen from Kingston rendered it impossible. These disagreeable occurrences were much regretted by the people of the province in general, and great indignation was felt over the leaders of the Orange party.

The Prince arrived at Coburg on the evening of the 6th, where he met with a most hearty reception. The streets were thronged by a number of gentlemen carrying torches, and escorted by an immense crowd, cheering vehemently, to the Queen's Hotel, where he received addresses from the Town Council and Victoria College. In the evening addresses from the Town Council and Victoria College. In the evening the Prince attended a ball, and entered with spirit into the dancing.

On the 7th the Royal party left for Peterborough, where he was likewise warmly welcomed. Afterwards he visited Rice Lake, where he was received by the Mississaga Indians, who, under Chief Paudash, are now nearly one hundred years of age. The Prince lunched with the authorities of Fort Hope, where his reception was most enthusiastic, and then proceeded by rail to Whitby; here 4000 persons had assembled, who fired a salute and cheered the Prince, on his way to the steamer, with almost frantic enthusiasm.

ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT TORONTO.

The Prince arrived at Toronto on the evening of the 7th, and met with a magnificent reception; the principal streets through which he passed were lined by the Queen's Own Rifles, the Canadian artillery, and the Volunteer Militia. On the 8th the Royal party left for Hamilton, where he was received by the Mayor, Corporation, Judges, members of Parliament, officers of the army, volunteers, &c. The Prince, on leaving the steamer, was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. The Mayor presented an address, and a procession of militia, firemen, and national societies defiled past the Prince, shouting hurrahs and cheering vociferously. The crowd on this occasion was quite dense before it was finished, but the city was most brilliantly illuminated in the Prince's evening honour. The streets were thronged by principal streets, cheered by the people the whole of the way, and flowers were strewed before him; and the Prince proceeded to the Government House, where reception was provided for him. He left Hamilton by Royal Highness held a levée. The reception of the Prince at Toronto is described in the Globe of Saturday morning as follows:—

It was a spectacle which, for magnificence, has probably never been surpassed. A semicircular platform, whose radius was at least 200 feet, had been erected, and from the centre out that of semi-circle diverged several lines of seats, connected with shields, banners, &c., and more than one of these lines was occupied by ladies. Within the area of the semi-circle a squadron of cavalry, and in the centre was a great level platform, with a throne and seats for the Governor-General, the Prince, and his suite, the members of the Corporation, the Judges, many members of Parliament, and all the officers of the army. Behind the judges, many members of Parliament, and all the officers of the army. Behind the judges, many members of Parliament, and all the officers of the army. Behind the

MUSIC.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL, in a financial point of view, has been very successful. The daily receipts were as follows:—Tuesday, £955 5s. 6d.; Wednesday, £729 2s. 6d.; Thursday, £725 5s. 10d.; Friday, £393 5s. 6d.; total £2124 18s. 6d. It was expected that additional donations and the surplus of receipts over payments would swell the amount of pecuniary benefit to the charity to £2200 or £2300. This is gratifying, as the charity is a large one, and, as stated in the Report, "is the only institution in the county of the highly laudable one—the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, in which, it seems, there are many very small livings. In a musical point of view the Festival, call for very little remark. It was, as usual, a musical and social affair, and was fashionably known, with one single such event and scarcely another. The Festival Choir, by Bridge, is an exception, a cantata, called "The Lord is King," which is a clever work, Dutch counterpoint, some continuous repetition, a little monotonous, but lacks originality and interest; and, though well performed, was received with coldness. Rudersdorff, Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mr. Weiss—was but coldly received. The greatest and most successful performances were Handel's "Messiah," on Thursday, and "The Creation," on Friday; the former above 1600 persons were present; at the latter, upwards of 2000. The festival, as usual, terminated on Friday night with a ball.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL has been held this week. It has presented much novelty, and has been, altogether, of even more than usual interest. At every one of the four concerts the performances generally, deferring till next week our remarks on the pieces brought for the first time before the public. The festival began on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, with Mozart's Requiem; on Tuesday evening there was a miscellaneous Monday evening; on Wednesday morning a selection from Gluck's celebrated opera "Armida" on Wednesday morning from Gluck's celebrated opera "Armida" and Handel's "Dettingen Spoh's oratorio "The Last Judgment," and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" were given. On Wednesday evening, a miscellaneous concert, of which Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen" was the principal feature; on Thursday morning, Haydn's "Creation" was given. The following principal singers were Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Giuglini, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. The performers were contributed by the Sacred Harmonic Society for many years been the musical director of the Norwich festivals.

An operatic company, organised by Mr. Willert Beale, and of a strength hitherto unequalled in the British provinces, has, during the present month, been performing Italian operas at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Its principal members are Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Lotsch, Signor Mario, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Graziani, besides several efficient performers of lesser note. With this troupe Mr. Beale has not only produced the favourite operas—"Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Fidelio," and others—but he has produced a work wholly unknown to the English public—Verdi's "Macbeth." In this instance the third eyrea has never been brought upon the metropolitan boards, for it is, in many respects one of the greatest efforts of the composer's genius, and the character of *Lady Macbeth* gives the fullest scope to the powers of a great lyrical tragedian. On the occasion it was sustained by Mdme. Viardot, whose marvellous picture of the terrible woman, both in the very soul of Shakspeare, and had an effect on the audience such as was produced in former days by the representation of Mrs. Siddons. The opera received a most unrivalled display of scenery, and Giuseppe Verdi's *Macbeth*, too, was a powerful performance; and the whole opera was acted and sung in a manner worthy of either of our metropolitan theatres.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The first great revival of the season at this house was undertaken to be produced on Saturday, and announced on Saturday. It has been placed on the boards with great attention to propriety of costume and scenery, but the principal performance is insignificant in point of art, of which each successive portion forms a splendid picture. It is not needful that we should enter into any critical criticism of a character with which the public are so familiar as Mr. Phelps's *Coriolanus*. It is enough to state that it lacks nothing in the fire and vigour of the part, and realises to the situations in which the noble Roman was engaged. Than those scenes nothing, perhaps, in these times can be more interesting. The whole tragedy reads, and was intended by its mighty author to read, as a political lesson that should endure for ages. One of the best representations of a masculine character on the stage is Mr. Barrett's *Menenius*; and we have also reason to be pleased with Mr. Vezin's *Tullus Aufidius*. Mrs. Atkinson's *Virgilia* was remarkably good. Miss Atkinson, as the hero's no less heroical mother, was inspired with a stern grandeur, which raises the actress in our estimation. Miss Pearce was creditable.

SURREY.—This house was reopened on Saturday with two new melodramatic pieces which occupy about three hours each in representation. Both are expensively placed on the stage, and remarkably well acted, so that we cannot but regret that their literary value is not in some measure equal. They belong to that class of the highest taste must always repudiate, whatever the merit of the individual example. The first, entitled "The Fatal Error; or, Two Lives," turns on a revolved plot which it is difficult to elucidate. It is from the pen of the author of "The Flower Girl," and, like that, is what is pretentiously called "a Surrey piece." Some scenes are adapted to the presumed low taste of the audience, and not intended to educate them in a higher style. This is a great misfortune which might easily be demonstrated. The hero, *Ralph Gaston*, is impersonated, in and his variations of character and costume, by Mr. Creswick, with ease and ought to be better than he is. Altogether, this *Gaston* is a most imperfect specimen of our common humanity. Accused by the seducer of his sister of robbery, and being sentenced to a term of imprisonment, he devotes his life to revenge. He leaves Australia for England with a wealthy companion named *Bathhurst*, but on the voyage home, he makes fate, and his master perishes in the flame; *Gaston* manages, however, to take possession of his papers, and, assuming his identity on his return makes into possession of all his property. This gives him the means of revenging himself on *Sir Everard Dudley* (Mr. Ternan), who, instead of rescuing his sister's child from destitution. Mr. Ricey, the low comedian, is engaged at this house, and took in this piece the part of an Irish lawyer, which he sustained with considerable tact. The second drama is entitled "The Veteran and His Son," and is adapted from the French. Of this Mr. Shepherd is the hero, and acted his part with his usual severity. The piece, considering the late hour, the curtain descended to the plaudits of the audience.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. H. Wigan has given to this house an extravagant farce, entitled, "Savage as a Bear," founded on a late French piece entitled "Un Tigre de Bengale," in which the passion of jealousy is again received as an element of comedy. Mr. Wigan appears to support the part of the self-tormentor, one *Gregory Griffin*, who suspects his opposite neighbour, *Mr. Jaydee* (Mr. H. Wigan), of using his cigars and meerschaume for amorous signals with *Mrs. Griffin*. The lady writes to *Jaydee* begging him to desist from his usual window practices. The latter completely misunderstands the matter, and seeks a personal interview. The perplexities of the lady are now increased, as she seeks to conceal the interview from her husband. All her efforts are defeated by his timidity. *Jaydee* always leaves something behind him that serves for his detection. Ultimately, the enraged husband becomes satisfied of his neighbour's innocence. We have yet to add a character to this little piece—a faithful soubrette, played with much force by Mrs. Emden.

STRAND.—"Hit Him—He has No Friends" is the title of a trifle little more by Messrs. Yates and Harrington. Mr. James Rogers is the hero—a nervous gentleman, who is prescribed by reason of a paragraph in the newspapers recording the desertion of his wife and children by a person of the same name. But the husband is not him. His mistress rejects him, her brother would kill him, and a magistrate would commit him. Such is the poor fellow's distress that the death of an uncle where he seeks solace only him a husband. The curtain falls to applause.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ABSENCE IN COLOURED PAPERHANGINGS.—Professor Schnitzler has been appointed by the Imperial Academy of Vienna to examine papers taken from rooms, the inhabitants of which had suffered from deleterious exhalations. He found that one hundred square yards of a green paper contained nearly 70 grains (5·1 grammes) of regulus of arsenic, representing 214 grains (15·6 grammes) of white arsenic. This is sufficient to constitute a large proportion of this dangerous substance. The Academy of Sciences at Vienna is about to investigate the subject.

TARTARIC ACID has been converted into malic acid by M. Dessaignes, by means of decolidation. The tartaric acid is in the state of lemon, remaining from the manufacture of cream of tartar, is heated to 180° Cent., and phosphorus on tartaric acid. The malic acid thus produced is separated from the greater part of the tartaric acid by the natural malic acid.—*Comptes Rendus.*

THE MEASUREMENT OF THE VOLUME OF THE LUNGS IN MAN has been determined by M. S. Gerhant, who has experimented on both healthy and diseased persons, by means of a gasometer filled with a mixture of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid. His mode of operation and the results obtained, are the subject of a paper read to the Academy of Sciences.

THE THREDOMETER, an instrument for resolving spherical triangles mechanically with precision, the invention of a lawyer, has been exhibited to the Academy of Sciences, of Trieste. A description of its construction and application is given in the "Bulletin." Its construction is very simple, and it appears to be being much cheaper and stronger. Professor Sandberger, of Wurtzburg, has also invented a similar instrument.

HORSE GUARANTEE, of Brest, expects that his wife will be able to supply Europe with wood charcoal, it is said, has been discovered by Dr. Millon, of the Central Pharmaceutical Establishment in Algeria. Here his experiments it exhibited that wood, when exposed to a temperature of 220 deg. cent. (468 deg. Fah.), represents an organic residual, which, submitted to the action of water, absorbs, without dissolving, substances into a black matter, analogous to the products of the soil; insoluble in water, but soluble in ammonia and alkaline lyes.

LEMON-JUICE, according to Mr. Schweitzer, may be preserved from decomposition if ten per cent. of sugar be added to it. It will be thus rendered perfectly fit for preservation and use.

MICROSCOPES.—When Professor Agassiz came to Europe he announced his intention of visiting the manufactories of Spencer and others then known to him. The results obtained by them, as recorded in the American journals, have been of the most satisfactory kind. The late European microscope (of Nachet and Rose) by Professor Thury, who has studied his instruments in the *Bibliotheque Universelle*, has principally contributed to the structure of the pores in the cuticle as microscopically observed. From the latter, Professor Thury has made his own admirable microscopes, but does not consider that their superiority over the best European instruments is established. The latter have been employed in the microscopes in general interesting to persons devoted to the study of nature in the home of their distinguished owner.

EPIDEMICS, and their relations to Changes in the Weather, form the subject of a Report, which is printed in the new volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society. The Report is drawn up by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and contains a number of elaborate tables and twenty-eight diagrams representing the progress of certain diseases from the year 1850.

M. OTTO STRUVE, the great Russian astronomer, has published in the new volume of the "Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg" his observations on the Nebulæ discovered by Herschel, accompanied by six plates, exhibiting the phases of the comet on several occasions. It is a work of great astronomical interest.

THE FORCE OF GRAVITY IS APPLIED TO METALLURGY in which M. Tessenier has made some interesting experiments. It is well known that when bodies of unequal density are mixed with water, the heavier fall with the greater rapidity, the latter remaining in suspension for a longer time. This property has been various boiling-machines for the purpose of separating metals from their matrices, in the order of their density; and thus the metallic or metalliferous substances, such as gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, and mercury, are separated from the matrices, such as gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, and mercury, are separated from those of the successful employment of M. Tessenier's apparatus in the mines of Huelgoat, in Brittany.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL AND ITS VICINITY has for some years occupied the attention of several members of the Philosophical Society of that town, and a catalogue of the Mollusca which have been compiled by Dr. Dickinson, the Rev. Mr. Higgins, and Messrs. Hartwig, Bewley, and Cash, has been published in the Proceedings of the Society. In the society's proceedings. The one lately issued contains the hepatica and lichens, by Johnson and Stirton, and the lilies and rushes by Baker.

M. BERTHELOT, renowned for his researches in organic chemistry, has published a memoir on the synthesis of neutral fatty matters. "Chimie Organique fondée sur la Synthèse," which have been laid before the French Academy of Sciences. The experiments are by the distinguished chemist himself. The first two books comprise the greatness of organic chemistry, and the fourth books are entitled "Successive Principles" and "Methods."

BLACK SULPHUR.—In 1847 Professor Böttger distinguished chemist, of Frankfort, made the discovery of a substance which he considered to be an allotropic condition of sulphur, and which he named "Insoluble Sulphur." Subsequently, Professor Magnus published a notice that black sulphur is merely ordinary sulphur coloured by having been suddenly cooled after fusion. Professor Böttger has now published his views and resins, with which he had experimented.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—M. Pasteur has published an account of his new experiments, made to put in evidence the real part played by the atmosphere in the phenomena of life. He refers to the fundamental proposition of the germs of infusoria and other low forms of organic life, which the atmosphere contains, and which are the cause of putrefaction. He describes the experiments, as detailed in the *Comptes Rendus*, agree with those of Guy-Lussac, which prove that the atmosphere is the agent of conveying the organic germs in sufficient quantity to explain the most abundant cryptogamic development.

THE WOURALI POISON (now called Curare) is affirmed by M. Vella of Turin to be the true physiological substance which produces the effects ascribed to it. He has proved by experiment upon animals who had received strychnine into the stomach, that by the hypodermic injection of curare a dog received into the pulmonary cavity was rendered safe from the effects of strychnine. He proposes to use this antagonism of the poisons to remove the minerals from the laboratory without suffering from convulsions or muscular contractions.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PARIS, has lost two more of its distinguished members.—M. Pierre Dauny (elected into the class Geography and Navigation in 1839, in the room of M. de Rossel), died on the 6th inst. (after Botany in 1854). Both died suddenly on the 6th inst. after surgical operations performed on them by Dr. Amussat, on the 3rd inst. M. Dauny, a distinguished hydrographical engineer, was born in 1798. He was a distinguished and astronomer, and was the author of the "Annuaire des Marées des Côtes de France" in 1815. He was one of the most active members of the Bureau of Longitude, and of the Commission of the Hydrographical Service of the Ministry of the Navigation. M. Payer was born at Arolsh, in the Ardennes, in 1792. After having served in the Imperial Guard, he studied medicine, and became a professor at the Sorbonne. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Botany at the Museum of Natural History, and was elected member of the Academy after the Revolution of February, 1848. He was a moderate republican, and was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Le Socialisme Rouge et l'Orgueuscie Véritable Compacte," which constituted him the chief of a new political party. He was also the author of "Considérations sur la Flore," as well as the important of his labours were becoming recognised.

THE PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES OF SOILS.—From the subject of an important paper by Dr. Voelcker in the new number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, which contains detailed accounts of the experiments made at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. In his summary he states that the differences between soils in their capacity to retain water are not so great as is generally believed. All the soils he experimented upon retained more than one-third of their weight of water, and in one case as much as 50 per cent. It is never completely removed from its solution. Ammonia may be washed out from soils by water, but the quantity is inconsiderable. Nor does the drying of soils affect the power of the soil to absorb ammonia from solutions of free ammonia, or from the ammoniacal salts, such as sulphate of ammonia, chloride of ammonium, than the power of water to retinsolve it. Consequently, no fear need be entertained that ammoniacal manures may be lost by evaporation. Ammoniacal and ammoniacal top-dressings, such as sulphate of ammonia, soot, guano, and urine cannot be too much.

THE OHIO METEORITE is figured and described by Professor E. E. Andrews and others in the *American Journal of Science*. About fifteen minutes before one o'clock, 1, 1860, people of Cincinnati and the adjacent towns Virginia were alarmed by a noise resembling the firing of heavy cannon and the explosion of a mine in the vicinity. At New Concord, the Ohio, many meteoric stones, amounting in collective weight to about 700lb., were obtained. The largest, weighing about 15lb., has been analysed; its specific gravity was found to be 3·3417, and its composition—silica, 0·125; protoxide of iron, 0·2704; and metal smaller proportions of magnesia, alumina, iron, nickel, sulphur, and water, with traces of chromium and phosphorus. The article contains interesting details of the phenomena accompanying the fall of these meteors.

Lord John Russell has informed the General Shipowners' Society that Mr. W. S. Lindsay has received no authority "to make him his representative with the Government of the United States on behalf of her Majesty's Government."

THE FARM.

THE tempting weather of last week, and the fear that it might not last, induced several farmers to cut rather too soon, and this, added to the rain, which began to fall on Thursday, has done many of the new samples of wheat to be very soft in condition. Still, with reasonably fine weather to complete the harvest, and the good accounts from America and Southern Russia, there seems no doubt that the necessities of the next eleven months will be amply met. The fine weather has done much for the potatoes, but nothing can restore the potatoes.

Yorkshire has had its trial of reaping-machines on three sunny acres of fine wheat, situated on undulating ground, and rather beaten down. All the judges were unanimously in accordance that the best cutting the wheat as it lay towards them, but in descending the result was far inferior. In this point, both Burgess and Key's and Messrs. Wood's machines were fairly tried, and both appeared to have against them. Nine machines entered the competition, and were tried on a piece of barley as well, and eventually the decision was in favour of R. Cuthbert and Co's, of Bedale; Beckwith's, of Ripon, second; Burgess and Key's highly commended, and W. Coates's, of Millenham, commended.

The Sarsden Herd ruled with such absolute sway at the Chipping Norton Meeting that the Duke of Marlborough's handsome offered a dinner to exhibit his cattle no more. This, however, the company would not consent to, and it is understood that his withdrawal will be destructive to the interests of the society. His 400 guinea bull Royal York, who was purchased from Mr. Ambler, of Thame, Oxon, prize for the best animal in the yard; and we believe that he is destined for the Royal Show at Leeds next July. The prize shorthorn bull, which consisted of Mr. Stratton's, Mr. Hall's, and Mr. Carter's Royal York the 3rd, formed a most beautiful group.

The Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society's Meeting held a most flourishing thirteenth anniversary at Bolton last week, and nearly £1300 was taken at the sales. An enormous amount of silver medals were awarded to the exhibitors, and Mr. Atherton was, as usual, most wonderfully successful with his shorthorns. Mr. Jonathan Peel carried off two prizes for his Leicesters, and Mr. Ambler, of Thame, a section of the show; and Mr. Ambler's Prince Talleyrand gained another large prize. The show, however, was fully equal to the Duke of Holland for the special prize, and was defeated by him after a long conference between the judges. The Leicester sheep were in full force, and the show of pigs was as good as a whole, while the pigs well kept up the honour of Lancashire. The Bowmley herd was not represented at Bolton, but Mr. Booth had a magnificent Aylesford last year, sent nothing. Unfortunately, the strength of the prize list was fettered by local restrictions (Lancashire) and it is the case of the farmers for such very dubious honours which prevents this meeting from being fused with the North Lancashire, and taking quite as high a place as the Yorkshire or Cheshire Shows. There is a fund wonderful strides—from 300 subscribers, £70 in prizes, and 97 persons at the dinner in the first year, to 1000 subscribers, £1300 in prizes, and the right direction was taken this year by distinguishing the best pair of heifers on the ground that they were too fat to breed; a most important step, to the credit of the Council, a large show of notice. As Moffat lately the prize for dogs of this description was—first, a silver medal; and, second, a bronze medal for each sheep."

The shorthorn world have something to talk about at present in connection with the Duke of Northumberland's sale of Alnwick Castle herd, and then employing agents to buy in; and the *Mark-lane Express* takes the lead in denouncing the practice. As a matter of course, the sale has recently been announced, and what nearly every one who saw them believed to be their utmost value has published a statement to the effect that a number were circulated in the room, to the disadvantage of the bidders. The failure of the sale is attributed to the dogs, to the weather, to everything but the right cause, namely, nothing like grasping at consolation from any quarter.

Considering the prevalence of the harvest, Mr. Turner, of Skelton's sale, on Tuesday, was well attended, and the bidding for some of the lots were remarkably brisk. The best prize hen of Leicester sheeplings were sold for 83 guineas, a pen of shearling ewes to Mr. Potter, near Exeter, for £35; and Somersetshire, Cornwall, and Worcestershire carried off the lion's share of the prizes. Fifty-six head of the thirty-eight Devon lots, including Prince Frederick, Great Western, and Beswinge, were bought in, and about thirty of the choicest were sold by private bid and fetched from £40 to £60, which were nearly all by Prince Frederick, made almost 18 gs. each. Among the purchasers were Mr. Farthing, Mr. Beswinge, fell to his beifer calf, to the nod of Lord Falmouth's commissioner, who also bought Bloomer and Cloth of Gold, to accompany her to Cornwall, whither Lees and May Queen also wended their way for Mr. Harvey. The Prince Consort bought six of the females, as well as a Prince Frederick bull calf. The attendance of the Anglesian amateurs has lately spoonered at Tregunay. The improved black Essex pigs kept up the fame of their breed, and Mr. Harding, for the seventh year, was very sharp. The Herefords are to have their innings next Tuesday at Stobden Court, near Leominster, where Lord Bateman's entire herd will be put up by auction. Among the lots are Sir Gilbert, Lord Wilton, "White Faces," and principally by the celebrated bull Carlisle. The Ox House Farm, Ashton-under-Lyne, is to be sold by auction a mile and a half from the Kirgsland and Penbridge stations, on the Leominster and Kington railway.

THE LEBANON.—When, after hours of toil, the highest summit is attained, then indeed the prospect is sublime. Far as the eye reach are seen the mountains of the Meditterranean, rising only imitating its little blue curves here and there where some stray nephyr ruffles the surface of the sea. Immediately at our feet are the valley of Issus, and exulting in the promised spoils of Tyre. Through the valley flows the Leontes, and the Sources of Jordan; and to the south may be discerned the Lacustrine and Masseas of Pranse, to revenge the bloodshot of Antiochus. Of the Cedars of Lebanon, there are but few.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ALPS.—The *Times* of Saturday last contained a letter from Geneva, giving an account of the burning of the Rise of August last, by which the Rev. W. G. Watson, Chaplain of Turin, and Mr. Hall, a young gentleman from Manchester, lost their lives with a similar fate to that which so recently befell our three unfortunate countrymen in crossing the Col du Géant. The party, consisting of four, including Jean Antoine Carrel, Joseph Marie Perrod, and Jean Baptiste Bich, guides, were overtaken by a snow slope, disappeared suddenly; and, when assistance had been procured, were found at the bottom of a deep crevasse, all dead.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—Before the war of Italy the States of the Church were divided into four provinces, or delegations, viz., Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna; the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna, were called Romagna. The provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna, were called Romagna. The provinces of Urbino, Pesaro, Macerata, Loreto, Ancona, Fermo, Ascoli, and Camerino, were also grouped together, and called the Marches, as they are situated on the east and the Adriatic, on the south the Kingdomof Naples, and on the west Tuscany and the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. The Campagna di Roma, from the Neapolitan States. The third legation consisted of the provinces of Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, and Rieti, and that is called Umbria. The fourth or Perugia, and Spoleto, and that is called Umbria. The fourth or Perugia, which is in Perugia, is the Province of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and is called Patrimonio. The provinces of Frosinone, and Benevento; the latter, however, is surrounded by Neapolitan territory. The district of Rome, which is called Comarca di Roma, consists of that city, of Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, and Velletri, the latter being an important position.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION for establishing the decimal system of coins, weights, and measures, in all parts of Europe, lately applied to the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, for its co-operation. That and learned body has just issued resolutions declaring that it thinks the object proposed "very desirable," and that it will do all in its power to promote the friendly relations of different countries," and that it will recommend the adoption of the decimal system to the Government.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN NORTH CHINA.—The Czar has commenced the formation of a new Cossack army in the province of the Amoor, the fresh troops to consist of such Manchoos and Tartars as are willing to enter under the colours of Russia. That Russia is pursuing a successful policy in North China is, says the *Times* correspondent in China, beyond question. This policy may be described as peacefully aggressive. Before many months are over the Amoor will be connected with St. Petersburg by telegraph, and the southern portion of Siberia has lately received an important extension at the expense of China. Russia has gained her success by diplomacy—a science in which her agents are second to none.

THE DONCASTER CUP, 1860.

THIS Cup, which was won yesterday week by the Earl of Zetland's Saltwear, has been designed to illustrate the ballad of the birth of St. George, which Bishop Percy has included in his "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." It is not too much to say that the artist has thoroughly succeeded in obtaining a perfect keeping between the vase and the poem. The same mystery and weird feeling, and the same mediæval idea, seem to pervade both. We have not a Gothic legend illustrated by a Greek design, but we have, in truth, the spirit of an Anglo-Norman legend carried out and portrayed upon an Anglo-Norman vase, and this not only in design, but in tone, colour, and shape. There is, therefore, not to be found, as is too often the case, an ignorant anachronism upon the very face of the work of art itself.

A glance at the illustration will show the reader the form of this Cup far better than words can describe it. Around the body four oblong panels bear upon them, firstly, the dream of the mother of St. George; secondly, the interpretation of that dream; thirdly, the death of the knight's mother; and, fourthly, the deliverance of the princess by St. George. On two oval medallions in the centre are—The conquest of the dragon; and Lord Albert about to question the weird lady. The handles are formed by the great winged dragon, and upon the summit of the vase is a figure of St. George victorious, whilst around the foot of the cup is the legend so prophetic of St. George's future fame.

His name, advanced in future times, on banners shall be worn.

The lily, the cross of Christianity, and certain mystic figures enrich the body; and the delicacy of the conception of these is very remarkable. Metal-work may, indeed, rank with the fine arts when we contemplate such works as these. Not a line of design is without meaning, not a fold of the drapery without its peculiar truth. The work would delight Mr. Ruskin and his school. It is Pre-Raphaelite in its tendency, in its laboriousness, in its matter-of-fact rendering of each accessory, and in the mystic and symbolic suggestion of the whole.

The work is of oxidised silver, and is mounted upon a scagliola base, upon which the name of the race and the stewards are prominently placed. It has been modelled and designed by Mr. H. Armstead, and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.



THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE CUP DAY AT DONCASTER.

The business of the meeting at Doncaster was brought to a most satisfactory conclusion yesterday week. The racing during the four days was abundant and of the most gratifying description. The officials worked with a cordial co-operation to carry out the arrangements in an efficient manner, and their efforts were attended with complete success. No greater proof of the increased popularity of the meeting could be adduced than the fact that the receipts of the Grand Stand exceed by over £1000 those of any former year. The authorities at the Doncaster Railway Station deserve especial commendation for the regularity and order with which they conducted the immense traffic during the week. To Mr. Leith, the traffic manager, and Mr. Wood, the clerk in charge, at Doncaster, the public are mainly indebted for the admirable arrangements which were so efficiently carried out. The defeat of the first favourites for the St. Leger in each event for which they started created considerable astonishment, and the successes of Lords Derby, Zetland, and Portsmouth were hailed with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Altogether, the concluding day's sport was of great interest, bringing one of the most successful Doncaster meetings on record to a satisfactory issue.

The great race of the day was for the Doncaster Cup, which was won by Saltwear. Annexed are the particulars of the race :—

The Doncaster Cup, value 300 sovs.; 3-yr-olds, 7st.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 8st. 12lb.; six and aged, 8st. 7lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.; penalties and allowances. Cup course (about two miles and a half.)

Lord Zetland's Sabreur, by Voltigeur, 3 yrs., 7st. ...(Challoner) 1
Mr. Merry's Thormanby, 3 yrs., 7st 7lb.; 7lb. ex. (G. Fordham) 2
Lord Zetland's Vanquisher, 3 yrs. 7st. .....(H. Grimshaw) 3
Mr. Jaques's High Treason, 3 yrs., 7st. 3lb.; 3lb. ex. (Bullock) 4
Lord Strathmore's Mouravieff, 4 yrs., 8st. 5lb. .....(Aldcroft) 5
Mr. Lowe's Wild Rose, 4 yrs., 8st. 5lb. .....(Snowden) 6
Coronet also ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Wild Rose, 4 to 1 each agst Sabreur, High Treason, and Mouravieff; 8 to 1 agst Thormanby. Vanquisher went off with a long lead, Coronet lying second, Wild Rose and Mouravieff next, and Thormanby last. Passing the Stand Enclosure Vanquisher increased his lead about ten lengths, Mouravieff depriving Wild Rose of the second place on going round the top turn, with Sabreur close up, Thormanby still "whipping in." At the Bawtry turn Thormanby went up to his horses, and Coronet compounding, was pulled, and took no further part in the race. On coming into sight Mouravieff was leading, attended by Vanquisher and Wild Rose, Sabreur next, and Thormanby many lengths in the rear. At the Red House Wild Rose was beaten, Sabreur taking up the running, Thormanby, who came up with a rush, taking second place at the turn entering the straight; there the race was left to Mr. Merry and Lord Zetland's representatives, Sabreur winning, after an exciting set-to, by three lengths; Vanquisher a very bad third; the others pulling up. Coronet trotted in and did not pass the post.

A VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.

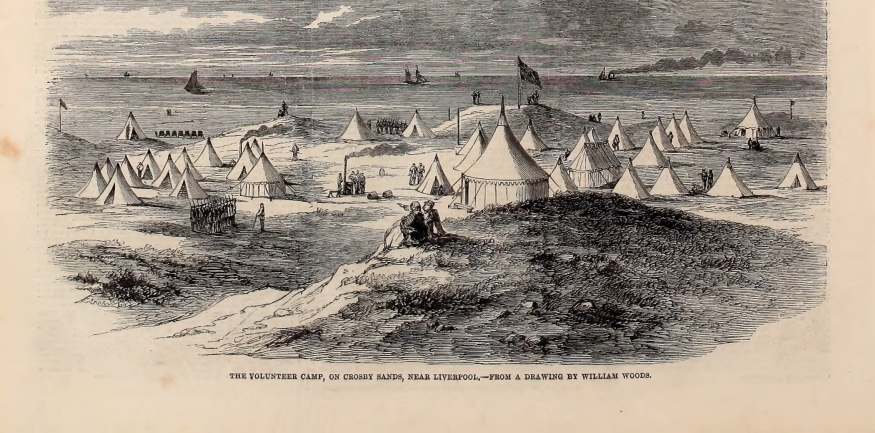
A GREAT novelty in connection with the volunteer movement was the encampment during the summer months, and which has just closed, amongst the sandhills at Crosby, near Liverpool, under the personal supervision and command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rossdell. The men in camp belonged exclusively to the 1st battalion of Lancashire Rifles, the majority being members of the 1st company. The tents were pitched for the purpose of inuring the volunteers to the hardship of camp life, as well as to bring them near the shooting-ground on the shore, where they might, by constant practice morning and evening, learn to become expert marksmen. A rather sheltered site was fixed upon amongst the hills, about five minutes' walk from the railway station; and each tent appears to have been placed so as to avoid the damp which accumulates in some parts of the ground. Altogether there were forty-one tents, including the "canteen establishment," where refreshments were supplied according to a fixed tariff. The "lines" inclosing the camp were indicated by small flags, inside of which no volunteer was permitted to enter without being in uniform. At night sentinels guarded the ground by watches, and in other respects strict military discipline was enforced. The men rose at five in the morning, and then prepared for drill, rifle-shooting, skirmishing, &c., which generally began at six o'clock. Breakfast was afterwards had, and the majority of the volunteers returned to town about nine o'clock to engage in the business of the day, leaving the tents in charge of a few men and boys, who attended to the victualling and cleaning departments. The same routine of training was observed in the evening. On every alternate Wednesday there was a battalion drill, when the "campaigning" was enlivened by two or three bands of music from Liverpool.

THE REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY PARK.

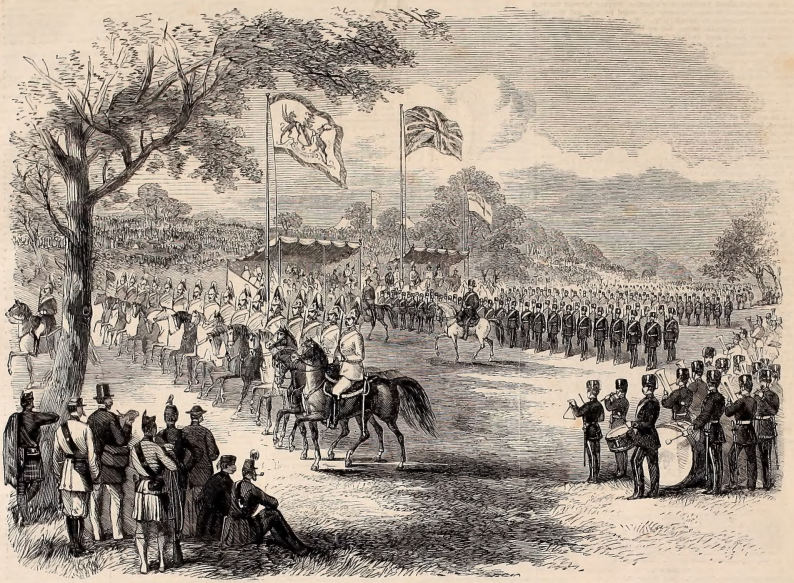
THE two Engravings on the opposite page complete our series of illustrations of the Knowsley Park Review. A detailed account of the review was given in this Journal last week, so that a few particulars relating to the annexed Engravings are all that will be required at present. And first as regards

THE MARCHING PAST.

This was commenced by the Lancashire Hussars, a magnificent body of cavalry, splendidly mounted, and numbering nearly 200 troopers. The public were loud in their encomiums on this splendid body of men and horses, whom it would be impossible to surpass by the finest regiment in the service. Next came the artillery, four batteries, and numbering upwards of 2000; and of which, if it were possible to make a distinction, the palm must be given to Colonel M'Ivor's third Liverpool battalion, composed entirely of the artisans employed in the great factories of the Cunard Company. The appearance of these men, the style of their marching, and the completeness of their equipments, left nothing to be desired. Conspicuous among the commanders of the artillery brigade was the venerable Colonel Brown, one of the prince merchants of the world, and who, it is said, contributes £3000 a year to the maintenance of the efficiency of his battalion. After the artillery came the "first brigade," four battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Rossdell, Major Bourse, Captain Greensall, and Lieut.-Colonel Gladstone. Colonel Rossdell, the youthful commandant of the 1st Lancashire, was loudly cheered as he rode along at the head of his perfect corps. This brigade mustered 2211 men. The second brigade, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crofton, was stronger in number, amounting to 2267 men, all told. This brigade included a perfect battalion from Manchester, commanded by Lord Grey de Wilton, and numbering nearly 700 men. The marching of this battalion was excellent, and was loudly cheered. The third brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot, C.B., assisted by Lieutenant Wheatley, 84th Regiment, Major of Brigade. It included the youths from Rossall School, a very smart cadet corps, and


THE VOLUNTEER CAMP, ON CROSBY SANDS, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—FROM A DRAWING BY WILLIAM WOODS.

THE REVIEW OF LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN KNOWSLEY PARK.



THE 1ST LANCASHIRE MOUNTED RIFLES AND THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE MARCHING PAST.

the 11th Preston, commanded by Major Pedder. The fourth brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. W. M. Talbot, and included contingents from all the great towns of the county. The marching of all was excellent, and fully satisfied the most competent critic. When the marching past, which occupied about an hour, had terminated, the volunteers, between 10,000 and 12,000, resumed their original position, and advanced in columns, the space not allowing of an advance in line. The united bands then struck up the National Anthem, which was responded to by the multitude with enthusiastic cheering.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The hospitality of the Earl of Derby to the volunteer corps on the occasion of the review at Knowsley Park was on a scale of princely munificence; and the arrangements of the eating and drinking department, which so generally fail on similar occasions, were as perfect as they were gigantic. The following programme will show how carefully matters were arranged by the committee:—"At the close of the review, officers commanding battalions will send an officer to take charge of the tent told off to his battalion, and will direct the captain of each company to send one non-commissioned officer, with four men, to bring from the tent one basket containing refreshments for sixty men; one beer-can, containing three gallons of ale, ten half-pint drinking-cups, which will be found distinctly marked with the number of the company in the battalion (not with the county number of the corps). The captain of each company is charged with the proper distribution of these refreshments, and will send the can to be refilled, the portion allotted to each volunteer being one pint of ale. One water-cask will be told off to each tent. The volunteers will then pile arms, but are not to be allowed to stray away. The baskets, cans, and cups will be returned to the refreshment-tents when done with."



BIVOUAC OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVIEW.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Doncaster meeting pursued its brilliant course to the very close, and the Grand Stand receipts, subject, of course, to free-entrance reductions, reached £4560. This shows an excess of £1142 over last year, when Promised Land failed to raise a public subscription, and £564 over 1857, when the trial of the Blink Bonny v. Ignoramus issue brought the North men to their "little racing metropolis" in such shoals. On Thursday Tadmo, a daughter of Redshank, did a capital thing by receiving only 10lb. for her year from Emily, Red House in, and beating her and twenty-eight others in a canter. In the Eglinton Stakes, Dictator found no difficulty in giving Folkestone 5lb., but 8lb. to the Flying Lady Clifden was quite beyond his powers. Friskyat camal, was brought with credit to the front. Cape Flyaway is a most unexpected extinguisher upon the Wizard (5lb. ex.) and Sir. Albone (10lb. ex.) in the Doncaster Stakes. The former, last spring as he is, fell into trouble the moment he was collared; and the extra weight told in a trice on the Leger winner, who not only ran a much greater distance, but was made to recover from the effects of his Wednesday's race, in which he started anything but fit. A quaint-looking race-cup (of which we give an engraving on page 274) presented by Mr. Cookson, Saltburn, and Thormanby to try Sir. Leger constitutions once more. The race was originally confined to Gimcrack and Wild Dayrell, and Thormanby, the last turn; and, although the Derby winner struggled very gallantly, he found it impossible to give Saltburn the 7lb. The result of this he found it impossible to give Saltburn the 7lb. The result of this last race of the season was looked upon with much satisfaction; and Lord Portsmouth, after his double disappointment with Buccaneer, now him elapses of Lullaby, Wizard, and High Treason, at a much more than greatest possible cash.

The sale of Mr. Cookson's yearlings was the horse-market event of the week; and the eleven lots, six of which were by the untried Fandango, averaged 322 gs. apiece, which is 172 gs. more than the Sheffield sale realised on the second day. But for the very hollow back of the Brother to Dundee (65 gs.), Mr. Cookson's average would have not been much short of 400 gs. The rush of 700 gs. became Lord Stamford's; and Collarius (half brother to Miscomment and Kettledrum) left to Lord Portsmouth's nod for 620 gs. after a severe struggle with Mr. Naylor. It is rumoured that Sir Tatton Sykes was so pleased with the look of Fandango and his produce that he has the 2000 guineas engagement for the Baronet's colt by the last of Zetland's when he came to Doncaster, and took him back to head the Sledmere stud.

The meetings for next week are—Belford on Monday; Newmarket on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Perth on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Lanark on Tuesday and Friday. The weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire have been published, and the long list El Hakim that "could" a bottle more than Nunnykirk with 7st. 4lb. in the one and 7st. 12lb. in the other. Newmarket is, however, deprived of its greatest autumnal attraction, owing to the serious illness of the father of Dr. Beaufort, the horse and hound match, for which the latter had been showing such high capabilities in their trials, is postponed *sine die*.

The cricket season is drawing to a close, and with next week, as the All England Eleven have no more engagements to fulfil, and the United wind up at Leamington on Monday, Cambridgeshire at Nottingham on Monday, and twenty-two of Reigate and District at Reigate on Thursday.

The Royal London Yacht Club has its closing trip on Saturday, starting from Blackwall at 8.30 A.M.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) RACES.—TUESDAY.

Ely Stakes.—Bet Bunny, 1. Archer to Rooster 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Queen Bess, 1. Lucy Lockett, 2.
Richmond Handicap.—Lady Trapper, 1. The Alderman, 2.
Cromwell Handicap.—Lady Lockett, 1. Modavian, 2.
Members' Plate.—Lily, 1. Moorhen, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Lubbs Handicap.—Lubbenham, 1. Elvdbolt, 2.
Prestgate Park Stakes.—Caller Ou, 1. Love, 2.
Leicestershire Handicap.—Audrey, 1. Rosamond, 2.
Leicester Stakes.—Vixen, 1. Sir Bedivere, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Thornhill, 1. The Fawn, 2.
County Cup.—Bellevue, 1. Mistress, 2.

THURSDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Vixen, 1. Miss Bismore, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—Nunnery, 1. Miss Emma, 2.
Surry Handicap.—Orcus, 1. Orcus, 2.
Welter Handicap.—The Monk, 1. Ipswich, 2.
County Cup.—Wizard, 1. Wild Rose, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Enthusiastic, 1.

Mr. Price, by the aid of a detective party, captured his wife yesterday week in the act of committing what was stigging with Smith, another of the Aggesense ladies. The domestic troubles of Mr. Price are, however, not yet ended. His wife appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on Wednesday, a writ of habeas corpus, requiring him to produce her before that learned judge, and to show cause why he had forcibly carried her from the Aggesense. The case, both pro and con, will, no doubt, be fully argued in our Courts.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A correspondent kindly furnishes us with the following particulars in addition to and partly in correction of, our account of the colony last week:—The Constitution of the Government is responsible. It provides a Legislature consisting of a Governor, a Council of nine, a Legislative Council (Upper House) of twelve, and House of Assembly of thirty members, the first chosen from the ranks of the people, the second, nominees of the Crown (or party in power); and the latter, elected by universal suffrage. The Governor presides when the Council sits as a branch of the House, been increased to eighteen, so as to enable the Government to carry through its measures, and to these seats will be found the Executive of the Legislature. No coal has been discovered in the island, although the local Government a few years ago expended a small sum in searches for this important mineral.

UMBRIA AND THE MARCHES.—The following particulars relative to the Papal States, which is now the seat of war, will be interesting at the present moment:—The population of the Marches, according to an official return by the Papal Government, was in 1853, 1,212,709 souls. Of whom 176,566 were in the province of Ancona, 110,931 in that of Fermo, 205,104 in Macerata, 207,201 in Camerino, and 512,907 in that of Pesaro and Urbino. The citadel of Ancona is situated on the summit of Mount Artagno, rising to a considerable elevation the level of the sea. Immediately on the part of the mountain which slopes to the sea, and its port is formed by little hills which run out into the Adriatic. The highest of these, called Guasco, which protects the citadel itself, is the Montagnola, upwards of 700 feet above the sea. On the north-west is Mount Cornio and Mount Quaggiolo, which is on a level with the barracks of the artillerymen in the citadel. The mountain on the south-west continues to rise until it reaches its highest point, and extends along the side of the fort, with a bend. In 1859, the Austrians, during the time they occupied Ancona, undertook extensive works on Mount Guasco and Monte Pelago. They erected the fortress with cannon, which they left partly unfinished. Their object was to render it capable of a long resistance, and to this end they began, and constructed in such a way that a garrison of no enemy can be approached except from the side of the mountain with which it is connected. The fortress would contain a numerous garrison, but the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for a long siege. The fortress is surrounded by a deep ditch, and the powder magazine itself could not resist a sustained bombardment. The fortress is surrounded with a little enclosure.

FLOOD IN THE RHONE VALLEY.—The broad and fertile valley of the Rhone has been visited by a most disastrous flood. A private describes its appearance in the Valais:—"At seven o'clock on the 1st of September the telegraph at Martigny informed the authorities that the Dranse had overflowed its banks during the night, and that an avalanche of stones and gravel had completely blocked up the Col de la Forclaz. It announced the carrying away of the bridge of Nature by the Rhone, and likewise the total destruction of the bank and thatched cottage of the station. The waves rose higher and higher during the afternoon, and the torrents were spread along the gardens on the right of the bank, and shortly afterwards was thrown a huge rocky mass, which carried portions of the railway, beams of other material, the woodwork of dwelling-houses, and an enormous number of other materials. Towards the night at night two enormous trunks of trees, which had been carried down by the high road opposite Vernayaz. From that moment the plain disappeared under the waters of the river, which, during the night, enveloped the valley of the Rhone, and the roaring of the flood. The inundation is still increasing, and the wind, and by the wind, which continues to blow over the glaciers, and to melt the immense snow on the high Alps."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point Temperature.	Rain.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	General Direction.	Hourly Velocity in Miles.	
	Inches	°	Inch	°	°	°		Miles	Inches
Sept. 12	29·782	54·4	43·7	0·15	54·7	67·9	E. ESE.	9·7	·000
" 13	29·932	55·4	45·7	·72	50·9	61·9	SSW.	7·0	·000
" 14	29·819	53·9	46·2	·00	49·3	63·2	SW.	9·1	·000
" 15	29·919	53·9	49·2	·83	48	59·3	S. SSW. SW.	13·2	·070
" 16	29·613	...	...	·00	50·1	68·5	...	18·6	·014
" 17	29·613	...	...	·10	50·1	63·3	SW.	19·7	·160
" 18	29·742	...	...	·00	49·2	67·1	WSW. NW. W.	11·1	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer in Inches reduced to 32°	29·782	29·932	29·819	29·919	29·613	29·613	29·742	29·742	29·742
Temperature of Air	56°	57°	56°	54°	52°	52°	57°	57°	57°
Temperature of Evaporation	54°	54°	53°	52°	49°	49°	52°	52°	52°
Direction of Wind	E.	SSW.	SW.	S.	SW.	W.	W.	W.	W.

PROPOSED MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY.—Yesterday week a meeting was held, in the Mayor's Parlour, for the purpose of establishing a cotton-purchasing company, for receiving the produce of the cotton-growing ports of the world, particularly to India and Australia. Mr. Thomas Bailey, M.P., presided, and there were present Lord Stanley, Lord Elcho, Lord Lindsay, Sir Hugh Mason, Major Jackson, several members of Parliament, and the gentlemen connected with the company, and naming the conditions upon which the company to be considered as formed when a subscription to the capital of £150,000 was guaranteed. A motion was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE stirring events in the Peninsula have led to the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin, have produced considerable inactivity in the Consol Market, and have caused a portion of the purchases of the public stock have been made with considerable caution; nevertheless, as no sales of importance have been effected, and the disposition to realise is not very extensive, the leading quotations for the Three per Cents having been 93¼.

In the supply of money for discount purposes but little increase, and the demand for accommodation has slightly improved. Good commercial bills are somewhat freely negotiated at 3 per cent. Very few of the applications received second-class paper has been rejected.—Short bills have been done at 2¾ per cent, and intrinsically a fair business has been transacted at 3 to 3½ per cent. An impression is gaining ground that the directors of the Bank of England will speedily reduce the minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. Four millions is certainly increasing, but not, we imagine, to the extent that would warrant an immediate change in the rate. The fact is, the Bank has not yet acquired a large portion of the crop of wheat and other produce is still unharvested in the north; the demand for money, therefore, for the purchase of produce on change, indeed, as to be almost unnoticeable; and hence we may be compelled to wait away from the Bank for a month or two before the change is generally imagined. The harvest once secured, an ample stock of foreign grain and flour in our markets, there will speedily be a plentiful supply of money, and the effect of reducing the value of money; but, at present, the circumstances of capital are of a somewhat peculiar character, and we are inclined to think that the Bank directors are acting otherwise than judiciously in quietly regulating the rate of discount. The supply of money must be very abundant, and may be had at from 1½ to 2 per cent on Government Securities. Some of the discount houses have reduced their rate for loans on stock to 2 per cent. The rate of call, however, remains unaltered.

Advices from the manufacturing districts become very scarce and dear—as much as 9 per cent having been paid for advances upon produce. Bills this week have been discounted at the Continental banks at 6 per cent in capital, for which the demand has not increased. At Amsterdam, Paris, and Brussels the quotations are 3 per cent; at Hamburg, 4; and Berlin and Vienna 4 per cent.

The determination on the part of the Council for India to defray the double decime-tax upon all interest paid in that country has been the topic of conversation in the money market, but not yet been acted upon. The proposition is, however, likely to be carried into effect. To the extent of a persistent course on the part of the Council in this matter, Indian investments will be affected in the long run. This week very few transactions have been recorded in them, on easier terms.

The decline in the exchanges with the Continent has been checked, and Ocean Marine Insurance have marked 1-15-16 to 2-1-16 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1-16 to ⅛; Channel Marine, ⅛ to ¼; Coasting Marine, ¼ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ½ to ¾; East India Irrigation, ¾ dis. to par.

About £180,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank. For shipment to the Continent, £50,000.—Four millions has been actually set apart for export for silver. The present measure for India has taken out £120,778, comprising £47,491 gold, and £73,287 silver. Advices from Calcutta of the 22nd ult. report ex 2s. 9¾d. or a slight advance movement as regards England. There had been a steady rise in the value of Government Securities.

A meeting of the shareholders in the General Discount Company has been held for the purpose of winding up the concern.

The agents general for the Crown Colonies have intimated that they are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or part of the Six per Cent Debentures, the principal and interest to be payable in London. The Rate of Colonial Debentures will be published weekly in the list of the respective certificates of the funded and registered debt.

In Mincing-lane, Produce were flat, as follows:—Consols for Money, 93¼ ⅛; Bills for Account, 93⅛; Indian Five per Cents, 103¾; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem.; Bank Stock, 8 per Cent, 214 to 216; Bank Stock, 7 per Cent, 203 to 205; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem.

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Temperature of Evaporation	54°	54°	53°	52°	49°	49°	52°	52°	52°
Direction of Wind	E.	SSW.	SW.	S.	SW.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 17.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, and very little was disposed of. In foreign, the sale was slow, and prices were 1s. per quarter lower than last week. There was a good consumptive demand for oats, and, in some instances, the quotations were rather higher. Barley and peas were very steady at previous rates. In flour, 1s. per sack was obtained more money.

Sept. 19.—The supplies of most kinds of produce here to-day were only moderate. On the whole, the trade was in a sluggish state, at barely previous rates.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Wheat and Rents, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto white, 40s. to 46s.; Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto white, 40s. to 46s.; Scotch, 40s. to 45s.; Irish, 40s. to 45s.; Barley, Lincoln and Yorkshire, 30s. to 32s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 30s. to 32s.; Kingston and Ware, 32s. to 34s.; Chevalier, 34s. to 36s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Oats, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch, 20s. to 22s.; Irish, 20s. to 22s.; Beans, Mazagan and Tick, 32s. to 34s.; Harrow, 34s. to 36s.; Pigeon, 34s. to 36s.; Indian, 32s. to 34s.; Peas, White, 34s. to 36s.; Grey, 32s. to 34s.; Maple, 32s. to 34s.; Indian, 32s. to 34s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s. to 38s.; Essex and Kent, 36s. to 38s.; Irish, 36s. to 38s.; Foreign, 36s. to 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—Wheat, Red, per 70 lbs., 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; ditto white, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Flour, per barrel, 28s. to 32s.; Barley, per 60 lbs., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, per 45 lbs., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Beans, per 70 lbs., 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Peas, per 70 lbs., 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 25s. to 26s.

MARK-LANE EXPRESS, Monday.—Liverpool and Manchester, 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Irish, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Foreign, 6s. to 6s. per cwt.

Liverpool, Monday.—The trade was dull quiet, at our quotations. The receipts of new articles continue moderate.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

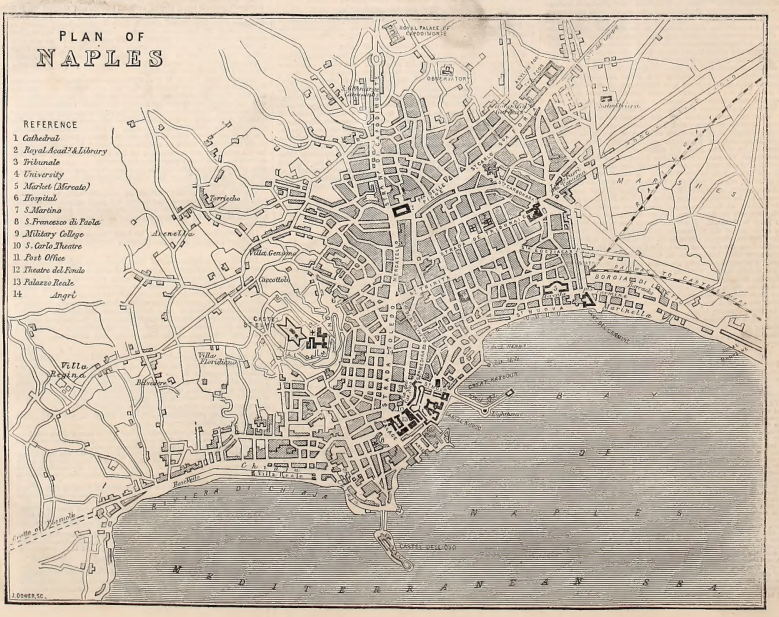
No. 1052.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

In the remarkable absence of any movement in home politics this autumn, public attention is concentrated on the affairs of Italy to an extent and with an interest which justifies continual recurrence to the subject. The rumours, if not the events, of the last few days have tended towards a new phase in that which must now, at any rate, be called the Italian revolution. We use the word revolution in a peculiar sense—in a sense which renders it antithetical to that course of conduct which we should term constitutional. Hitherto, as we all know, the great chieftain who has conquered so much by the magic of his name and the spell of his presence has sedulously professed to act in the name of a constitutional King of Italy. There has been no appeal to the peoples with whom Garibaldi has come in contact bearing that significancy which has generally accompanied those popular insurrections which have assumed the title of revolutions. The dictator has scarcely assumed that he has been self-appointed, or that he has acted solely on his own warrant: and while, of course, recognising and contending for the principle that the people who were by his assistance throwing off the yoke of one monarchy, had a right to choose their personal ruler, he has only presented another and a better kind of monarchy as the alternative, and has not directed the aims and the wishes of those whose cause he has espoused towards a republic.

If only a part of what we hear be true it would seem that a change has come over the spirit and the feelings of Garibaldi. If, as we have before hinted, a trap has been set for him, he seems very likely to fall into it. It is difficult to suppose that a man with the high heart and generous impulses of Garibaldi could be influenced by petty vanities or personal self-seeking. If it be the fact—and he has in his past career given strong proofs of it—that he is actuated by pure love of country and devotion to liberty, one can hardly imagine that in a moment he could peril the objects and the hopes of his life for an idea connected with a diminution of his individual dignity. To use very plain and homely language, surely he will not turn sulky and impracticable because there is a chance of his not continuing to play first fiddle. The world has marked him out as the man of the age who is the least selfish as he is the most romantically heroic. The time has probably arrived when he will be called upon to justify that opinion, and to vindicate his claim to a chief place in the abstract Walhalla of nations.

We have been naturally led into these observations by rumours, rising into statements, which have insinuated themselves into the current news of the day, and which, briefly summed, imply that Garibaldi has had a difference with Victor Emmanuel; has quarrelled outright with Cavour; has thrown himself bodily into the hands of Mazzini—this latter having renounced the allegiance to the King of Sardinia which he some time ago publicly professed—and that he has adopted a broad scheme of Republicanism on the one hand, and a plan of marching with his own immediate forces first upon Rome and then upon Venetia. The reports point also to the circumstance of a market change having come over the demeanour of the chieftain, indicating dissatisfaction with much that is going on, and an alteration in his feelings and purposes. The question is, supposing this to be true, whether this is only one of the dark shadows that occasionally pass over and obscure the minds of great and good men—merely an eclipse of a fine nature—or an absolute mutation of the mind and heart, which will lead to as absolute and complete a deviation from the line of policy and the direc-


PLAN OF
NAPLES
REFERENCE
1 Cathedral
2 Royal Acad.y & Library
3 Tribunale
4 University
5 Market (Mercato)
6 Hospital
7 S.Martina
8 S.Francesco di Paola
9 Military College
10 S. Carlo Theatre
11 Post Office
12 Theatre del Fondo
13 Palazzo Reale
14 Angri
Capodimonte
Arenella
Villa Genova
Vomero
CASTEL S.ELMO
Villa Reale
Villa Floridiana
Riviera
Chiaia
Mergellina
Strada Nuova di Posillipo
Strada di Piedigrotta
Strada di Chiaia
Strada di Toledo
Strada Nuova del Molo
Strada del Piliero
Strada Nuova di Portamedina
Strada Nuova del Mercato
Strada Nuova di Porta Capuana
Strada Nuova di Porta Nolana
Strada Nuova di Porta Reale
Strada Nuova di Porta Alba
Strada Nuova di Porta S.Gennaro
Strada Nuova di Porta S.Giovanni

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Algiers on the 17th, at half-past eight in the morning, although their passage was retarded by heavy weather. At noon the Bey of Tunis, who came to congratulate the Emperor on his arrival, entered the roadstead on board the *Crocodile* steam-frigate, and on landing was received with all the honours due to his rank. His Highness soon after had an interview with the Emperor and Empress. The fêtes given in honour of their Majesties were splendid. The Empress, rising from grief on account of the alarming state of her sister's health, was not present at the ball.

We take from an Algiers letter in the *Paris Moniteur* the following particulars of the Emperor's visit to Algiers :—

"The Emperor and Empress laid, on the morning of the 18th inst., the first stone of the monument bestowed by the city of Algiers on the memory of which, while it bestows a fine walk upon the city, will create an artery for the purposes of the future. The Emperor and Empress, in the ceremony of benediction was performed by Monseigneur Pavy, the Bishop of Algiers, in the presence of the Clergy, the Municipal Council, a numerous crowd, and had collected to witness the spectacle. In the course of the day their Majesties proceeded to the Jardin d'Essai, where a Military Review and a grand Arab festival was to take place. Here, under the direction of General Jusuf, contingents of Kabyle infantry and of Spahis, mounted on fine Arab horses, with all the alpha and colds at their head, were assembled to do homage to the Emperor. After a mock fight between the tribes, and after a display in which from nine to ten thousand horsemen galloped up and fired off their carbines at their opponents, the Emperor, Empress, and Prince, with a large squadron of Spahis riding like a whirlwind across the plain; after jousts, in which Europeans, as strictly barred, and spectators, took part, there was a feast of the Tolbargas, with their faces veiled, mounted on camels, and of the Chameaux, who, mounted on the finest horses, the property of the state and from the Soudan, all the guests, forming an immense line of battle, skirmished, while their horses, at full speed, leaped ditches of the height of a man. The Emperor's tent was pitched. Then the chiefs in white bournous alighted from their horses, and came in a body to present their homage to the Emperor, mounted with gold, and to perform the act of submission to the Sovereign of France. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Emperor, with the Empress at his side, after long counterfeiting against us in arms as enemies, now new subdued, in the European manner, to resist visible danger, and to fight for the flag that was present at this important solemnity. In the evening the city gave a ball in the Hôtel de Ville, which was to have been followed by a supper, which was too much stinted at the alarming state of her sister the Duchess of Alba. On the following day, the 19th, the fête was a repetition of the preceding one. The province, when the Bey of Tunis accompanied the Emperor, and then took place the ball given by the city of Algiers.

"On the 20th, the reply of the Emperor to the speech of the President of the Council General of Algiers, at the banquet given to his Majesty by that city :—

"My first sentiment, on putting my foot on the African soil, was directed towards the army, whose courage and perseverance accomplished the conquest of this large country. I wished to pay a public tribute to one of the noblest arts of war as a punishment or as a redemption. In our hands the conquest can only be a blessing. It is the duty of a great nation to put an end to more than three millions of Arabs, whom the fate of arms has brought under our rule. Hardened by the military life, they are incapable of any kind of civilisation. What, then, is civilisation? It is to reckon material comfort for something. But 20,000 men, who have left their families, prefer to it the glorious blessing of all. To raise, therefore, the Arabs to the dignity of free men; to spread over them the benefits of a wise legislation; to make them accept religion; to improve their existence by bringing out from the earth all the treasures which it contains—behold, gentlemen, what I consider the mission I would wish to remain freities—such is our mission, and we will not fail in the accomplishment of it. I am glad to see here the representatives of interests in Algeria the flag of France, and with it all the arts of a civilised nation, next a few days from Europe, and to see assembled around me the chiefs of the institutions which I have given make them already find here their native country, with all its blessings. I propose to you, then, this path, we may hope that their example will be followed, and that other populations will come to the hospitable soil, for ever French. I am glad to see that you do not allow France to show herself more generous towards her colonies, and, if I have created for them a ministry, it was because I wished that they should leave here, as trace of my visit, confidence in the future, and entire faith in the beneficial effects of the efforts for the prosperity which are always crossed by Providence. I give, as a toast, "The Prosperity of Africa."

This reply was received with the loudest acclamations.

The Emperor and Empress left on the night of the 19th, and reached St. Perpignan on account of the rough weather. They reached St. Cloud on Saturday.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBA.

The funeral of the Duchess of Alba, sister of the Empress, took place on Thursday week, at the Church of Carabanchel, about a mile and a half to her rank. There were present at the ceremony all the Ministers, several of the grand officers of the household, the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, the members of the Spanish Embassy, and several of the representatives of the Spanish nobility. The coffin was laid on a funeral car, drawn by four horses with silver, and bearing, at intervals, escutcheons with the initials of the deceased, and a crown and coronet surmounting the whole. The cortège started from the Hôtel d'Alba, in the Champs Elysées. The hearse, which was drawn by six horses richly caparisoned, was followed by the carriages of the Emperor and Empress, in succession. The Duke d'Alba was present, and officiated as chief mourner. The Archbishop of Paris, with the clergy of the church, received the body at the door of the church, and preceded it, with the usual ceremonial, to the catafalque, where a solemn service was performed. It is not yet known whether these influences will be victorious." The same journal further says :—"It is unreasonable to fix the 15th of November as the day when the Conference will not extend her intervention beyond Rome. Were she to act otherwise, she would render herself suspected by the Italian people. The *Times* of Saturday, in conclusion, expresses the hope that the Pope may resist the counsels which are given to him through the French Press.

FRANCE, SARDINIA, AND RUSSIA.

Baron de Bourke, Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived at Turin a few days ago with despatches, stating that Count Walewski had had a long conference with the French Ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, in reference to the general state of things in Europe, and to Italy in particular.

The Prince, after having expressed the sincere desire of Russia to maintain friendly relations with France, said that the good understanding between France and Sardinia encouraged the propagation of doctrines constituting a permanent danger to the political equilibrium and the stability of thrones. Russia, he said, would entirely fail in her mission were she not, in common with other States threatened, to raise her voice in favour of the principles of order and conservation. The Prince added that this was the object of the approaching interview at Stuttgart.

The semi-official journals are instructed to give a positive contradiction to the rumour that the Emperor has been fishing for an invitation to Warsaw. The origin of this story is believed to be a conversation made by Prince Gortschakoff to M. Thouvenel on the subject of the secret treaties which have been communicated and ostentented by official gossip. The *Times* correspondent adheres to the story.

BELGIUM.

The King and Royal family of Belgium have returned to Brussels from their excursion in Flanders, their last visit after leaving Ypres being to the establishment of Messins, founded in 1776 for the reception of the daughters of soldiers killed or pensioned while in the service of their country. The King, on the day following his return to his capital, gave a private audience to Baron de Meyendorff, Grand Master of the Court of Russia, and formerly Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the national independence of Belgium was celebrated on Sunday last. Throughout the preceding years, the cannon were fired early in the morning, the public buildings were decorated with flags, the societies of archers, crossbow men, &c., and also the singing socie ties, promenaded through the principal streets with music and banners, and afterwards competed for prizes; and there were grand musical concerts, gratuitous theatrical performances, illuminations, &c.; there was also the opening of the horticultural exhibition of the Royal Linnean Society, which was visited by the King and the Duke and Duchess de Brabant. But the grand event of the day was a display of rifle-shooting, the first that has taken place there. It came off in the plain near the Ixelles Railway station, and was attended by a vast crowd of spectators on foot, in carriages, and on horseback. The Ministers of the Interior and of Public Works (MM. Rogier and Vandenbleken) were present. The firing began at one o'clock, preceded by a discharge of artillery, and was not concluded until six. The competitors to a number of Belgians, a great many Bavarians, English, Swiss, and Dutch took part in the competition. The Bavarians were the most numerous; they wore green hats, and had on their breast several medals won in previous matches. The Dutch were very warmly received; it was the first time they had publicly "fraternised" with the Belgians on a friendly festival. The whole of the day's rejoicings passed off with great spirit, notwithstanding the rain fell heavily at times.

The Belgian Ministry of War has decided on increasing the number of its men occupied in the manufacture of arms, in course of construction at Antwerp to between 8000 and 10,000. Arrangements are being made for their accommodation.

NAPLES.

The news concerning Garibaldi's movements of late is rather meagre. A telegram from Caserta, dated the 21st inst., gives the following intelligence of himself and his troops :—"A few days ago Garibaldi attacked Capua, in order to make a movement in the direction of Volturno, on which occasion 200 Garibaldians were put into requisition. The Garibaldians succeeded, however, in passing Cattabene. The Neapolitan have concentrated their forces at Capua, but without success. Garibaldi has concentrated his troops on the heights of Volturno. General Türr is expected this night in order to concert with him a general attack against the Neapolitans. A fresh proclamation of Garibaldi has been published, in which he states that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and will "proclaim Victor Emanuel Venice."

The following account of Garibaldi's army before Capua is supplied by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated "Advanced Posts of Santa Maria, September 18, noon" :—

Our advanced posts were pushed on here on the night of the 16th without opposition, the Neapolitans having withdrawn the handful of cavalry which occupied this position falling back rapidly on the main body at Capua; and this morning the whole of the Garibaldian Army of the Volturno began to pass to the south-west of that town, an immediate attack on which is precluded from our want of artillery. Two or three batteries are, however, preparing in Naples; and ere long, unless the troops of the Bourbon should somehow or another get possession of the Garibaldian artillery, we shall no doubt be able to give a good account of them. So great is their dread of our new rifles that they never keep up a steady fire against our artillery, evidently the result of numerous false alarms of our advance: and the Neapolitans imagine that we have a large force in the vicinity at a distance of a European army. Our men are in capital condition, and number between 17,000 and 18,000, the Neapolitans at Capua, Caserta, and Santa Maria there are only 15,000; but the enemy are supported by a very heavy and well-disciplined artillery; the cavalry number from 10,000, are in certainty or form a part of the garrison of Gaeta. Of the 80,000 Calabrians brought up by Bosco, 20,000 are said to have deserted, and the rest have been sent to different divisions, which, including the half of Medici's division but at present lying the sanitary state of Garibaldi's regulars up to the number of 10,000 men; the remaining 20,000 are at Caserta, being organised in battalions of Royal Corps. It is said that Garibaldi's brigade, which is now reduced to some 10,000 regulars, to say nothing of the Neapolitans who are flocking in, and who are to form a separate division.

It is repeated in a variety of ways that Garibaldi has demanded the dismissal of Cavour, and that he is counted on as the Judge of Sardinia. The step is attributed to Mazzini and his party, now at Naples.

A letter from Turin, dated the 22nd inst., says :—"The Sicilian Ministry is entirely anti-annexationist, and the Mazzinian elements are also wanting there. The party of Mazzini have disappeared. Naples is announced, but it requires confirmation. Three days ago Mazzini was at Parma, and Garibaldi at Naples. Both of them are equally near. The great game is being played between Cavour and Garibaldi. It is presumed that within another fortnight one or the other must prepare for battle. Everything will depend if that shall succeed or be to spend the horrors of civil war. Garibaldi is at the present moment at Naples; he can dispose of an army of 40,000 men. Public opinion is blindly devoted to him. On the other hand, Count Cavour is strong in the confidence of Piedmont, popularity has not forsaken him. Piedmont, properly speaking, defends him, and Turin especially.

Accounts from Turin of Monday's date, show that the dissensions between Garibaldi and Count Cavour are now openly and officially avowed. The *Official Gazette* of Turin does not only endorse Count Cavour and his policy, but publishes a letter in which Garibaldi himself declares that, "although he is quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feelings on the altar of country, he can never be in communication with men who have sold an Italian province." Nor is this all, for Garibaldi, who has paid a brief visit to Naples, has issued a fresh proclamation to the Sicilians, in which he again declares that it is only at Rome that the final struggle for the emancipation of the Italian Peninsula will take place, and that annexation must be postponed for the present. It appears, however, that by a decree the Dictator has proclaimed the Sardinian constitution of 1848 for Naples, and that the Neapolitan army is being raised in it to come into operation.

Kossuth has, it is said, written an energetic letter to Garibaldi, pointing out the disastrous tendency of his pique against Cavour, and urging him by all the sacred sympathies they both hold in common to come from Naples to the assistance of an insane and impracticable faction.

The Neapolitan Ministry has tendered its resignation. It is said that Signor Conforti has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

According to advices received from Gaeta, the *Official Journal* of that place had published decrees constituting a Ministry under the presidency of Spinelli, and ordering a state of siege to be proclaimed in all provinces where the revolutionary struggle exists. Another decree cashiered all the officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, with the exception of those belonging to the *Partenope*, who had come to Gaeta. The same journal had also published proclamations addressed to the people of Capua and the adjacent districts to remain firm against the order of things established by Garibaldi. A decree had been issued by the King exiling three Bishops.

SICILY.

On the 17th inst. Garibaldi paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the *Elettrique*, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the palace, passing through the streets of Toledo, where he was at once recognised by the crowd. The General, followed by the people, subsequently assembled in immense numbers, appeared upon the balcony, and addressed the multitude. Garibaldi afterwards held a review, and embarked again at dusk.

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi to the inhabitants of Palermo :—

The people of Palermo, who showed so fear in the face of those who bombarded their city, have allowed themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to beat them astray.

Every fault must be expiated, and the people of any one was more fervent than whoever that the repentance should be full; but they could not, and will not, repent, and they replied like a people who feels its own dignity, and followed by the people in solemn assembled and unanimous language which I approved upon the balcony, and addressed the multitude. Garibaldi afterwards held a review, and embarked again at dusk.

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Italy and Victor Emmanuel!"

The following proclamation he will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between freemen and those who are still slaves of the foreigner.

At Palermo annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples I was asked to remain, that I may not cross the Volturno. But so long as there are chains to be broken in Italy I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

I leave you Medici as pro-Dictator, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have yet to thank you, as well as the brave national militia, for the faith you have placed in me and in the destinies of our country. GARIBALDI.

Palermo, September 17, 1860.

The *Patrie* of Monday evening states that 5000 Piedmontese troops are ordered to Sicily for the restoration of public order, and to give effect to the wish of all sensible men there, for the immediate annexation of the island to the united kingdom of Italy.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The interest of the campaign in the Roman States centres at present in the citadel of Ancona, of which place we give an Engraving on page 296. It is there that the final and decisive struggle will soon take place of which the battle at Castelfidardo was the prelude; and, according to appearances, the issue of the struggle will soon be seen. The commander against the fortress and its approaches commenced at midnight of the 22nd; the fleet participated at a later hour. It is announced that the siege batteries of General Lamoricière have made a breach in the south side of the walls of the town, and that consequently the assault will be given very soon. This news bears date the 22nd of September. The fire was opened on the 18th against the fortress by six frigates—the *Maria Adelaida*, *Vittor Emanuele*, the *Carlo Alberto*, the *Governolo*, the *Governolo*, and the *Constitucione*. It is true that, after a bombardment of nine hours, which was vigorously replied to by the citadel, Admiral Persano was informed that General Cialdini was not yet ready for the assault, ceased firing, to spare the city as much as possible. Doubtless, the bombardment has been resumed, but the *Corriere Mercantile*, which publishes these details, does not mention how long the suspension lasted. The advices from Turin do not mention the opening of a breach. It will be seen, however, that the siege artillery had been landed before Ancona. Fanti is to have come up to Lamoricière to aid in the attack. The columns have therefore effected a junction, and, aided by the fleet, they ought to make short work of the fortress and town. The 9th and the brigade of Bologna and the battalions of the 32nd and 25th Regiments of Bersaglieri took by assault two of the forts of Ancona—namely, forts Palago and Pulito.

A telegram from Perugia on Monday states :—"The column of General Mazza and the Cannoneri of the Tiber have occupied Castellana and occupied the fortress; sixty of the garrison were made prisoners. Captain Nunzi Dacci has arrived at Spoleto. He will occupy Cerneto this evening, the French having left that town, and taken the road to Civita Vecchia. Great enthusiasm prevails among the population."

By an official despatch from Rimini on Tuesday we learn that after some hours' firing the garrison of the fortress of Pesaro had surrendered at discretion. The Sardinian troops occupied the fortress yesterday at noon. Several officers and soldiers of the garrison had previously deserted themselves in the attack. The flying columns commanded by Brigione have made 500 other prisoners.

The official journal at Rome publishes the note of Cardinal Antonelli, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers against Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

There have been very animated debates in the Reichsrath, on such stirring subjects as the press tax, the liberty of the press, Provincial Governments, and, above all, Government expenditure. There appears to have been no dearth of liberty of speech, and the most vital of the subjects was relegated to each time as the Constitution is discussed.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna announces the appointment of the Lieutenant-General uncressing the military patrols, and limiting the use of arms for the suppression of revolutionary attempts.

The Austrian war-steamers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, as the Austrian Government, on account of the offer made by the King of Naples to grant a Constitution, has, with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to his Majesty.

THE EAST.

The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to continue his journey in the provinces, in order to calm the excitement which prevails in Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

The *Journal de Constantinople* denies that there is any agitation in Servia, and states that Syria is now tranquil; but that, as the Greek Consul at Beyrout had asserted that massacres were threatened at St. Jean d'Acre, two war-vessels had been sent thither, under the commanders of which had declared that they would open fire on the town upon the slightest attempt being made to create disturbances.

Great misery and mortality prevail at Constantinople.

The Public Treasury has ordered expenses to be interest due on public securities. An immediate rise of 14 per cent in the exchange on London took place.

THE EXECUTIONS AT DAMASCUS.

A letter from Damascus of the 22nd of August says :—"The day before yesterday our town was, for the second time in an interval of two months, thrown into mourning. All the shops closed, and one heard only the lamentations of women and children, who asked God for their husbands and fathers, who had been executed. Public justice has had its way, and 167 persons have expiated their crimes against the Christians, and have with their blood washed out the dishonour their hands had brought upon the Ottoman Sovereign, their Government, and their religion. Fifty-seven of the condemned, amongst whom were some of the highest personages in the Druse tribe, remaining 110, consisting of Bashi-Bazouks and auxiliaries, were shot. Their sentence was executed about eight o'clock (Turkish time), in front of the Gouvik Meidan. Two of them were of a strong temper, but were cut to pieces by the cavalry; another was not hit by a ball, but feigned dead, he also was killed by a soldier as soon as he was discovered to be alive."

UNITED STATES.

The Mayor of Washington has received a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, tendering to the Prince of Wales and his suite the hospitalities of the city.

The Maine State elections for the state officers and members of Congress have resulted in the triumph of the Republican ticket, Washburne, their candidate for Governor, being elected by a large majority.

The progress of Senator Seward from Detroit to Lansing, Michigan, which place he reached on the 7th, was one continued ovation, the people turning out in great numbers to see the great party leader. At Lansing the demonstrations of welcome were most enthusiastic, delegations having passed from all the counties of the state to do unprecedented numbers. The immense crowd was addressed by Mr. Seward, General Nye, and others. Mr. Seward proceeded to Jackson the same evening.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee met at the Astor House on the 7th, and appointed a sub-committee to confer with the sub-committee appointed by the Douglas State Committee, and try to negotiate a union between the two parties; but, after holding two conferences, the committee were unable to agree on the terms of coalition, and further negotiations were postponed to next morning.

Senator Douglas reached Harrisburg on the 7th, and received with demonstrations similar to those which have greeted him everywhere. He addressed a large crowd in the evening. The programme of his future movements embraces a number of prominent places in the west. It was understood, also, that he had received very pressing invitation to again visit the south, and to Charleston, Missouri, being signed by fifty prominent citizens.

According to the Washington correspondence of the *New York Times*, the United States' Government had given its assent and cooperation to the intended republican movement in Mexico, and to Spain in the affairs of Mexico, and Mr. M'Lean had received instructions to that effect.

Professor Lowe had again failed in inflating his balloon in which he intends to voyage to Europe. He intends to start at the first favourable opportunity.

CHINA.

We have little intelligence from Shanghai to August 2. The rebels have taken Hankien City, in the silk district. Gordon, Captain Dowell Wetherell, undertook to recapture Singapo. He failed in the attempt and was wounded. The allies left for Pehtsi to agree on the terms they were to take the forts before treating with the Chinese. The French and the general division are landing simultaneously at Pehtang. A severe engagement has taken place with pirates, 200 were slain, and two European leaders captured.

Don Juan de Bourbon, who still seems to think that he has inherited the pretensions to the Spanish throne with his brother, the Count of Montemolin, renounced by whom is captivity and reclaimed when at liberty, has published a letter or a manifesto, in which he makes the strongest professions of his attachment to liberty of all kinds, and even of his respect for universal suffrage.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

PARIS, Thursday.—The Marquis de Moustier and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, diplomatic representatives of France at Vienna and Berlin, who are now on Paris, the bears of absence, will not return to their posts until after the interview at Warsaw.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—VIENNA, Thursday Evening.—The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Prince Regent of Prussia will arrive at the same time in Warsaw, where they will stay three days.

PARIS, Friday Morning.—Paris, Thursday Evening.—The *Patrie* says :—"The siege operations before Ancona are being actively carried on. The advanced works of General Lamoricière are in Bezezione, several miles from Rome. These troops were to be encamped before the walls of Rome."

TURIN, Thursday.—Official Despatch.—"The Sardinian troops have taken the Belle Grate fort of Ancona. The hospital has been destroyed. General Cialdini, with the Italian army, has taken up a position in the suburb of the Porta Pia. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, the bombardment of the citadel continued on. The Sardinian losses have been slight. Many soldiers of the Papal army have been taken prisoners."

PARIS, Friday Morning.—The *Patrie* denies the reported departure of the Pope from Rome. The same journal also says :—"The military division of Lyons will proceed immediately to the formation of a corps of occupation."

ROME, Sept. 24.—General Goyon, on the demand of Mgr. Merode, has ordered the reoccupation of Cornetto by French soldiers. General Goyon has also placed outposts two miles beyond Rome. The Cardinals have been requested to be present at the Council of the Pope. The majority is said to have pronounced itself in favour of the departure of the Pope, but that the question should be deferred.

NAPLES, Sept. 25, *via* Marseilles.—Liborio Romano's cabinet has tendered its resignation on account of the preponderance of Bertani. Signor Conforti will form a Ministry. Bertani has appointed amongst the members of which it is said will include Ferrigni, Mignogna, and Mancini. The Ministry will be formed to-morrow (Tuesday).

HUNGARY.—Pesth, Wednesday.—An ordinance of the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Army announcement of the lectures at the University of Pesth for an indefinite period.

ITALY.—Berlin, Thursday.—According to reliable information Austria intends to withdraw from Italy, but only when matters have acquiesced. The remainder of the Port of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress. The soldiers of the King of Naples are said to have behaved splendidly. Admiral Sir W. Parker, Consul under the pretence that there was a connivance between him and Garibaldi. The Admiral was absent at the time.

Marseilles, Friday.—Letters from Naples to the 25th inst. assert that the Bavarian brigade of the King's troops had completely beaten the Anglo-Hungarian legion, because of its superior force.

LITERATURE.

MODERN PAINTERS. Volume V. Completing the Work. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We are so grateful for the announcement that the ponderous volume before us completes this long-protracted work that we are little disposed to quarrel with the author for the delay which has occurred in its production. Mr. Ruskin, however, is conscious of his apparent dilatoriness himself, and thinks it necessary to say something by way of apology. "The disproportion between the length of time occupied in the preparation of this volume," he says, "and the slightness of the apparent result is so vexatious to me, and must seem so strange to the reader that he will perhaps bear with my stating some of the matters which have employed or interrupted me between 1855 and 1860." We need not go into the details of these multifarious interruptions and onerous occupations, the relation of which is thus introduced. We quote the sentence merely as an illustration of a peculiarity we have through a long course of observation remarked in Mr. Ruskin, and which seems to be the ruling principle of all his performances—namely, a bold repudiation of all logical restraint, and which is equally observable in the construction of a sentence as in the treatment of an argument. It must be obvious to all who know the meaning of words that Mr. Ruskin intends the very converse of what he states, and that, as far from his apprehending the existence of "disproportion between the length of time occupied in the preparation of this volume and the *slightness* of the apparent result," he means a "disproportion, &c., and the *bulk* or *importance* of the result—for the word "apparent," as it seems to us, may be dispensed with.

Nevertheless, this subject, "the apparent result," has at length been given to the world, and the duty devolves upon us now for the fifth time to investigate the mysteries of Ruskinism, and to attempt to follow it in its rather erratic progress. Let us not pretend to underrate the importance of the subject. There is no denying the fact that Ruskinism is an institution, and Mr. Ruskin one of the marvels of the age. He is marvellous in himself—marvellous as regards his influence in the social world of taste; while the inference to be inevitably drawn as to the intellectual capacity of the latter is most marvellous of all. Yet there is nothing extraordinary or incredible in the affair when we come to consider other marvels which are going on around us. Mr. Ruskin, in his way, is not unworthy of his generation—a generation which has invented clairvoyance, spirit-rapping, and Mormonism, which builds a costly tabernacle for a Spurgeon, and which accepts a Rochdak as the impersonation of wisdom and patriotism, and a Bright as the embodiment and measure of the statesmanlike capacity of the country.

Nor let any inference be drawn from all this that we look upon Mr. Ruskin as an impostor—*malo*, a humbug. On the contrary, we believe him to be perfectly sincere—sincere in his high estimation of himself and in his contempt for the opinion of all the rest of the world; sincere in his conviction that nobody knows anything about art, be it more or less, but himself, and that his mission is to give the law upon the subject to all comers; and—a prerogative inherent in law-giving—that he has a right to change his own opinions and the opinions of all who follow him as often and as capriciously as he thinks proper. We believe, also, that his numerous readers and disciples—not so numerous, we apprehend, as they once were—put implicit faith in him, accept reverently all that he vouchsafes to communicate to them, and note the less so because, too generally, what he propounds is wrapped in a flood and mist of words, which ordinary perceptions cannot hope to pierce, and enforced by arguments which scrupulously baffle all known rules of logical treatment. One thing, at least, may be said of Mr. Ruskin, his teachings, and his disciples, which, if not altogether satisfactory as regards results actually attained, is encouraging, as indicating ground to work upon for the future. The avidity with which his voluminous effusions have been received indicates a strong desire on the part of the public to know something about art; and, if the deference which has been paid to his dicta but proves how very much such education is still wanted amongst us, there is consolation, at least, in the reflection that the taste and aptitude for it exist, which may one day, in proper hands, be satisfactorily cultivated and turned to profitable account.

From what we have said above it may be judged that, looking upon Mr. Ruskin as a sincere and conscientious man, we believe that he has done all that he has done to the best of his ability, and in the firm conviction that he was rendering a great service to his fellow-men. Indeed, he assures us that the work before us, which he has been seventeen years completing, "has not been written for fame, or for money, or for conscience' sake, but of necessity." He wrote because he could not help it. he was impelled by an irresistible impulse which

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.—STREET SCENE IN NAPLES THE DAY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 296.

left him no moral control over his actions. "I knew not," he says, "how little or how much might come of the business, or whether I was fit for it." The *cacoethes scribendi* was on him, and he wrote whatever came uppermost, not knowing exactly what it meant or what it was worth; and what he wrote was printed, not because any publisher could be found to pay him for it in the usual way, but because he could himself afford to stand the risk of the printer's bill. To proceed further with Mr. Ruskin's account of himself and his qualifications for the task which "necessity" thus thrust upon him. He tells us:—

The first volume was the expansion of a reply to a magazine article, and was not begun because I then thought myself qualified to write a systematic treatise on Art, but because I at least knew, and knew it to be demonstrable, that Turner was right and true, and that his critics were wrong, false, and base.

Rather strong language, this; but let it pass. Suffice it that "An Oxford Graduate," fresh from his humanities, first discovered, he "at least knew," the transcendent merits of Turner, heretofore basely denied or under-estimated by the critics, and came prepared to defend them against all the world. Unfortunately, in that bold champion's view of the case, to establish the merit of Turner it became necessary to deny merit in any of the great landscape-painters—Claude, Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Cuyp, Berghem, &c.—who had preceded him; and this, regardless of consequences, he at once proceeded to do, heaping ridicule plentifully upon them and all who could see anything to admire in them. Nor in thus running counter to the mass of hitherto received opinions did he restrict himself to landscape-painters. The greatest names of the greatest age in historical painting—names held in reverence by men of education and mature judgment in all succeeding ages, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, &c., were all pulled down from their pedestals, their pretensions rudely scrutinised—dashed with ribald jokes or coarse revilings, whilst one or two "modern painters"—Holman Hunt, Millais, &c., by name—who had been fortunate enough to come to the exact level of the great reformer's comprehension, were pointed to as worthy of engrossing the world's admiration and praise.

Did it never occur to Mr. Ruskin, when he ventured thus to assume the power of judgment over the whole range of art, that the task he undertook was one which called for an amount of education, besides natural endowments, which should have qualified the possessor, if he thought proper, "to write a systematic treatise on art;" and that when, "having engaged seriously" in this matter, he, "before writing the second volume," went "to study in Italy," he went a little too late? With astonishing complacency, however, he admits that in the course of the said subsequent visits to Italy (always "to study") he found occasion to reject or modify many of the opinions he had previously expressed very strongly in print. He tells us, for instance, that before this course of study he "had chiefly delighted in northern art, beginning, when a mere boy, with Rubens and Rembrandt," which is about as rational as it would be to talk of Italian art headed by Guido and Carlo Maratti. This profound and comprehensive northern inspiration, however, did not prevail long; for, as he next tells us, "the strong reaction from the influence of Rubens threw me at first too far under that of Angelico and Raphael, and, which was the worst harm that came of the Rubens influence, blinded me long to the deepest qualities of Venetian art, which the reader may see by expressions occurring not only in the second, but even in the third and fourth volumes, I thought, however powerful, yet partly luxurious and sensual, until I was led into the final inquiries above related." And again:—"The reader will, perhaps, on this ground forgive the strong expressions of admiration for Rubens, which to my great regret, occur in the first volume." And even so late as the winter of 1858, "with much consternation but more delight, I found that I had never got to the root of the moral powers of the Venetians, and that they needed still another and a very stern course of study. There was nothing for it but to give up the book for that year. The winter was spent mainly in trying to get at the mind of Tintoret—that a light winter's task of which the issue being in many ways very unexpected to me (the reader will find it partly told towards the close of this volume) necessitated my going to the spring to Berlin," &c.

And so he went on learning and unlearning, receiving impressions one day to be discarded the next, and with a complacency which is really nothing short of marvellous, promulgating each newly-accepted impression to the public as a discovery of incalculable value and undoubted authenticity. And now, at the close of this strange proceeding, when he calmly surveys the patchwork and discordant sesdnum, he pronounces it none the worse for its incongruous character:—

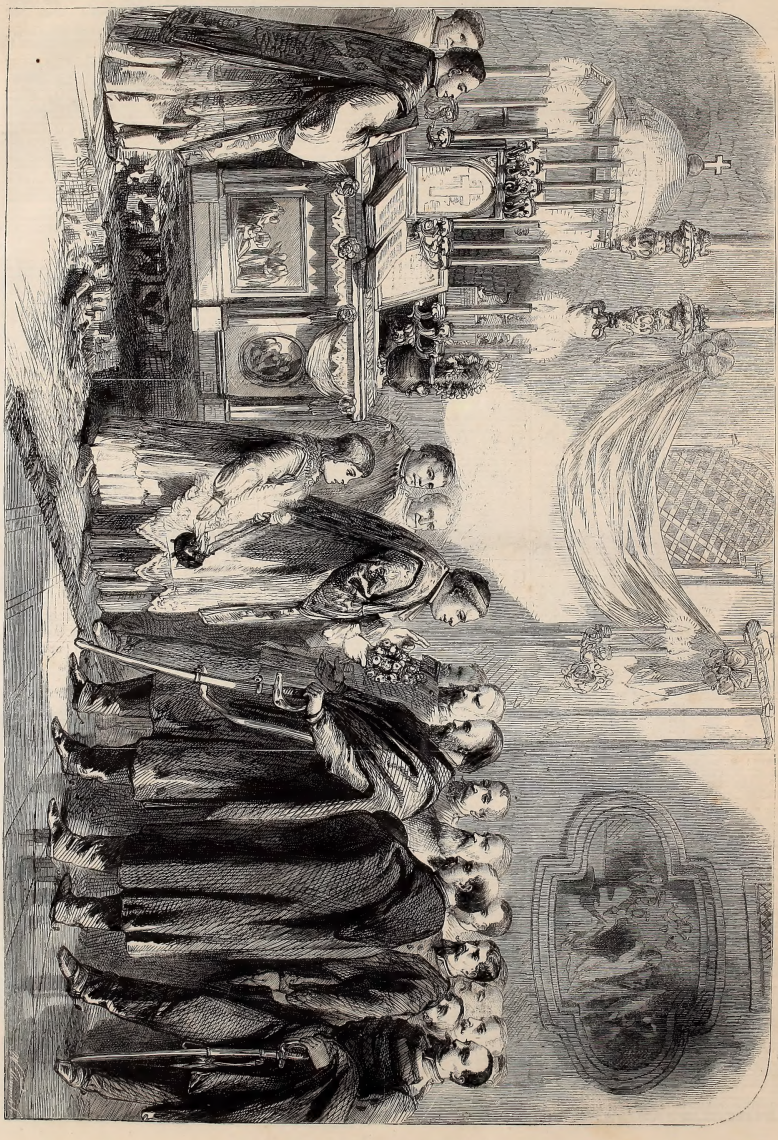
Those oscillations of temper and progressions of discovery, extending over a period of seventeen years, ought not to diminish the reader's confidence in the book. Let him be assured of this, that unless important changes are occurring in his opinions continually all his life long, not one of those opinions can be in any questionable subject true. All true opinions are living, and show their life by being capable of nourishment, therefore of change. But their chance is that of the tree—not of the cloud.

What is meant by the "cloud" allegory the author does not explain, nor do we pretend to understand, but the "tree" figure is thus dimly elaborated:—

So that as the work changed like a tree, it was also rooted like a tree—not where it would, but where need was; on which, if any fruit grew such as you like you are welcome to gather it without thanks, and so far as it is poor or bitter, it will be your justice to refuse it without reviling.

All which we humbly submit to be arrant nonsense. A tree is known by its fruit, and you cannot gather sweet fruit and bitter fruit, true fruit and false fruit, from the same stem. The changes which take place at successive periods in the life of a tree are those naturally incidental to growth and progress, and are never inconsistent with themselves or with "tree truth." On the other hand, the changes in Mr. Ruskin have been those incidental to a person of ignorant conceit, venturing without guide or instructor upon unknown paths, where he is arrested at every turn by novel appearances or suggestions, the true import of which, intrinsically and relatively with others, he has not the capacity fully to appreciate, and which may have unprepared judgment alternately into each extreme of error. Having perhaps, some lurking misgivings as to the balance which may one day be struck between the true and the false, the bitter and the sweet, in his writings, Mr. Ruskin says:—"Had I wished for future fame, I should have written one volume, not five;" which we would venture to amend by suggesting that, leaving future fame alone, had he cared to escape present and enduring obloquy and ridicule, he would have written none at all, or at least would have deferred publishing until he had got up his subject in some kind of consistency and completeness. In an economical point of view he has also his doubts; for "in this wealth-producing country seventeen years' labour could hardly have been employed with less chance of equivalent return," and a little further on, "It seems to me, and seemed always probable, that I might have done much more good in some other way." The last suggestion we are inclined to acquiesce in. And, after all, there is comfort—negative comfort—even in the maxim "*ne sutor ultra crepidam*;" and if Mr. Ruskin has wasted seventeen of the best years of his life in a pursuit for which he was wholly unqualified, there is no reason why he may not yet make up for lost time by industrious application to some vocation for which he may be gifted with capacity.

The preceding observations have reference to general ideas suggested by the author's preface: in a concluding article we shall notice some of the points in the text of this volume.



THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES—GARIBALDI AT THE SHRINE OF THE VIRGIN OF PIEDIGROTTA ON THE 8TH INST.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 285.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Full moon, 0h. 44m. afternoon.
MONDAY, " 1.—Remigius. Pheasant-shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—Aragu died, 1853.
WEDNESDAY, " 3.—Charles conquered, 1648.
THURSDAY, " 4.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.
FRIDAY, " 5.—New York Crystal Palace destroyed, 1858.
SATURDAY, " 6.—St. Faith. Peace with American proclaimed, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
30 11 11	1 11 56	2 12 41	3 1 26	4 2 11	5 2 56	6 3 41

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick every Evening in the new Comedy—Monday, October 1, and during the Week, to commence with LOVE AND JEALOUSY. After which, the Lyceum Drama, in Four Acts, entitled SIN AND THE WORLD. After which, BOOTS AT HOLYWELL STREET. Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Chippendale. LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS AT HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, THIS EVENING, Thursday, September 27, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. Mr. Dickens will read "The Trial from Pickwick" and "The Poor Relation." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Chimes." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Cricket on the Hearth." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Battle of Life." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Haunted Man." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Holly-Tree Inn." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Seven Poor Travellers." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Wreck of the Golden Mary." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Perils of Certain English Prisoners." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Somebody's Luggage." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "No Thoroughfare." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Lamplighter." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Uncommercial Traveller." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Reprinted Pieces." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Mudfog Papers." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Sketches by Boz." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Pickwick Papers." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Oliver Twist." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Nicholas Nickleby." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Martin Chuzzlewit." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Dombey and Son." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "David Copperfield." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Bleak House." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Hard Times." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Little Dorrit." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "A Tale of Two Cities." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Great Expectations." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Our Mutual Friend." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "The Old Curiosity Shop." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Barnaby Rudge." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "American Notes." Mr. Dickens will also read, for the last time, his Christmas Story, "Pictures from Italy

public dinner, took a different course—had nothing to say about Garibaldi, but adhered to agricultural-society topics with a pertinacity which makes his speech the dullest reading that has lately come in our way. Mr. Whalley, to be sure, has tried to get up a little sensation on behalf of some of the electors of his neighbourhood whom it has been sought to disfranchise in the regular manner, by means of objections before the revising barrister; but he does not seem to have made much capital out of the business, or out of a spirited communication of Popery which he ingeniously contrived to bracket with the electoral lists. Such things only tend to show how perfectly stagnant, for the hour, is the national mind upon political matters. The prospects of the half-garrisoned harvest, again interfered with by distressing weather, furnish perhaps the only theme on which people descant with earnestness.

Social science, or whatever array of heterogeneous subjects pass under that name, is being honoured at Glasgow, where Lord Brougham has been engaged, if not in throwing any new light upon science itself, at least in showing that age has as yet done nothing towards dimming his own faculties. His power of marshalling facts, and his marvellous resources of language, have seldom been more finely exhibited than at the Glasgow meeting. The warm and cordial tributes which the leading men of Scotland, of all parties, have borne to Lord Brougham's unequalled gifts do honour to those who have uttered them so ungrudgingly. We say this claiming Lord Brougham as an Englishman and an English Lord.

Mystic hints continue to be given upon the subject of the Road murder, and we are perpetually told that facts of a very significant character have transpired. But we are inclined to think that the clue to the labyrinth has yet to be discovered. It is so far satisfactory that every effort is being made to hit upon this clue. Most people have formed some sort of their own in relation to the crime, but it is probable that these theories arise rather from a natural impatience of uncertainty than from a careful examination of such evidence as is before us. We must be content to wait events: it is far from unusual in such cases that when the question has ceased to be popular, and there is the most inclination to abandon it, a trace is suddenly discovered, and the culprit is hunted down. In the case of the Stepney murder, in itself without any interest resulting from the character of the victim, there is little reason to doubt that even in one of those fits of folly which are frequently found in connection with crime, the guilty person has assisted justice by a device for implicating an innocent man. The missing links in the chain are apparently being rapidly supplied with fatal skill, and the destroyer of the wretched Reed, Mr. Ingram's woman of Stepney will ere long receive murderers' sentence.

We regret to say that the record of the week is marked by a large number of casualties. Several suicides have occurred, and fresh murders have been added to the history of every-day guilt. There have also been many terrible deaths by fire and accident. But the most painful case in England has been one in the manufacturing districts, where an immense gathering of the lower class had taken place on the occasion of some fireworks, and, on the return of the crowd through a bad, sloping part of the way, some of the bridges over which the crowd and the persons being forced upon them by the hurrying numbers behind, a lamentable catastrophe followed. Several poor little children became victims to the heedlessness and brutality of their elders, and were trampled to death, and some adults also perished. The casualty is a very sad one, but we presume such things must be accepted as among the conditions of the modern custom of assembling monster meetings for recreation, excursions, and the like. A very singular case is recorded in the Manchester papers of the fall of an iron bridge covered with passengers, all of whom, with a single exception, escaped without loss of life.

THE COURT.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO GERMANY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, embarked at Gravesend in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* at half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty was attended by Colonel Bouverie (Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent) and Commodore Superintendent the Hon. James Drummond, and the Major and Corporation of Gravesend. The Royal yacht left the pier at a quarter before six o'clock. The following vessels accompanied her: the Royal yacht *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, *Rosa*, and the Trinity yacht *Irene*, which had on board the Deputy Master, Captain Digby Murray, Hon. Captain Cumming; *Firebrand*, Commander Bruce, bearer of the Trinity Standard; and the *Salamander* steam-tug, with the pilot-vessel and a number of the Scholars.

The Royal squadron anchored for the night at the Nore, the darkness rendering it inadvisable to proceed further. The yacht got under weigh at five o'clock on Sunday morning; and, after an unusually fine and rapid passage, passed off Flushing at half-past one o'clock. The Royal yacht was saluted by the forts at Flushing, and the English men-of-war manned yards and also saluted. The Prince of Orange, with his staff, in state rendered it necessary to slacken the speed of the yacht, and she proceeded slowly up the mouth of the river, and at a quarter to three o'clock came to anchor as the Royal yacht anchored at Antwerp the British Consul came on board to welcome her Majesty's arrival. In attendance on her Majesty on board the *Victoria and Albert* were Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Maid of Honour; Colonel Grey, Equerry in Waiting; Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel Ponsonby, Equerries in Waiting; Colonel Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Groom in Waiting.

On Monday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, and the Count of Flanders, proceeded in his Majesty's barge on board the *Victoria and Albert*. They were received by the Queen and the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, and afterwards the Royal party entered the barge of the King and went on shore, landing at the quay, where a guard of honour was drawn up. Their Majesties were conveyed, together with the attendants upon their Majesties, in the carriages of the King of the Belgians, through the streets of Antwerp to the Station. The King and the Belgian Royal family accompanied the Queen and Prince to Verviers, where they were received by Belgian Royalty in waiting and unexpected intelligence of the death, at seven o'clock on that morning, at Laeken, of the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, mother of the Prince Consort.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the Prince Regent of Prussia received her Majesty at the station. Count Royal Highness, together with his brother, Prince Charles, accompanied the Queen and her family as far as Cologne. There the Prince Royal Highness left to attend upon her Majesty to Hanover. Lord Howard de Walden, her Majesty's Minister at Dresden, travelled in her Majesty's suite from Antwerp to Verviers, where Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, awaited her Majesty's arrival. Sir Alexander Malet was in attendance from Mayence to Frankfort, to receive her Majesty's commands; and the British Consuls at the different towns upon Her route paid their respects to her Majesty.

At Frankfort the Princess of Prussia, with their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, received her Majesty, and afterwards dined in private with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice. Prince George of Saxony called to pay his respects and to offer to the Queen on behalf of his Majesty the King of Saxony.

On Tuesday morning the Queen proceeded to Coburg, where her Majesty and the Prince Consort will live in strict retirement.

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P. FOR BOSTON.

WITH a trembling hand and sorrowing heart we announce the death of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., the founder and sole proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who, together with his eldest son, Herbert, perished on Lake Michigan in the lamentable disaster on the 8th inst. Exhausted by the fatigues of business and the labours of a long Parliamentary session, Mr. Ingram had resolved during the recess to pay a visit to the American continent, and there to seek, in company with his son, a brave and intelligent boy of fifteen, that relaxation he so much needed. They sailed from Liverpool in the *North American* on the 9th of August, and landed at Quebec in time to witness, after he had traversed the Lower St. Lawrence, the closing of the last rivet of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal by the Prince of Wales. It was here Mr. Ingram took leave of the party of friends who, on his landing, had attended him, stating that he "wished to be more quiet," and went on to the Falls of Niagara, where he staid some days, enjoying the grandeur of the scenery around him with the keenest appreciation. In one of the many characteristic letters received from him he says :—"Thank God, I have been to see the Falls of Niagara. The contemplation of them seems to exalt while it soothes me; and amidst these wonders of the creation I forget the realities and annoyances of life." From Niagara Mr. Ingram proceeded to Chicago, whence he had first proposed to travel across the Prairies, and to follow the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to New York, but more especially to Boston, which old associations of history had determined him to make the conclusion of his sojourn in the United States. In the last letter received from him, and dated Chicago, September 7, he states, however, that he had decided to visit Lake Superior, and to prolong his stay in America, proposing to return to England about the end of October. He left Detroit at midnight on the 7th of September, accompanied by his son;—and our readers know the sad sequel to the story. It should, however, be added that his body was washed ashore about sixteen miles from Chicago, and just at the time that one of his friends, Mr. Haywood, had arrived at the spot. Every effort was used to restore life, but in vain. Mr. Hayward states, in a most feeling letter, that Mr. Ingram's countenance in death "was perfectly calm and peaceful."

Herbert Ingram was in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and began an active career, at eleven years of age, as a printer, and both as apprentice and compositor he there did many a good, hard, day's work. He thus endeavoured to assist in the support of his family, which, old and highly respected, had enjoyed comparative riches. To the interests of Boston, as his native town, he devoted throughout life much of the labour of his indefatigable nature. The pure water which its citizens drink—the gas which lights them—the railway, recently opened, that connects the town with the great railway district of England—and many other "works which now remain," bear the impress of his fostering hand and kindly care. At Boston, as many of his friends are aware, he had intended to spend the evening of his days, resting from his many labours on the property at Swineshead Abbey. Boston was justly proud of him, and, through the many phases of his eventful life recognised his merits, and unceasingly gave him its confidence. Three times successively he returned as its representative to Parliament, and always by majorities most decisive and unmistakable.

His remains, which are expected to arrive in England in a few days, will be interred at Boston.

Peace to his ashes! He is worthy well so excellent a man—a kind husband, an indulgent parent, a faithful friend, and a good citizen!

As the founder of this Newspaper he originated another era in the diffusion of knowledge and in the popularisation and promotion of art. He introduced a new means of improved education,—a novel machinery, by which to chronicle, in pictures, as well as by description, past as it passes, the history of the world. This Paper was the object of his utmost care and greatest pride. Only yesterday we found preserved amongst his most valued documents a circle, inscribed by his own hand, apparently but a short while before the left England :

"First Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—II. L."

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will for the future be conducted on the principles which it has always advocated, and in the manner which its founder adopted and approved. The Journal will continue in the care of those he loved and selected, and in whom he had long placed the highest confidence. These will, of course, have the able assistance of the authors and artists who have conduced so much to the popularity of the Paper. It will be carried on for the benefit of his family (his widow being sole proprietor); and every endeavour may be relied upon to ensure a continuance of that support for which the late Mr. Ingram laboured so ardently and so successfully. The public has, indeed, already offered some assurance of this in the numerous expressions of condolence and sympathy his mourning family have received both from this country and from America.

LOSS OF THE "LADY ELGIN" ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

LATE on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst., the *Lady Elgin* left Chicago with four hundred persons on board, bound on an excursion up Lakes Michigan and Superior. The wind blew hard from the north-east, and a heavy sea was running. But the party was a happy one. There were music and dancing in the saloon, and "all went merry as a marriage-bell;" when, shortly after two on the morning of the 8th, there came a sudden shock. The schooner *Augusta*, making eleven knots an hour, came down on the doomed ship, struck her on the midships gangway, and then, having her sails set, and the wind blowing freshly, drifted off in the darkness.

In half an hour the steamer sank in three hundred feet of water; and of the four hundred persons on board only about a hundred were saved. Amongst the drowned are Mr. Herbert Ingram, the proprietor of this Journal, and his eldest son.

A clerk of the ill-fated vessel states :—

"Instantly after the crash of collision the music and dancing ceased, and the steamer soon hailed an hour after. Passing through the cabins, I saw the ladies in great trouble and alarm. There was no cry, no shriek on board—no sound of any kind but that of the escaping steam and surging waves. A boat was immediately lowered for examining the hole, which soon made itself known; but there was only two cents to row it with, and, unfortunately, at that moment some one had taken possession of one of them, and the other was not expected; consequently, on reaching the larboard wheel once, whereas the leak was, but were soon driven from it by the fury of the waves, and washed about in the wake of the vessel. There were only two other boats on board, the other two had sunk previously. From her, all of whom were saved. The other boat took eight persons, but only half that number reached land alive, the other four being drowned on the way. The *Augusta* herself was in a sinking state through the leak but extinguished the fires before I left the steamer, and the engines had ceased working. The schooner provided relief was lowered, and in such a direction as to keep the boats, bodies of the drowned, and fragments of the wreck up the lake, and not to drift out into Lake Michigan, which is the property of Wiseko. I watched I could see, from the beach to which I was drifted, fragments of wreck and the dead lounge floating about with the waves, drifting towards the shore.

One of the passengers gives the following additional particulars :—

A short time after this the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel, I should think about fifteen miles from the shore—the cause of the leak was done immediately leaving the hurricane-deck floating. A great portion of the passengers were on the hurricane-deck when the boat went down. Most of them jumped off very soon, thinking that would sink. The hurricane-deck soon regained its level. There were twenty-five on the deck at the time in which I was. The captain was on this. There were some military from Milwaukee, and six or seven ladies. The whole four boats went off with a number on each. We held cabin-doors for sale, and came down smoothly as far as Waukesha. We were then about a mile and a half from the shore, and we got back on her, among them the captain and myself. The captain got one of the ladies back. As the boat was coming on off, I threw the last piece I was the last man on her. I heard him cheering the passengers. Another sea came, washed me off, and I struck out for the shore. Of the twenty-five who were on her only eight were saved. After the life-boat was launched a yawl, which was off, was picked up. The bodies were brought from the lake-shore each day. I knew only two men on the raft—the captain, and Mr. Wald, the clerk of the National Hotel, Milwaukee. When I left the shore in the life-boating the four rafts were in sight, and a great many floating on pieces of the wreck.

The commander, Captain Wilson, who acted throughout in a most gallant manner, was only one hundred feet from the shore when he perished.

Captain Malott, of the schooner *Augusta*, states :—

When I first discovered the steamer's lights—red and bright—I supposed her to be from a quarter to half a mile distant, and steering north-east. I was then steering S.S.W., and I kept her so for some time on her course out by south, until we saw a collision was probable, when we put the helm hard up. Struck the steamer two or three minutes afterwards just abaft the paddle-box on the port side. The steamer took on her starboard quarter in full speed. Heard cries of anguish around north, alongside the steamer, but they got separated in about a minute, when the cries died away. The steamer was then in a blaze from bowsprit to mizzen, and stanchions were carried away. We took in sail and cleared away anchor, supposing the steamer would sink. We then discovered the wreck and hove to; saw, on account in getting before the wind, and stood for land. We lost sight of the steamer in five minutes after the collision.

John Vorce, first mate on the schooner *Augusta*, gives the following evidence relative to the collision :—

At the time the collision took place I was the captain's watch on deck. The second mate was on deck when the squall came up. He called the captain, who got on deck as the squall struck her. This was about twelve minutes before collision. I was called by the man at the wheel, and struck the deck just as the squall struck the vessel. I was then taking in mainsail. About one-third of the mainsail and one-fourth of the mainsail were up when we struck the steamer. When I saw the steamer I called out, "Hard up, sir," "Hard up," and I jumped on the bulwarks, and saw the steamer crossing our bow. Should say the squall struck us about ninety feet from her. I don't think I knew of another vessel near one. I heard one of the crew say to the captain, "There's a light on the lee bow, Sir." After striking the steamer I ran aft and I jumped on the quarter. We struck the steamer nearly at right angles. From sight to twelve o'clock the wind was very heavy. The schooner was shoving the steamer on the sampson-post during my watch from eight to twelve. Don't know whether it was there or not when I went on deck. It was not there when I came on deck at one after I jumped on the lumber that the schooner struck. The *Augusta* steers pretty well—has a good helm—steers pretty well when under her own sail, steer so bad as some vessels, but is what we call pretty wild. Did not notice any change in the steering after the order was given. Heard the helmsman answer the order, "Hard up, Sir." It was not more than two minutes at the outside after the order was given that the vessel struck. Heard nothing by any one on the steamer. After we got clear of the steamer we dropped off, and I asked the captain if he should let go an anchor. He said, "Yes." I got the small anchor ready, and was waiting for the order to let go, when he sang out, "Hold on! there is no means for that collision." We were still in sight of the steamer. My object in preparing to let go an anchor was to bring the vessel to, so that we could see if we could render any service we would have a better chance to hang on to her bottom. We were keeping close in shore, because we could not carry sail to stand off into south-west. We heard no noise whatever from the steamer after the collision.

The Chicago *Tribune* of September 8 says :—

Our reporters, who went out on the Milwaukee road to Wiuetka, returned to the city on the half-past one train. They followed the beach for three or four miles. The lake in every direction was filled with fragments of the wreck, to which were clinging dead bodies, and occasionally a living person was first arrived. Only a few of these reached the shore. The surf run fearfully in shore, and the undertow was terrific. The cadaverous appearance of the rods of the shore, the heavy rollers would capsize them within sight and hailing distance of land, and the victim disappear forever. Captain Dan Scott, Buffalo, Bibical Institute, was especially prominent in his efforts, and plunged into the surf after all. He succeeded in reaching a number, and bringing them to a grave. The saving of David Erikson and wife, of Milwaukee, created the greatest excitement. The gallant fellow was seen struggling with the waves in the lee of the wheelhouse, holding his wife with one arm and clinging with his other to the boat. He left her in charge of a friend, and plunged into the lake, and its burden was out of sight for several seconds. When they rose the wife was in a senseless condition. Erikson, by a powerful effort, got the body of his wife, seized her, and again regained the wheelhouse. All on shore held their breath while these heroic efforts were made. Instant thanksgiving to the air, and the next wave buried out of sight beneath the terrible surges. At last the exhausted swimmer succeeded in reaching the beach, with his wife, with his wife in his arms, jumped off and commenced walking to the land. He had proceeded but a few steps when his wife was washed from his arms by the surf by Spencer, mentioned above—himself half buried in the surges—and drawn ashore.

The drummer-boy of the Milwaukee Life Guard was saved by means of his drum :—

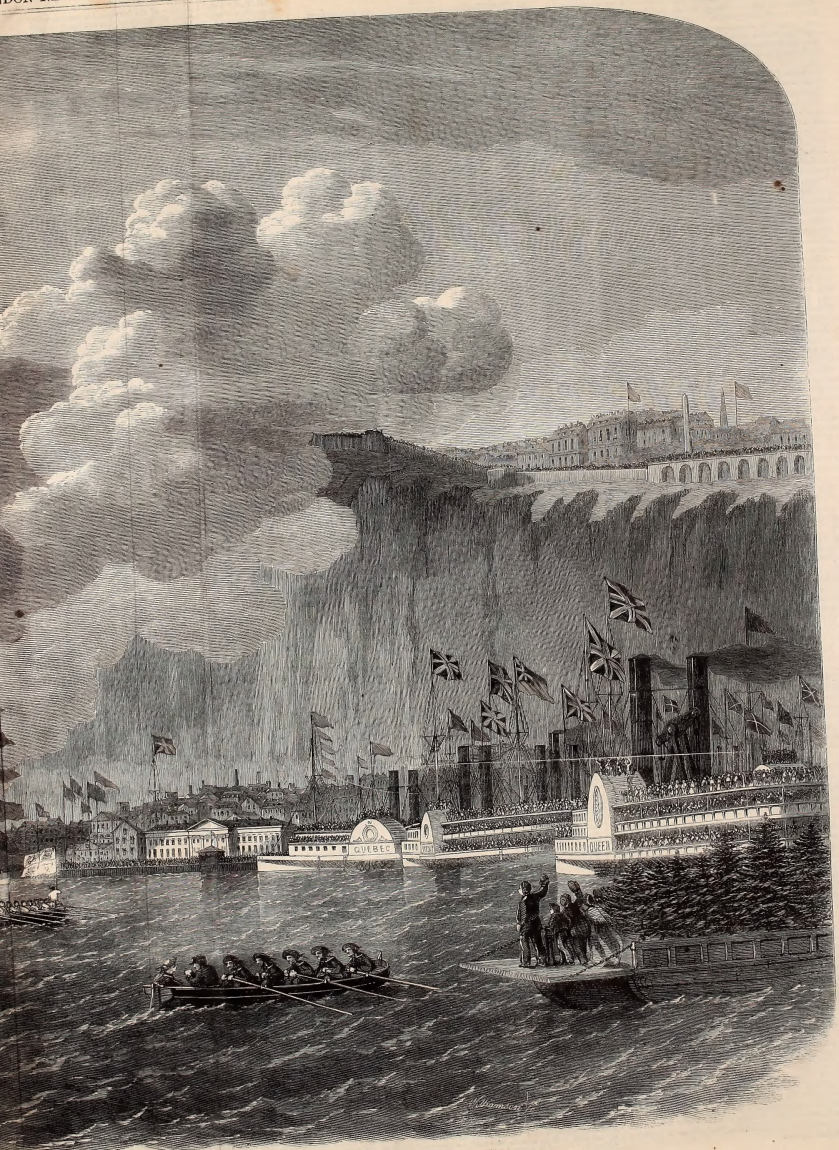
But for the presence of mind sufficient to whittle a plug and close the six-cent, then lashing the drum to his shoulders, he trusted himself to the waves. He struck out from shore when the sea was running very high, and it is lost these, one after another, dropped off. The drum carried the boy nearly ashore, when a huge wave struck him on the back, and it flew from his grasp. The boy abandoned it, and, seizing a fragment of the wreck, succeeded in reaching the beach, and, after rescuing numerous others, and was returned to the boy whose life it had saved.

The jury empannelled at Chicago to inquire into the cause of the recent terrible disaster on Lake Michigan have commenced their labours. Several persons who were on board the ill-fated steamer were examined, and their testimony tends to throw the blame for the occurrence, if any, upon the schooner *Augusta*, and the testimony of the two mates of the schooner leads to the same conclusion. The steamer's lights, it seems, were discovered at least ten minutes before the collision took place, which was certainly time sufficient to have enabled those in charge of the schooner to avoid a collision against accident.

[Engravings of the *Lady Elgin* and the *Augusta*, from photographs just received from Chicago, will appear in our next Number.]



THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDING AT QUEBEC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 299.



ETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS,—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 296.

public dinner, took a different course—had nothing to say about Garibaldi, but adhered to agricultural-society topics with a pertinacity which makes his speech the dullest reading that has lately come in our way. Mr. Whalley, to be sure, has tried to get up a little sensation on behalf of some of the districts of his neighbourhood whom it has been sought to disfranchise in the regular manner, by means of objections before the revising barrister; but he does not seem to have made much capital out of the business, or out of a spirited denunciation of Popery which he ingeniously contrived to bracket with Parliamentary Reform. Such things only tend to show how perfectly stagnant, for the hour, is the national mind upon political matters. The prospects of the half-garnered harvest, again interfered with by distressing weather, furnish perhaps the only theme on which people discuss with earnestness.

Social science, or whatever array of heterogeneous subjects pass under that name, is being honoured at Glasgow, where Lord Brougham has been engaged, if not in throwing any new light upon science itself, at least in showing that age has as yet done nothing towards dimming his own faculties. His power of marshalling facts, and his marvellous resources of language, have seldom been more finely exhibited than at the Glasgow meeting. The warm and cordial tributes which the leading men of Scotland, of all parties, have borne to Lord Brougham's unequalled gifts do honour to the country which appreciates so ungrudgingly. We say this claiming Lord Brougham as an Englishman and an English Lord.

Mystic hints continue to be given upon the subject of the Road murder, and we are perpetually told that the facts of a very significant character have transpired. But we are inclined to think that the clue to the labyrinth has yet to be discovered. It is so far satisfactory that every effort is being made to hit upon this clue. Most persons have pursued a theory of their own in relation to the crime, but it is probable that these theories arise rather from a natural impatience of uncertainty than from a careful examination of such evidence as is before us. We must be content to wait events: it is far from unusual in such cases that when the quest has seemed most hopeless, and there is the most inclination to abandon it, a trace is suddenly discovered, and the culprit is hunted down. In the case of the Stepney murder, in itself without any interest resulting from the character of the victim, there is little reason to doubt that, in one of those fits of folly which are frequently found in connection with crime, the guilty person has assisted Fisher to the device for implicating an innocent man. The missing links in the chain are apparently being rapidly supplied with fatal skill, and the destroyer of the wretched, hard, old, miserly woman of Stepney will ere long receive murderers' sentence.

We regret to say that the record of the week is marked by a large number of casualties. Several suicides have occurred, and fresh murders have been added to the history of every-day guilt. There have also been railway accidents, which have caused death. But the most painful case in England has been one in the manufacturing districts, where an immense mass of the lower class had taken place on the occasion of some fireworks, and, on the return of the crowd through a bad, sloping part of the way, some of the drunkards in the mob fell, and, other persons being forced upon them by the hurrying numbers behind, a lamentable catastrophe followed. Several poor little children became victims to the heedlessness and brutality of their elders, and were trampled to death, and some adults also perished. The casualty is a very sad one, but we presume, much things must be accepted as among the conditions of the modern custom of assembling monster meetings for recreation, excursions, and the like. A very singular case is recorded in the Manchester papers of the fall of an iron bridge covered with passengers, all of whom, with a single exception, escaped without loss of life.

THE COURT.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO GERMANY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, embarked at Gravesend in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lieutenant-General (Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent) and Commodore Superintendent the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and the Mayor and Corporation of Gravesend. The Royal yacht left the pier at a quarter before six o'clock. The following vessels accompanied the Royal yacht:—The steamer, *Black Eagle*, *Trent*, and the Trinity yacht *Irene*, which had on board the Deputy Master of the Trinity House. Her Majesty's ships *Ariadne*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton; *Emerald*, Captain Cumming; *Firebrand*, Commander Bruce, and the Royal Mail steam yacht *Fairy*, commanded by the Queen and Albert, and awaited her arrival in the Schelde.

The Royal squadron anchored for the night at the Nore, the darkness rendering it unadvisable to proceed further, but the vessels were under way at five o'clock on Saturday morning; and, passing through the Queen's channel passage, arrived off Flushing at half-past twelve o'clock p.m. The Royal yacht was saluted by the forts at Flushing, and the Dutch men-of-war manned yards and also saluted. Upon entering the Schelde, the state of the tide rendering it necessary to slacken speed, the Royal yacht was brought closely slowly to accost the river, and at six p.m. anchored off Antwerp. As soon as the Royal yacht anchored at Antwerp the Prussian yacht *Grille* came on board to receive her Majesty's commands. In attendance on her Majesty on board the Royal yacht *Albert* were Lord Alfred Churchill, Major-General the Hon. Mary Bethel, Maid of Honour; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State; Major-General Grey, Private Secretary; and Colonel Phipps. Also on board was Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, and Dr. Ruly.

At half-past seven o'clock, by command of the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, the Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, the Queen of her Majesty's barge on board the Royal yacht *Albert*. They were received by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice. Shortly afterwards the Royal party proceeded to the pier, where they landed on shore, amidst the usual demonstrations of loyalty. A guard was stationed; and these were conveyed, together with the attendants and suite, to the railway station. The King of the Belgians, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand Antonio, and the King and the Belgian Royal family accompanied the Queen to the train. Very touching and loyalty received by the Royal personages; and as the train departed on the guard, at seven o'clock on that morning, the Gothic, of the Royal Standard of Saxe-Coburg, was deposited to the Prince Consort.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the Prince Regent of Prussia received her Majesty at the station. His Royal Highness, together with his brother, Prince Charles, accompanied the Queen as far as Duren. Colonel Stanley went with the Royal Highness to attend upon her Majesty to Mayence. Lord Howard de Walden, her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, travelled in her Majesty's suite from Antwerp to Verviers, where Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, awaited her Majesty's arrival. Sir Alexander Malet was in attendance from Mayence to Frankfort, to receive her Majesty's commands; and the British Consuls at the different towns upon thoroughfare paid their respects to her Majesty.

At Frankfort the Princes of Prussia, with their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, received her Majesty, and afterwards dined in private with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice. Prince George of Saxony called in the evening to pay his respects to the Queen on behalf of his Majesty the King of Saxony.

On Tuesday morning the Queen proceeded to Coburg, where her Majesty and the Prince Consort will live in strict retirement.

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT INGRAM,

M.P. FOR BOSTON.

WITH a trembling hand and sorrowing heart we announce the death of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., the founder and sole proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who, together with his eldest son, Herbert, perished on Lake Michigan in the lamentable disaster on the 8th inst. Exhausted by the fatigues of business and the labours of a long Parliamentary Session, Mr. Ingram had resolved during the recess to pay a visit to the American continent, and there to seek, in company with his son, a brave and intelligent boy of fifteen, that relaxation he so much needed. He sailed from Liverpool in the *North American* on the 9th of August, and landed at Quebec in time to witness, after he had traversed the Lower St. Lawrence, the closing of the last rivet of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal by the Prince of Wales. It was here Mr. Ingram took leave of the party of friends who, on his landing, had attended him, stating that he "wished to be more quiet," and went on to the Falls of Niagara, where he staid some days, enjoying the grandeur of the scenery around him with the keenest appreciation. In one of the many characteristic letters received from him he says:—"Thank God, I have been to see the Falls of Niagara. The sensation grows upon me, seems to exalt while it soothes me; and amidst these wonders of the creation I forget the realities and annoyances of life." From Niagara Mr. Ingram proceeded to Chicago, whence he had first proposed to travel across the Prairies, and to follow the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to New York, but more especially to Boston, which old associations of history had determined him to make the conclusion of his sojourn in the United States. In the last letter received from him, and dated Chicago, September 7, he states, however, that he had decided to visit Lake Superior, and to prolong his stay in America, proposing to return to England about the end of October. He left Chicago at midnight on the 7th of September, accompanied by his son—never our readers to see the sad sequel to the story. It should, however, be added that his body was washed ashore about sixteen miles from Chicago, and just at the time that one of his friends, Mr. Hayward, had arrived at the spot. Every effort was used to discover the boy's life, but Mr. Hayward states, in a most feeling letter, that Mr. Ingram's countenance in death "was perfectly calm and peaceful."

Herbert Ingram was in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Boston, in which town he began his active career, at eleven years of age, as a printer, and both in science and commerce made that the field of a good, hard, day's work. He thus endeavoured to assist in the support of his family, which, old and highly respected, had enjoyed comparative riches. To the interest of a boy, as his native town he devoted throughout life much of the labour of his indefatigable nature. The pure water which its citizens drink—the gas which lights them—the railway, recently opened, that connects their town with the mid-districts of England—are among the many objects which continue to bear the impress of his fostering hand and kindly care. At Boston, as many of his friends are aware, he had intended to spend the evening of his days, resting from his many labours on his property at Swineshead Abbey, which was a favourite spot of his, and through the many phases of his eventful life recognised his merits, and undeviatingly gave him its confidence. Three times in succession was he returned as its representative to Parliament, and always by majorities most decisive of the confidence reposed in him.

His remains, which are expected to arrive in England in a few days, will be interred at Boston.

Peace to the ashes of so worthy and so excellent a man—a kind friend, an indulgent parent, a faithful friend, and a good citizen!

As the founder of this Newspaper he originated another era in the diffusion of knowledge and in the popularisation and promotion of art. He introduced a new means of improved education,—a novel machinery, by which to chronicle, in pictures, as well as by description, just as it passes, the history of the world. This Paper was the object of his utmost care and greatest pride. Only yesterday we found preserved amongst his most valued documents a relic, inscribed by his own hand, apparently but a short while before he left England:—

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will for the future be conducted on the principles which it has always advocated, and in the manner which its founder adopted and approved. The Journal will continue in the care of those he himself had selected, and in whom he had long placed the highest confidence. These will, of course, have the able assistance of the talented artists who have produced so much to the popularity of the Paper. It will be carried on for the benefit of his family (his widow being sole proprietor); and every endeavour may be relied upon to ensure a continuance of that support for which the late Mr. Ingram laboured so ardently and so successfully. The public has, indeed, already offered some assurance of this in the numerous expressions of condolence and sympathy his mourning family have received both from this country and from America.

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LATE on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst., the *Lady Elgin* left Chicago with four hundred persons on board, bound on an excursion up Lakes Michigan and Superior. The wind blew hard from the north-east, and a heavy sea was running. But the party was a happy one. There were music and dancing in the saloon, and "all was merry as a marriage-bell;" when, shortly after two on the morning of the 8th, there came a sudden crash.

Thirty miles from Chicago and ten miles from land, off Waukegan, the schooner *Augusta*, making eleven knots an hour, came down on the doomed ship, struck her on the midships gangway, and then, having her sails set, and the wind blowing freely, drifted off in the darkness. In half an hour the steamer sank in three hundred feet of water; and of the four hundred persons on board not a hundred were saved. Amongst the drowned are Mr. Herbert Ingram, the proprietor of this Journal, and his eldest son.

A clerk of the ill-fated vessel states:—

Instantly after the second collision the music and dancing ceased, and the steamer sank half an hour after. Passing through the cabins, I saw the ladies pale, motionless, and silent. There was no cry, no shrieks—each one waited as if any kind but that of the escaping steam and surging waves. A boat was lowered for the purpose of examining the hole, which soon made itself known; but there were only two oars to row it with, and, unfortunately, at that moment a one cone had taken possession of one of them, and the pad was, consequently, useless. We succeeded in reaching the larboard wheel once, wherein the leak was, but were soon driven from it by the fury of waves, and washed ashore at the village of Winetka. There were only two other boats on the steamer. One of these took eighteen persons from her, all of whom were saved. The other boat took eight persons, but only half that number reached land safely, the other half being drowned on the beach when the boat drifted there. The rush of water through the leak had extinguished the fires before I left the steamer, and the boilers that caused scalding in consequence. The wind was blowing so hard and in such a direction as to drift the boats, bodies of the drowned, and fragments of the wreck up the lake, and most of these will probably be washed ashore in the vicinity of Winetka. I fancied I could see, from the beach, the steamer's hull drifted, fragments of wreck and human beings struggling with the waters, drifting towards the shore.

One of the passengers gives the following additional particulars:—

A short time after the steamer the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel, I should think fifteen minutes after the schooner struck. The hull went down immediately, leaving the upper cabin floating. A great number of the passengers were on the hurricane-deck when the hull went down. Most of them jumped into the water, and swam to the cabin. The hurricane-deck soon separated into five pieces. There were twenty-five on the part on which I was. The captain of the vessel and two men were military officers, Waukegan, and six or seven ladies. The other four pieces went off with a number on each. We drifted about all night, and came down opposite the city of Winetka. When within a few rods of the shore the raft capsized; some of us got back on her, among them myself, my wife, and child. The captain got out of the ladies back on it. A big sea came and washed us off. The captain was the last man off. My wife and child were drifted, fragments of wreck and human beings struggling with the waters, drifting towards the shore.

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The commander, Captain Wilson, who acted throughout in a most gallant manner, was only one hundred feet from the shore when he perished.

Captain Mallott, of the schooner *Augusta*, states:—

When I first discovered the steamer's lights—both red and bright—I supposed her to be from one to two or half a mile distant, and steering north-east. It was raining very hard at the time. We kept our vessel on her course and by what we took to be a collision was impressed that we put the helm hard up. Struck the steamer two or three minutes afterwards on the starboard side, about the fore part also. The steamer kept on her course, her engine in full motion. Headed the *Augusta* around north, then north-west, and then they got separated in the darkness, when the *Augusta* fell in the trough of the sea; all the head gear, jibboom, and mainstays were carried away. We took in all sail immediately another, supposing the vessel would fill. After clearing the wreck and getting up foresail, we succeeded in getting before the wind, and made for the Chicago side of the steamer in five minutes after the collision.

John Verre, first mate of the schooner *Augusta*, gives the following evidence relative to the collision:—

At the time of the collision it was the captain's watch on deck. The second mate was on deck with the captain also. He called me, and I came on deck as the vessel struck her. This was some minutes before the collision. I was called by the second mate, who reported the clock just as the vessel struck the vessel. The men were just taking in sail. About one-third of the foresail and one-fourth of the mainsail were set when I struck the steamer. About half an hour the steamer's lights I heard the captain sing out, "Hard up!" I jumped upon the lumber, and saw the steamer coming our way. Should judge the steamer was about north-north-west. The first that I knew of another vessel being near I heard one of the crew of the steamer say, "Here's a light on the bow, sir." After that the captain cried, "Hard up!" and I jumped on the lumber. We struck the steamer on the starboard bow, about the fore part of the cabin. the wind was north-east. The schooner was showing a white light on the mizzen-mast during the time of the collision. Don't know how the steamer is was there or not at the time of the collision. It was not more than a minute after I jumped on the lumber that the steamer struck. The second mate was on deck with me. I did not answer her helm very readily. She does not answer the helm so quick as she will presently. Could not say how many degrees in her course. When the order was given "Hard up!" the helmsman answer the order, "Hard up, sir." Should say not more than two minutes or a minute after the order that the vessel struck. Heard nothing said by any one on the steamer. After we got clear of the steamer we dropped off and asked the captain if I should let go an anchor. He said, "No." We were in the small anchor ready, and was waiting for the order to let go, when he sang out, "Hold on!" He gave no answer to the order. We were in sight most of sight of the steamer. My object in preparing to let go an anchor was to bring the vessel to, so that if she had sunk I should be able to save some of would have a better chance to hang on to her bottom. We were keeping close in shore, because the wind blew from the land from south-west. We heard no noise whatever from the steamer after the collision.

The *Chicago Journal* of September 8 says:—

Our reporters, on visiting the scene, first repaired to Winetka, returned to the city in the half-past one train. They traversed the beach for three or four miles. For the most part, the shore is rocky, with a narrow strip of beach, to which some fifty or sixty human beings were clinging when our reporters first arrived. Here and there a solitary man, with one arm and clinging with his other to the frail ark. As he reached shore a fearful surf cushed his raft, and its terrific force he was thrown upon the beach, bruised and faint. It was at some distance from the raft. The gallant fellow left it and swam to the wife, and her, and their children. All were rescued, but the mother in their breath while they approached. At one instant they appeared high in the air, and the next moment were dashed with the beach. Immediately after the last the wheelhouse grounded some distance from the beach, when the man, with his wife in his arms, and children clinging around him, waded in, and had proceeded only a short distance when he sank exhausted, but was caught by fragments of timber, and was thus buoyed up and floated in the direction of the shore.

The drummer-boy of the Milwaukee Life Guard was saved by means of his drum:—

He had presence of mind sufficient to whittle a plug and close the vent hole in the head of his drum, and then launched himself upon the waves. The drum supported him, and also four others who seized hold of it; but these were soon washed off. Finally, the boy, with his drum, reached the shore, when by some means one head was burst in, and it filled with water. The boy abandoned it, and, by the assistance of a log, succeeded in reaching the shore. The drum afterwards came ashore, and was returned to the boy whose life it had saved.

The jury empannelled at Chicago to inquire into the cause of the recent terrible disaster on Lake Michigan have completed their labours. Several persons who were on board the ill-fated steamer were examined, and their testimony tends to throw the blame for the occurrence, if any, upon the schooner *Augusta*, and the testimony of the two mates of the schooner leads to the same conclusion. The steamer's lights, it seems, were discovered at least ten minutes before the collision took place, which was certainly time sufficient to have enabled those on board the *Augusta* to take every precaution against accident.

[Engravings of the *Lady Elgin* and the *Augusta*, from photographs just received from Chicago, will appear in our next Number.]

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Alfred has landed at Cape Town, and he appears to have achieved as large an amount of popularity in the Cape Colony as his elder brother has in Canada. The *Forerunner* arrived Cape Colony as his elder brother has in Canada. The *Forerunner* arrived at Cape Town on the 24th of July, and the Prince landed on the following day, and made a public entry into Cape Town on the following day, attended by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Grey, Major Cowell, and the Lieutenant-Governor, General Wynyard. The welcome which greeted the Royal Highness on his arrival, on his landing, and which greeted the Royal Highness on his arrival, on his landing, and which greeted him through the colony, has been of the most cordial, throughout his tour through the colony, has been of the most cordial, throughout his tour through the colony, has been of the most cordial, throughout his tour



ANCONA, IN THE PAPAL STATES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO CORSICA: VIEW OF BASTIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CERAMIC PAPIER MACHE,

A PLASTO SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD CARVINGS.

We have had our attention drawn to a new description of plastic fibrous material, which appear to us, from specimens we have seen, and from the nature of its composition, to be capable of being most advantageously and economically manufactured into a numerous class of articles of high artistic merit.

This invention, which has been patented by Mr. J. C. Martin, of Barnes, has for its object the production in a plastic material of imitations of wood carvings, from which it is scarcely distinguishable, and that could be readily moulded, subsequently hardening into a close-grained, hard, tough, and durable substance, resembling wood, admitting of an after process of carving to produce the undercuts, and susceptible of the highest finish. The grain of various woods may be very exactly imitated by a proper and careful mixture of differently-coloured portions of the substance. The material of which this new substance is chiefly composed is paper, or rather the fibrous pulp of which paper is made, combined—among various other ingredients, with a resinous soap (that is, resin dissolved in alkali), to which is due its plastic qualities, and which enables it to be moulded, without the addition of an earthy or chalky substance, adds to its strength, and admits of the subsequent process of carving. We engrave the cover of a book manufactured of this material from a design, not unknown, to illustrate, in some degree, the exactness with which a wood carving may be imitated; and we have seen this material manufactured into highly-carved miniature-frames, blotting-book covers, inkstands, and architectural ornaments. Considering this new plastic substance as an improvement on the ordinary methods of manufacturing articles in papier-mâché or fibrous pulp—a material daily occupying more the attention of the manufacturer—and as a means of increasing the facilities for the reproduction of artistic articles of elegant design, as well as for the economical enrichment and decoration of interiors of building, we, from a close examination of the specimens we have seen, believe that this new manufacture will prove in every way a complete commercial success.



A BOOK COVER FORMED BY MARTIN'S CERAMIC PAPIER-MACHE PROCESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE month of October, especially that of the year of grace 1860, brings us into the autumnal season, which may be said to have prevailed ever since the month of May in this memorable summer year. Our Illustration in this day's Number indicates the transition period from moderately warm and genial weather to that when heavier toilet becomes necessary. We have been forced to abandon the reproduction of those charming costumes which generally characterise Parisian attire during a fine summer, and to represent such as are worn by the élite of French society, already returned in cool haste from their voyages to Ems, Baden-Baden, Savoy, or the Pyrenees.

The most striking features in the style of ladies' dresses at present is the amount of fluting employed for the ornamentation of the skirts, corsages, and sleeves. The extent to which it is used is quite remarkable, and its variety, in width and application, endless. Two of our Illustrations are devoted to dresses of this description. The general form is without change since our last; but robes of chequered pattern appear to have lost their recent vogue, at any rate for a time, although they are certainly neat and pretty.

Rice-chip or crape bonnets are much worn for weddings and visits of ceremony, but they still bear the stamp of simplicity that has characterised them throughout the present year. They are, however, occasionally ornamented with black ribbon and a rose or two, or by a small peacocks' feather. Swans' plumes are employed for the turned-up chapeaux, but these are especially suited to very young ladies.

As our Illustrations contain none of those garments, we reserve our observations on the subject of capes, shawls, paletots, and cloaks till next month, when we shall give one or two figures *au grand complet*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Figure 1. *Walking Dress.*—This dress is of light green taffety, ample in the skirt, which is ornamented at the bottom by two flounces of box plaits. About four inches above the flounces there is a narrow edging, likewise of box plaits: this addition prevents what would otherwise be a too formal appearance in the dress, consisting, as it does exclusively, of one material. A similar trimming, but of smaller proportions, ornaments the sleeves and the corsage, to the latter of which it imparts the semblance of a berthe. The bonnet, is composed of velvet and tulle, trimmed with detached flowers, and having round the front edge narrow lace.

Fig. 2. *Dinner Toilet.* Slate-coloured silk dress, the skirt trimmed with two purple bands bordered on each side with a narrow guipure: on these bands are attached, at regular intervals, a series of rosettes, in the centre of each of which is a velvet button. The corsage is high-necked, and has a trimming corresponding with that on the skirt. The waistband, also purple, is edged with guipure, and terminated by a deep fringe. The sleeve consists of a single bouillon, on the edge of which is a narrow trimming in keeping with the other parts of the robe. White crape bonnet, trimmed with blonde, the tour-de-tête ornamented with small green leaves.

Fig. 3. *Another Walking Dress.*—Robe of rose-coloured taffety, somewhat resembling Fig. 1: in its general arrangement. The three fluted flounces are of unequal proportions, the uppermost one being wider than the other two together. The loose hanging sleeve is trimmed with fluting to match that on the skirt. The under sleeve is of blonde, fastened at the wrist with a black velvet band and silver clasp. From the waist descend two silk streamers, edged with black, and deeper in colour than the dress. Rice-chip bonnet, the cap consisting of blonde and roses.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

ANCONA.

ANCONA is a fort on the Adriatic, and the chief naval station of the Papal States, occupying a fine situation on the slopes which rise from the Adriatic, between the promontories of Monte Cirsaco and Monte Comero. It was founded by a Dorie or Syracusan colony, and held high rank as a port in the time of the Romans. The Emperor Trajan greatly beautified it, building the Mole, which is still in a state of perfect preservation. Upon this mole was erected in his honour a magnificent triumphal arch, now on the extreme left of our View) about A.D. 112, and which is perhaps the finest monumental arch now existing.

In the twelfth century Ancona had attained a first rank among the cities of the Lombard League. In 1174 it was besieged by Christian, Archbishop of Mentz. In the sixteenth century it was annexed to the Roman See, and has so remained, with little interruption to its bondage, ever since. In 1799 the Allies captured it, after a gallant defence by the French, who had taken it the previous year. Again it fell into the power of the latter; and in 1814 the Congress of Vienna gave it once more to the Pope. From 1832 to 1838 the French again possessed it. During the revolution of 1848, after a siege and bombardment of ten days it was taken by the Austrians; and since then, until the end of the Italian war of last year, it was occupied by an Austrian garrison for the Pope; and it is at the moment we write this undergoing another siege, the result of which will, there is little doubt, give it a new master, the "Re galantuomo."

Ancona has a population of some 50,000. The portion of the town occupying the high ground is the oldest, called the "Città Vecchia," and here the poor inhabitants chiefly reside. The streets are mostly narrow and tortuous. The modern part (Città Nuova) is built along the lower slopes and is occupied by the well-to-do classes. There are some fine public buildings scattered through the town, more especially the churches. Piscina, of course, there are, of the usual Italian character. The harbour is well defended by forts, and there are strong fortifications on the heights; but, invested as it is by sea and land, Lamoricière's mercenaries will not be able to hold out long.

BASTIA, IN CORSICA.

THE island of Corsica will ever be celebrated as the birthplace of that remarkable man who laid the foundation of the Napoleon dynasty. In the year 1612 that the first Bonaparte went there from Genoa, and established himself at Ajaccio, where the great Emperor was born, in 1769. This Mediterranean island now forms a single department of the French empire. Its climate is healthy, but the terrible sirocco often produces great ravages. The inhabitants are generally brave, sober, hospitable, and energetic; they are, however, animated by a remarkable independence of disposition, and are extremely vindictive, transmitting their quarrels from generation to generation as the most sacred portion of their legacy. A Corsican who has an injury or an insult to avenge is said to be *en vendetta*; he warns his enemy that from a certain day he will seek every opportunity to kill him. Sometimes the two champions are accompanied by relatives and friends, or they may carry on their murderous campaign singly. Formerly the Corsican *en vendetta* used to let his beard grow till he had murdered his victim; but this custom has disappeared, and it is much to be wished that the terrible *revendetta* itself should also be put a stop to. The powerful influence of the present French Emperor will no doubt be employed in bringing about this much-needed reform, for such a relic of barbarous times is no longer in keeping with the actual state of European civilisation, and is scarcely a stain which the mother-country would gladly see effaced. The language spoken in Cor-

cies is not French, but a sort of Italian dialect, with a mixture of many words of Arabian and Spanish origin.

The town of Bastia, in Corsica (of which we give an Illustration), is situated on the eastern coast of the island, nearly opposite to that other island of the Mediterranean—Elba—to which a great historical souvenir of the First Napoleon is also attached. It is a place of war of the first class, and contains 15,000 inhabitants. Prettily built, in the form of an amphitheatre, its general aspect is picturesque; but the entire view is much superior to the interior detail of the place. Bastia is the seat of a Imperial Tribunal and an Imperial College, founded in 1845, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, oil, leather, coral, &c. It was formerly the capital of the island. When Corsica formed two departments, it was the principal town of that division. Bastia also was taken by the English in 1748, and again in 1794; the Austrians and the Neapolitans had besieged it without success in 1745. In the upper part of the town there is a citadel for the defence of the port, near the entrance of which is a rock called by sailors *Il Leone*, on account of its resemblance to a lion couchant. The entire armament-ment of Bastia is at present composed of twenty cantons (the town counting for two) and 119 cannons, and contains 60,764 inhabitants.

A very fine high road connects Bastia with Ajaccio, in the beautiful undulated valley which leads to the latter place. The Emperor and the Empress Eugenie, arrived on the morning of the 14th inst. Their Majesties landed at midday, and were received by all the authorities of the department and an enthusiastic population. The Mayor of Ajaccio, as is customary on similar occasions, presented the keys of the town to the Emperor. M. Pietri, the senator-Corsican by birth, also presented the members of the Council-general, and, in an affectionate speech, made himself the interpreter of the unchangeable sentiments of devotion towards the Imperial family of the country which was the cradle of the Napoleon dynasty. It was the Empress's first visit to Corsica, and her Majesty was pleased to express, on the 15th inst., the joy she felt at the sight of the cathedral and other buildings in the town connected with the history of her august husband's ancestors.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BEYOND the double victories of West Australian's son, East Stanley, who gave Virgilius 11lb. in one race, and received 15lb. from the once-vaunted Lanercost colt in another, and yet lasted to pass at Rockdmond. Newcastle was in sufficiently good humour to give that most accurate of all horses, Wizard, 5lb. for the Gold Cup, carried by Bell, of Leicester, where the townspeople—who seem much more sensible of his Lordship's liberality than the hunting men—gave to the East of Stamford and his Countess a most hearty reception on the 19th inst. Marvellous, Mr. Tom Parr reappeared in the saddle, after a two-years' absence, and won very cleverly on Lady Ann. Newcastle Autumn Handicap. Autumn campaign right well; and Dundee, who has known no rest since Epsom, had to run for it to get rid of Lord Lady in the Hopeful, at Wallace. Wallenstein only 5lb., and was beaten a length for third. The A.F. Grand Duke Michael was a curious commentary on Mr. Sargent's Ten Thousand Pound Investment, only 2 lb. both from The Wizard and Thormanby, and ran last of the six. True to his usual form, Thormanby (Wells) was very well, and could not overhaul The Wizard, who was well suited as regards the distance and won as he liked. Thormanby was second, and, like the pet of Yorkshire, carried 7 lb. extra. The Rover won the Three-year-old Triennial last year, was very loth to resign his honours on Wednesday's race-course, the most likely place after a most desperate Stratisuver ever made, just did him by a head after a most desperate race. It is very much to be regretted that you are should be cut-ts from the Whitewall stable, which shows how completely horses' forms will change. The very neat race for the Granby Stakes was marked by a display of great judgment and patience on the part of Challoner. Two distances from home he seemed to be completely beaten under the 7 lb. extra, but, waiting his time, he got up in the last stride, and by three-quarters of a length. The Wizard won the St. Leger in a trot, but his opponents were so bad that there is not the slightest opening to argue from this performance that he can stay. Epsom, York, and Doncaster have all told us the contrary far too decisively. The meetings for next week begin on Monday, Retford on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Carlisle on Wednesday. The Cesarewich has fifty-four acceptances, and Manchester Autumn Handicap has the name of Lord Clewd, near Rhyl, on Thursday and Friday, are the only fixtures for next week.

The cub-hunting is now pretty universal, and the Duke of Beaufort's hounds have commenced. Hampshire, Berkshire, and the fine country grown that have been seen in this hunt for some seasons. The young entry of rather more than twenty couple is a very splendid one, and the cross between the thoroughbred blood and the dash of the picked nine couple which Clarke brought with him at such a long figure from Mr. Morrell is in part highly fulfilled in appearance. The principal litter, of which three couple have been entered, is that by Wonder, from old Tubney Spangle, and another litter of them is gone out to walk.

MANCHESTER RACES.—SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Grand Stand Plate Handicap.—Rosegrove, 1; Lucifer, 2; Scout 3.

Northern Metropolitan Handicap Plate.—The Prophet, 1. Greta, 2. Stamford and Warrington Handicap.—Erica, 1. Fortella, 2. Two-Year-Old Stirling Stakes.—Keepsake, 1. Hope f., 2.

Lincoln Autumn Handicap.—Rosamond, 1. Bab at the Bowster, 2. Surry Handicap.—Rosamond, 1. Ladybird, 2.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Plate.—Malta, 1. Orlando, 2.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each.—Minestrap, 1. New Forest Deer c, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rattlesnake, 1. Rose Middleton, 2.

Innocent Handicap.—Lucifer Match, 1. Lady Ann, 2. Bankrupt, 3.

Buckenham Stakes.—Renee f., 1. Folkestone, 2.

Hopeful Stakes.—Dundee, 1. Little Lady, 2.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—The Wizard, 1. Thormanby, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Eleventh Triennial Produce Stakes.—Mourvied'l, 1. The Rover, 2.

Granby Stakes.—Wizard, 1. Herper, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Parquet, 1. Sister to Rosetta, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Any Scott, 1. Tumbey, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mousetrap, 1. Amy Robsart, 2.

Twelfth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Cape Flyaway, 1. Ebony, 2.

St. Leger Stakes.—The Wizard, 1. The Leprechaun, 2.

Fifty Pounds.—Rosamond, 1. Greta, 2.

THURSDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Mourvied'l, 1. Ochiltree, 2.

£50 Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sir Hugh, 1.

Thirteenth Triennial Stakes.—Folkestone, 1. Klarkoff, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Leonine, 1. Bentinck, 2.

Handicap Plate.—Lanercost, 1. Zaretan, 2.

Rouland Stakes.—Barbara f., 1. Cowley, 2.

WALSALL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Greenwich Fair, 1. Ladybird, 2.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Bibby Nutts, 1. Archeress, 2.

Tradesman's Plate.—Rara Avis, 1. Emblem, 2.

Railway Handicap.—Griffin, 1. Wee Willie, 2.

Stand Handicap.—Rara Avis, 1. Biddy Nutts, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Scoggy, 1. Catherine, 2.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Bibby Nutts, 1. Archeress, 2.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Griffin, walked over.

Members' Plate.—Lady Bird, 1. Lady Lee, 2.

Bradford Handicap.—Emblem, 1. Miss Eleanor, 2.

CRICKET.—North of England v. The South: At Sleaford, on Wednesday week (the third day), this match was continued, and the North proved victorious by an innings. The following is the score:—North, first innings, 127; second innings, 63. South, first innings, 99; second innings, 47.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio has left town for Broadlands Park, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and family have left Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, for Brodrick Castle, Isle of Arran, where the noble Duke and Duchess will shortly receive a distinguished circle of friends.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Mr. Frederick Augustus Dean was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for forgeries upon the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER:				WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point Temp.	Direct Temp.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum of Temp.	Minimum of Temp.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Sun.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	
	Inches.										Inches
Sept. 19	29.911	54·4	57·7	87	64·3	48·6	E. NE.	167			0·000
„ 20	29·931	54·4	49·6	95	8	46·0	S.E.	W.	166		0·000
„ 21	29·931	54·4	49·6	95	8	46·0	S.E.	W.	166		0·170
„ 22	29·722	52·3	57·1	87	69·2	51·8	SW.	WSW.	339		0·020
„ 23	29·7	52·3	57·1	87	69·2	51·8			339		0·020
„ 24	29·704	47·9	49·9	93	5	39·5	S.	S.SE.	186		0·063
„ 25	29·737	49·6	49·9	93	5	39·5	S.E.	S.SW.	3		0·294

* Rain-gauge out of order.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.:—

	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·61	29·78	29·95	29·717	29·726	29·715	29·674
Thermometer (Fahr.)	57·5	57·5	57·5	57·5	57·5	57·5	57·5
Temperature of Evaporation	54·7	54·7	54·7	54·7	54·7	54·7	54·7
Direction of Wind	...	...	...	SW.	W.	SW.	W.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that a very limited amount of business has been transacted on National stocks this week, both for Money and Time, and that the recent movements in Italy, viewed in regard to France and the actual position of the Pope, are regarded with much anxiety, the above quarter has continued firm, and no sales of consequence have taken place. The present state of the market is owing to various causes, principally, it would seem, to the opinion that Continental politics and treaties have failed to have their usual governing influence upon the money-market. Moreover, the imagined risk of our National Stocks is now held by bond-like investors, and not by the speculative class who, if some fluctuations in prices should arise, have frequently exercised too great a ruling influence over prices. The Unlunded Debt has continued to be more favourably spoken of as put for it.

The supply of capital in the hands of the bankers and bill-brokers continues in excessive quantity, and the demand for Money and Time, Loans, &c., is but there appears to be a reasonable prospect of money becoming cheaper. In the open market the quotations for the last three days are as follows:—

	For cash.			For cash.	
Short bills	3⅞	4	Four-months' bill	4	4⅛
Three months' bills	3⅞	4	Six months' bills	4	4⅛

In the above rates the demand for accommodation has been adhered to, evidently to prepare for the 6th of the month.

A few purchases of Bullion were made from the Bank of England for export purposes, and some purchases of the late arrivals from America have been made for France. The amount of Bullion withdrawn on the 24th of the month, and £48,885 in silver, besides 1000 sovereigns for Alexandria.

At a special meeting of the Court of Directors of the Joint-Stock Bank of India, Australia, and China, a dividend was declared for the past half-year at the rate of seven per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the past week, ending August 25, compared with the preceding week:—

Bank of England	£21,877,920
Private banks	2,803,747
Joint-stock banks	3,797,166
Scotland	4,114,175
Ireland	6,290,000
Total	£39,256,921

Compared with the corresponding period in 1859, these figures show a decrease of £198,146 in the total circulation. The joint-stock and private banks in England are now £1,429,974 below the amount.

The exports of Bullion and Specie, embracing the period during the eight months ending the 31st inst., were £8,907,189 against £36,480,885 in the same period in 1859, and £20,000,000 in 1858. The imports in 1860 were £20,000,000, and the increase is nearly 16 per cent. The total imports of bullion in that period in 1859 were £16,000,000, and in 1858 £16,762,568 in 1857, and £17,000,000. The shipments were £14,913,814, against £26,207,863 in 1859, and £21,443,718 in 1858.

Over one million sterling, chiefly in silver from Mexico, has come to hand—this dollar being the agent of the Bank of Commerce.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have not increased; many are unsaleable, and the prices are merely nominal quotations. Ocean Marine Insurance has been 2 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1½ to 2; Crystal Palace Railway, 3–16 to 5–16 prem.; Land Credit and Mercantile, ¼ to ½ dis.

On Monday Exchequer Bills were flat, at about Saturday's closing quotations. Consols for Money, were done at 93¼ ; Ditto for Account, 93⅛ ; India Bonds, 1859, 1st issue, 98 ; Exchequer Bills, 1860, 1st issue, 98 ; Ditto, 2nd issue, 98 ; Exchequer Bills, 1st prem. to par. India Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was 96. The dealings in Foreign Stocks were unimportant, and Turkish Six per Cents, 83¾ ; Ditto for Time, 84⅛ ; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ; Ditto, Debentures, 1859, 98¾ ; Exchequer Bills, par ; India Stock was 221 ; and Bank Stock for Account, ex div., 228. There was rather more firmness in prices on the following day ; but the variations were unimportant. Consols for Money were 93¼ ; Ditto for Account (Settlement 11), 93⅜ ; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ; Ditto, Debentures, 98, 99 ; Exchequer Bills, 1st prem. to par. India Five per Cents, 96 ; Bank Stock, ex div., 228. There was rather more firmness in prices on the following day ; but the variations were unimportant. Consols for Money were 93¼ ; Ditto for Account, 93⅜ ; Indian New Loan was 103¾ ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 96 ; Exchequer Bills, 1st prem. to par ; India Bonds, 1st prem. to par 98. Bank Stock, 228.

There is considerable inactivity to notice in the market for Foreign Bonds. The fluctuations in prices have been quite unimportant, and the quotations for most descriptions remain unaltered. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½ ; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 97½ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63 ; Ditto Four per Cents, 98 ; Ecuador Bonds, 12 ; New Granada Active, 17½ ; New Granada Active, Three-and-a-half per Cents, 16½ ; ditto Deferred, 4½ ; Peruvian Four per Cents, 78 ; Portuguese Four per Cents, 45 ; Russian Five per Cents, 104½ ; Ditto Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 84 ; Turkish Five per Cent Six months' Bonds, 84 ; Ditto Six per Cents, 1861, 104 ; Venezuela Coupon-and-a-Half per Cents, 24½.

The dealings in Railway Stocks have been exceedingly limited, but at about previous rates. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have marked 121 ; Great Northern, Original, 103 ; Ditto, A Stock, 104 ; Ditto, B Stock, 104 ; New South Wales, 84 ; Union of Australia, 42 ; and Union of London, 24½.

Colonial Government Securities continue firm in price, with a moderate business doing. Canada Six per Cents, Government, 1860, 104 ; Ditto, Six per Cents, September, 1118 ; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 1864 ; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871, 104 ; Ditto, Five per Cents, Debentures, 1870, 99 ; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

The transactions in Miscellaneous Market have been to a fair extent, and prices, generally, have been well supported. Anglo-American Telegraph shares have sold at 4½ to 4 13–16 ex div. ; English and Continental Telegraph, London General Omnibus, 14 ; Hudson's Bay, 13½ ; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 3 to 3 1–16 ; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73 ; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 4 to 4 1–16 ; Royal Mail Steam, 73 ; Royal Mail Steam, New, 3 to 3 1–16 ; Scinde Railway, 54 ; Lambeth, 92 ; West Middlesex, 102 ; London Docks, 94 ; St. Katherine Docks, 100 ; London and South-Western, 91½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½ ; Midland, 124 ; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 91 ; North British, 45½ ; North-Eastern—York, 88 ; Newcastle, 84½.

LIKELY ALREADY AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 6½ ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3.

PREFERENCE STOCKS.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, 108 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 127 ; London and Brighton, Five per Cents, 118 ; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1912, 107½ ; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1910, 98 ; London, Chatham, and Dover, 92 ; London and South-Western, 151 ; Midland—Birmingham and Derby, 91 ; Ditto, Bristol and Birmingham, 120 ; South-Eastern—Reading Annuity, 24½ ; West Midland—Oxford 1st guarantee, 51 ; Scinde, 56.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5⅞ ; West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 5⅞.

Friday Evening.

The English funds in Home Stocks to-day is only limited, at drooping prices. Consols for Money, have marked 93¼ ⅛ ; for Account, 93⅜ ⅛ ; Indian Bonds remain very steady, and there is rather more firmness in the Foreign and Share Markets.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to-day very little English wheat reached us, owing to fine and favourable weather, and the general quality of the samples was inferior. The few fine parcels of new wheat on sale were taken off at previous prices. Foreign wheat, both red and white, sold more than a full quarter, at this day's currencies. The imports of foreign wheat have exceeded 20,000 quarters; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds, both for town and country use, was steady, and the quotations almost generally had an upward tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were in request, and good useful wheats were, to-day quarter dearer. Barley was in fair request, at full prices. Malting qualities were in good demand, and useful grades were rather dearer. There was only a moderate business doing in oats and late quotations. Oats, the supply of which was rather limited, were firm, and the turn dearer. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered, with a fair demand.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1930 ; barley, 300 ; malt, 1340 ; oats, 80 ; flour, 1070 sacks and 1000 barrels. Irish: wheat, 1000 ; barley, 1000 ; oats, 1000 ; flour, 1000 sacks. Foreign—wheat, 20,000 ; barley, 1000 ; oats, 1000 ; beans, 1000 ; peas, 1000 ; maize, 1000 ; flour, 1000 sacks and 1000 barrels.

Mark-lane.—Monday.—Fair average business. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. rise ; grinding barley, 2s. to 3s. rise ; distilling ditto, 2s. to 3s. ; malting ditto, 2s. to 3s. rise ; malt, 2s. to 3s. rise ; oats, 1s. to 2s. rise ; beans, 2s. to 3s. rise ; peas, 2s. to 3s. ; Kingston and Ware, 1s. to 2s. rise ; Chevalier, 2s. to 3s. ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire beans, 2s. to 3s. rise ; tick beans, 2s. to 3s. rise ; white peas, 2s. to 3s. rise ; grey ditto, 2s. to 3s. rise ; flour, 1s. to 2s. rise. Tuesday.—Fair average business. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. rise ; barley, 2s. to 3s. ; malt, 2s. to 3s. ; beans, 1s. to 2s. ; peas, 1s. to 2s. ; flour, 1s. to 2s. rise. Wednesday.—Moderate business. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. rise ; barley, 2s. to 3s. rise ; malt, 2s. to 3s. rise ; oats, 1s. to 2s. rise ; beans, 1s. to 2s. rise ; peas, 1s. to 2s. rise ; flour, 1s. to 2s. rise. Thursday.—Fair average business. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. rise ; barley, 2s. to 3s. rise ; malt, 2s. to 3s. rise ; oats, 1s. to 2s. rise ; beans, 1s. to 2s. rise ; peas, 1s. to 2s. rise ; flour, 1s. to 2s. rise. Friday.—Fair average business. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. rise ; barley, 2s. to 3s. rise ; malt, 2s. to 3s. rise ; oats, 1s. to 2s. rise ; beans, 1s. to 2s. rise ; peas, 1s. to 2s. rise ; flour, 1s. to 2s. rise.

Seeds.—Linseed, in fair request, at full prices. Most other seeds are a dull inquiry, at barely previous quotations.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 58s. ; Calcutta, 56s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. ; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. ; canary, 60s. to 62s. ; rapeseed, English, pale, new, 40s. to 42s. ; foreign, 38s. to 40s. ; brown, 36s. to 38s. ; coriander, 18s. to 20s. per bushel ; English red, 28s. to 30s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 per ton ; Foreign, £9 to £9 5s. ; rapecake, £5 10s. to £5 15s. ; cotton, £5 10s. to £6 ; poppy, £5 10s. to £6 ; English rape oil, £34 per tun ; refined, £35 per tun.

Potatoes.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 8d. ; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s. 3d. ; barley, 38s. 3d. ; oats, 23s. 9d. ; rye, 36s. 7d. ; beans, 40s. 8d. ; peas, 39s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s. 3d. ; barley, 35s. 4d. ; oats, 24s. 8d. ; rye, 37s. 6d. ; beans, 40s. 8d. ; peas, 39s. 8d.

English Provincial Markets.—Wheat, 52,653 ; barley, 4138 ; oats, 6784 ; rye, 328 ; beans, 1984 ; peas, 291 quarters.

Fat.—Our market is in a moderately supplied state, at the rate of 1s. last quoted on time-bustive, at about previous quotations.

Coals.—Our market has undergone no important change hands to a moderate extent, at full prices. Stewart and Hetton, 16s. 6d. ; Hetton, 16s. 6d. ; Lambton, 16s. 6d. ; Harton, 16s. 6d. ; Wylam, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. ; Haswell, 16s. 6d. ; Hetton Medium, 15s. 6d. ; Braddyll, 15s. ; Hetton Coal, 15s. 6d. ; Hetton Medium, 15s. 6d. ; Hetton Coal, 15s. 6d. ; Braddyll, 15s

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THE CHAPEL ROYAL, PALERMO.

We have already noticed one remarkable feature of Palermo in connection with art — the very ornate exterior of the Cathedral. We now present an ecclesiastical interior, than which no remnant of antiquity is more interesting — the splendid Capilla Reale, or Chapel Royal, which may be said to unite three styles together — the Greek, Romanesque, and Saracenic, a combination only to be found in Sicily.

This celebrated chapel is attached to the Palazzo Reale, a huge pile of building of various styles and ages, dating from Norman times. It was built by Roger, the first Norman King of Sicily, and was finished in 1132, and doubtless both Greeks and Saracens were employed in its construction, as their styles predominate over their conquerors, the Normans. It occupies the whole length of one side of the Palace, and, together with the principal rooms, is on the third story, the princes and offices for domestic use being below. It possesses all the features of a large church — a nave, side aisles, and three apses. It is in the long Latin form, with a Greek cupola at the intersection of the cross. The pillars of the nave are probably taken from earlier buildings: some are of granite, others marble. Their capitals are not alike: the arches they support are pointed. The windows are small in size and few in number — no doubt partly owing to the necessity of excluding the sun, partly to obtain a sombre effect.

The dark wooden roof is very elaborate and peculiar, and, being fashioned in the Moorish style, naturally reminds one of Moorish relics in Spain. It is composed of a series of stalactite figures, in a double row, with pendants between them, and encircled by inscriptions in Cuphic characters. These inscriptions are an enumeration of excellent qualities attributed to the Sovereign in a style of Oriental hyperbole, similar to the Alhambra.

The greater part of the interior of this architectural gem is entirely covered with mosaics, on a gold ground, and, as may be imagined, the effect is wonderfully rich, though, owing to the small amount of light admitted, as already mentioned, by no means gaudy or meretricious. The gigantic half figure seen over the high altar represents the Almighty. The floor is inlaid with coloured marbles, in patterns. Beside the granite pulpit, also inlaid with marbles, stands a marble candelabrum, copied from the antique, with Norman ornament intermixed.

This Royal chapel is in a state of perfect preservation. On the outside wall is inserted an inscription which records that once existed there a clock, put up by King Roger, at a time when clocks moved by a pendulum were very rare.

Attached to the chapel is the sacristy and depôsitory of archives, in which are preserved sundry curious charters and deeds relating to the chapel from its foundation: some of these are in Greek and Arabic.

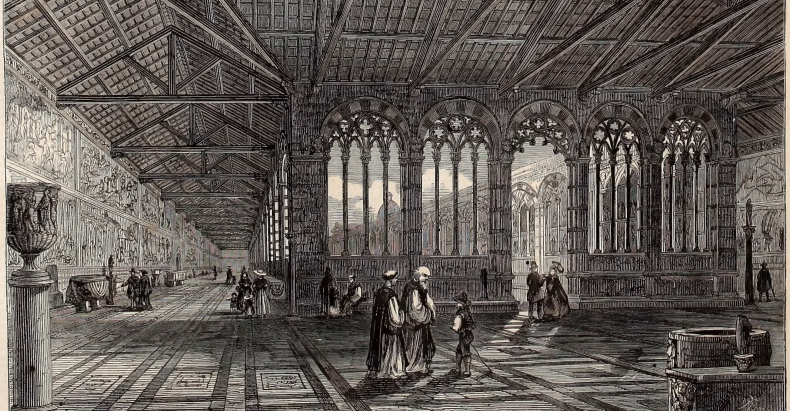


THE CHAPEL ROYAL, PALERMO.

THE CAMPO SANTO, PISA.

The Cathedral, Baptistry, Campanile (commonly known as the "Leaning Tower"), and the Campo Santo of Pisa are perhaps as remarkable and interesting a group of buildings as any in the world. It has been well remarked concerning them that they are "fortunate in their solitude and their society," for they stand alone in a large open space called the Piazza del Duomo, removed from the business and pleasure of the town, looking like a part of some splendid but deserted city. It is with the last named, the Campo Santo, or Cemetery, that we are now concerned, and of which we give an Engraving, as it was brought prominently into notice at the end of April last, during the King of Sardinia's visit to his new dominions, owing to an interesting and significant occurrence which took place therein, and which may indeed claim the dignity of being termed historical, and forms, as it were, a sequel to an event that happened nearly six centuries ago — we mean the restoration by the city of Genoa to Pisa of the chains taken from the entrance of the Porto Pisano, the Pisan Harbour, which were carried off to Genoa in 1290, after the destruction of the port by Conrad Doria. This ended the wars between the two cities, which had lasted, with interruptions, for more than two centuries. So many prisoners were taken to Genoa with the chains that this proverb became current through Italy, "Those who want to see Pisa must go to Genoa."

These chains were to have been restored after the events of 1849 gave hopes of a united Italy. Such hopes were then nipped in the bud, to reform and blossom forth as we now behold. On the 25th of April last, then, a deputation from the sister city delivered to the municipal authorities of Pisa the long-abstracted chains, and with due form they have been hung upon the walls of the glorious Campo Santo, there to remain, we hope, as an emblem of union between former rivals. This famous cemetery was founded by Archbishop Ubaldo, at the end of the twelfth century, who, on his expul-



THE CAMPO SANTO, OR CEMETERY, PISA.

tion from Palestine by Saladin, took in his forty-three ships by way of ballast a quantity of earth from Mount Calvary. This earth was said to have the peculiar property of reducing to dust in twenty-four hours bodies buried therein. He purchased the site of the present building, and there deposited the earth, but the structure was not commenced till 1278. It is a parallelogram 420 feet in length, 148 feet in width, and 46 feet from pavement to roof, with an arcade or cloister running all round the interior, the walls of which are covered with frescoes, chiefly by Gozzo, Gozzoli, Benozzo Gozzoli, and Memmi. As will be remarked, the tracery of the arches of the cloister is Gothic. This portion was not completed till the latter end of the fifteenth century. It is believed the original intention was to have glazed it with stained glass.

The collection of sepulchral monuments in the Campo Santo is large and interesting: a great number of them have been brought from the adjoining cathedral and other Pisan churches. Many of the sarcophagi, the work of early Roman Christian artists, were appropriated by the Pisans in mediæval times as receptacles for their illustrious dead, and it is curious to observe the Gothic adaptations and alterations made in them. Among the most interesting of these sarcophagi are the tomb of the Countess Beatrice, mother of Matilda, standing near the middle of the north cloister. It is supposed to be of the age of Hadrian.

Of modern monuments the most noteworthy is a beautiful bas-relief, by Thorwaldsen, in memory of a celebrated surgeon of Pisa, Lawrence Mascagni, who died in 1815.

Besides the sepulchral memorials there are many fragments of sculpture of various ages ranged round the walls, such as statues, basreliefs, columns, capitals, &c. In the floor of the ambulatory are numerous slabs of ancient Pisan families, as those of the Gualandi and Mozzi, the painter of Laura and friend of Petrarch. He illustrated the life of St. Ranieri, a native of Pisa, on the north wall. It is in his honour the *lunaura* is held, when the whole of the Lung' Arno is illuminated. This fete took place during the late visit of the Queen.

The cloister was succeeded by Veneziano and the two Orcagnas: those strange pictures "The Last Judgment" and "The Triumph of Death" are by the hand of Andrea Orcagna. Then came Benozzo Gozzoli: but the finest and most numerous frescoes are by Benozzo Gozzoli, a native of Siliano, Lombardy, and a pupil of Angelico. Interesting from the fact that they show the architecture and costumes of Florence in the painter's time. They occupied him from 1469 to 1485. Many of the figures are very graceful and characteristic, and some are evidently portraits of the artist's contemporaries.

STREET-SCENE IN NAPLES ON THE 8TH INST.

On the state of frantic excitement into which the Neapolitans were thrown by the entrance into their city of General Garibaldi our columns have been no stranger; and here is a graphic, though horrible, scene in Naples, sketched on the day after Garibaldi's arrival, to bring the matter more vividly before our eyes. A correspondent writes from Naples:—"We will not, at present, describe just such a scene as is here depicted:—We had yesterday a sort of political carnival, which was prolonged to a late hour. Besides the ordinary and insane mumbling, a prey to a Bacchanalian fury which I should be sorry if I were to describe, I saw, in the afternoon, a most frightful rabble, with a sprinkling of men and women of the middle orders. It was a flag and torch procession, with cries and shouts, such as can only be uttered by Neapolitan throats. Besides the universal, deafening 'Viva Garibaldi!' 'Viva Garibaldi!' and a hundred other distortions of the name of the hero of the day, there began to be accustomed, the cry was 'Una—una—una, Viva l'Italia Una.' Vogliamo l'Italia Una.' 'We want United Italy.' Another and an occasional exclamation of 'Death to the Bourbons!' For the rest the huge mob did not know what it wished or what it was about. But it did not care—it swarmed, and edited, and bolted, and babbled about like the waves at Charybdis—throng of men, throng of men, throng of women, with brandishing naked swords, or waving flags or hats: the women bareheaded, dishevelled, with disordered garments, clenched teeth, and kissing a red flag passed each other, like so many victims of a rabid drunkenness, in which, however, drink had no part. There was a mingling of thousands of classes and sexes in the throng—beggars and pickpockets to noble honest citizens and patriots: yet the many-headed monster was in the best humour. It was not in search of actual drunkenness, nor did we hear of a row or fight, or any other accident or offence."

GARIBALDI AT THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DI PIEDIGROTTA, NAPLES.

On the day after Garibaldi's entry into Naples occurred the great fête of the Piedigrotta, which is second only to the Festival of the Liquefaction. This great festa was originally instituted more than twenty-seven years since by Carlo III., to commemorate the expulsion of the Austrians from his dominions. On the present occasion it was held in a manner extraordinarily combining the associations of the day following the entrance of the Dictator and flight of the last of the Neapolitan dynasty. The Neapolitans are a superstitious people, and this combination had an extraordinary effect on their minds. Garibaldi went on a pilgrimage to the church of the Virgin of Piedigrotta, after the manner of the Bourbons. The whole of the National Guard were under arms, and lined the streets from the Palazzo Reale to the end of the Riviera di Chiaja. They formed with his Staff drove down in carriages, and was received with shouts and delight, as he passed along the ranks, which he reviewed in person. The Church of Santa Maria di Piedigrotta is situated near the entrance to the Grotta di Posilipo. According to local tradition it was erected, in 1353, on the site of a much older chapel in consequence of a dream which led to the discovery of an old image of the Madonna which is to great an object of devotion at the present day to which it owes its name. The church has undergone a general restoration of late; and in the first chapel on the left, gaudily restored, is the old image, richly clothed in modern style, and loaded with jewels, in acknowledgment of cures supposed to have been operated by the intercession of the miraculous image of the Virgin.

The Festa di Piedigrotta, says "Murray's Handbook," is one of the most singular displays of national character and manners which can be met with at the present day in Europe. This festa, which is commonly believed to have been instituted by Charles III. in commemoration of the victory of the Spaniards over the Austrians at Velletri, in 1744, dates at least so far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, and the Spanish Viceroys used to visit the church in great state on the 8th of September, being the Chiaia with soldiers, as in our times, in honour of the day. Every year, on the evening of the continental dominions, amounting often to 30,000 men, are marched into the city, and, after having defiled before the King and Royal family in the balcony of the palace, they proceed in the same manner to the palace to the church of Piedigrotta, including the long line of the Chiaia. Here they halt, and his Majesty and his Staff, in their full state carriages, attended by the ministers and the great officers of the Court, and preceded by flying footmen, wearing cocked hats and hats set out in procession through this double line of soldiery, whose brilliant uniforms give unusual gaiety to the scene. Each Prince proceeds in a separate carriage, and in the order in which he would succeed to the throne. After performing their devotions at the church, his Royal family return to the palace in the same order; and the rest of the day is a scene of unrestrained rejoicing to the thousands of gaily-dressed peasantry who come from all parts of the kingdom to swell the throng of merrymakers in the city. The Villa Reale is on this day open to all classes, and is full of country people from the environs, in their gay national costumes. It was formerly the practice among the common people of the environs to liquidate in marriage that the bride shall be taken to this festa.

THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT QUEBEC.

Our Special Artist in Canada has forwarded to us a striking picture of the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Quebec, which is engraved on page 289 of this week's Impression. Although accounts of the Prince's reception at Quebec by our own Correspondent and from other sources have appeared in this Journal, we give, in connection with our illustration, some particulars of the Prince's landing at Quebec, abridged from the graphic description supplied by the *Times* correspondent:—

"His Royal Highness has at last commenced his Canadian tour. The landing and the whole reception at Quebec was on a scale worthy of the occasion. The weather, which has got under way on the 16th ult., a whole fleet of river steamers came down from Quebec, all dressed in colours and crowded with festive excursionists. At 10 A.M., or by two o'clock the squadron got under way. The *Hero* led, followed by the *Laviolette* and *Fleur de Lis*. The batteries and military posts on the banks of the river were decked with flags, and the spattering, irregular fire of guns and small arms never ceased along the route. As soon as the Prince was descried, the guns on the citadel, the steamers, and squadron, the St. Lawrence seemed on fire from one end to the other.

"Just before the Prince rounded Point Levis in sight of Point Levi, and then slowly on the other side of the river, the steep rugged heights of Lauzon, on the south shore of Quebec—the highest in North America—rose gradually into view. The appearance of this quaint old city from the bay is always imposing. Its old French associations and houses and its lofty and heavy tiers of houses rising one above the other, with their bright tin gable roofs contrasting with the antique brownness of the building materials, which, in fact, are heavy outlines, the walls of the fortress wind up and down with all the engineering accidents of the ground, and the Citadel crowns it. It is with a considerable portion of the old and the new, of a peaceful, prosperous town built in and out of a tremendous citadel—a melange of modern business, police, artillery, and fortification—that the picturesque old houses of tin and pine wood—as make it resemble no other place under the sun. The lower part of the city, which is the Wapping at Guernsey, and a few of the old houses at Abbeville, stew it here and there with log houses, roof it all over with tin, pave some of the main with round logs, and on an inclined plane they cover all the streets profusely with dirt, and stick the whole on one of the hills over Edinburgh, and you have a tolerable conception of the old metropolis, and then you have Quebec. Everything here is in an anomalous state—the footpaths are ladders and the house roofs are alleys. The Parliament building, which is to be used, as there is no Parliament with which to fill it, there are good squares, which are always empty, and which obviously are the finest streets, were it not for the fact that English the name of Quebec is indissolubly associated with the fame of Wolfe, Montcalm, and Montgomery, and with the more magnificial point of view I should say the shops of Quebec are the keys of the position, for batteries loom over the roofs of dismantled fortifications, and bastions, and ramparts, and the visitor is constantly finding your movements impeded by huge open-mouthed guns which lurk in ambush at every corner. Add to this picturesque an immense quantity of huge stacks of chimneys. Of its kind I should say Quebec must be unique, and I am glad to think that it is to have a new lease of life, become more commercial, and prosperous without either activity or cleanliness. But from the water, as I have said, and before the Prince landed, I have seen nothing like it. Not from the water alone, I do. All the chief buildings were decorated with flags, the houses, docks, and wharves were thronged with people, and every one of the streets the points of triumphal arches could be seen with their bright decorations still flaunting, though rather dulled of their splendour by rain and wind. The guns on the summit of the town the forts began to salute from the citadel, the terrace, and the batteries over Wolfe's Cove, where the Prince was to land, and the whole of the squadron fired with his men is still to be seen. The effect of this repeated cannonade, as it wreathed over the whole place in white clouds of smoke through which the steeples dimly shone, was very fine, and seemed to bring its old character for war and glory more strongly out than ever. The Prince landed at half-past 10 o'clock, all the guns of the fleet saluting with manned yards, and giving three grand cheers for his Royal Highness as he passed the ships. A platform, in front of the St. Louis gate, on his way to Cataraqui, the residence of Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of Canada. In the evening Quebec is illuminated, and a more effective or more general display of this kind I have seldom seen. It was not quite equal to that at St. John, but the effect, owing to the natural advantages of the city, was infinitely greater. To see Point Levi on one side of the St. Lawrence, and Quebec on the other, and the river between, was a most magnificial spectacle. Every house had lights in its windows, all the chief buildings were lit up, and the tiers of streets, rising one above another in the grandest manner, were all ablaze. The walls were vividly reflected back by the river, made a kind of quadruple display which one can neither easily describe nor forget."

GRASS TO THE WINDOW.—There is all the difference in the world between the cheerful and unsightly window in a room which a hundred yards of box, and the green shady little spot that comes up to your very window. Let the poor, if they will, have window-gardens, but the whole of rural tastes; the latter is almost irresistible. A hundred yards are a long way to go to see the finest prospect of country, and nothing like the green earth. After having walked even a hundred yards, you feel that you have earned a right to sit down and rest, and you do so. But you do not see them at the end of a vista of washing your hands, and putting on another collar, and brushing your hair, and dressing to go home. You sit down on the little patch of grass, the three or four shady trees, the quiet corner of the hedgerow, and you feel that you have got into the country at once, and without even the formality of passing through the hall and out by the front door. If you are a lover of nature in the common acceptation of the term this little thing. What stout old gentleman but knows that when he is seated under his well-shaded porch, with his pipe and his glass, and his cool and road many pages in a volume which lay within reach of his arm, that he is as much a lover of nature as the tourist who has come to the end of infinite trouble of rising from his chair and walking to a table half a dozen yards off? It is the same with the poor man who has a window-garden. He is a lover of nature; other-wise, on a hundred occasions, all sorts of little fanciful hindrances will arise to prevent him and her husband enjoying the fresh air together.

EVIL INFLUENCES OF OUR DAYS.—All the voices which have any real influence with us Englishmen in any circumstances combine to stimulate a single class of qualities—energy, activity, and the power to extol his wisdom by assuming that the average intelligence which he represents is, under the present public system, the ultimate and infallible standard of the nation. The novels which he and his family devour with insatiable appetite—the literature of the day—the periodicals which he reads—all minister. They are pictures of the every-day life to which he has always been accustomed, and which he understands and appreciates. They are mirrors reflecting to anything which does not support the status quo. Society is the one subject of which the human mind has considerable exhaustion in the three-decker—the middle-class mind, that is to say, which, as I have already insisted upon, our Homer and Aschylus, were superior, in some important respects, to the millions of Englishmen who at their inmost hearts prefer Pickwick to Shakspeare. Even the religion of the present day is made to suit the level of commonplace Englishmen. There was a time when Christianity meant the embodiment of all truth and holiness in the midst of a world lying in wickedness. It afterwards included law, liberty, and knowledge, as opposed to the energetic ignorance of the northern barbarians. It now too often means philanthropic societies—excellent things as far as they go, but rather small. Any doctrine now is given up if it either seems uncomfortable or likely to make a disturbance. It is almost universally assumed that the truth of an opinion is tested by its consistency with cheerful views of life and nature. Righteous indignation is the only practical vice which remains, and that serve to spice the enjoyments which they would otherwise destroy.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

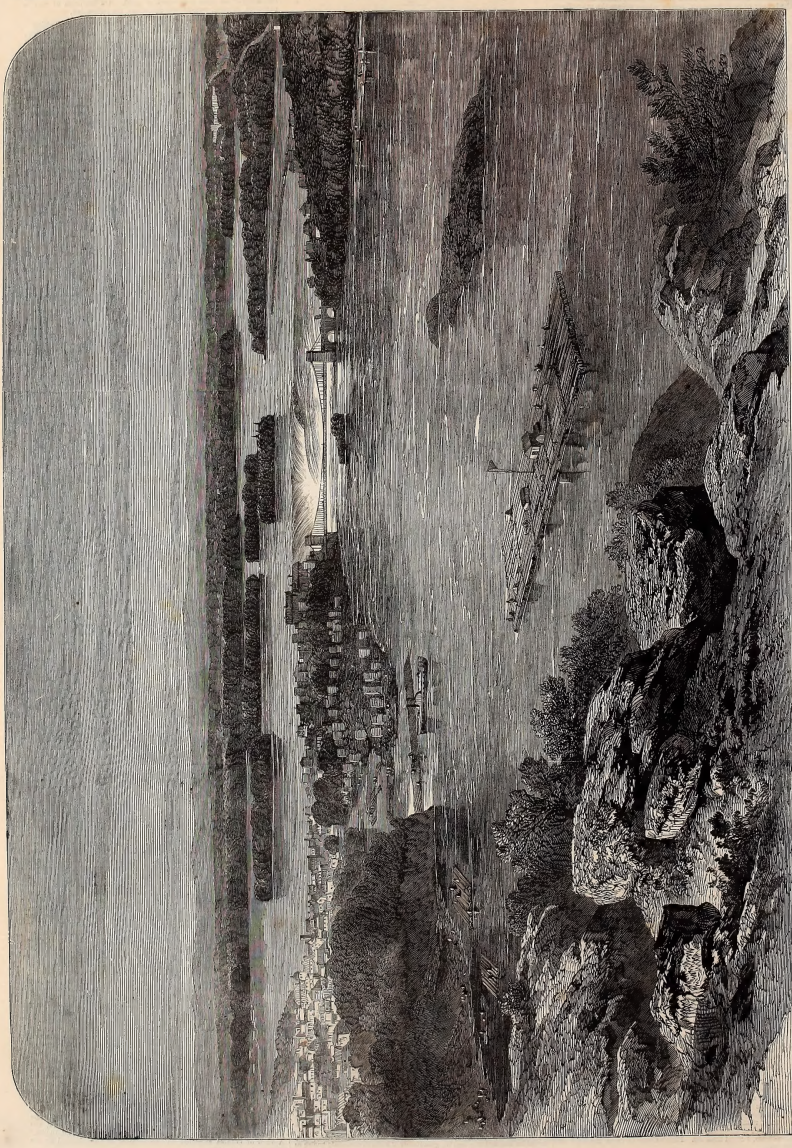
QUEBEC, September 10.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS has reached the principal city of Upper Canada, Toronto, which he will leave to-day en route for the extreme western boundary of the province. On departing from Montreal, the Prince proceeded directly to Ottawa, the site of the Parliament of the United Province, and, after a most loyal reception, formally laid the corner-stone of the new Houses of Parliament, now in course of erection (circumstances hereafter necessitating the performance of such a ceremony by the Heir Apparent to the Crown would invest the formality with a degree of interest worthy of more than a passing record; but, considering the peculiar combination of events under which Ottawa came to be selected as the capital of United Canada, and the additional importance attaches to it, it is not to be wondered that the majority of your readers are aware of the circumstances under which Ottawa came to be selected as the capital of United Canada, and, at the risk of being tedious to the better-informed minority, it may be as well to recapitulate briefly those which led to this step. From the union, in 1840, of the till then distinct provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada until the year 1858, national rivalries, fanned by party factions, had rendered it impossible so to fix a permanent seat of legislature being agreed on. The members from Lower Canada, representing mainly a people of French extraction, and attached to the Roman Catholic Church, insisted that some place in the eastern section, either Quebec or Montreal, should be named. The members from Upper Canada, on the other hand, almost exclusively of British descent, and attached to some Protestant denomination, were equally peremptory in advocating the claims of the western section to be the favoured honour. For nearly a score of years the question came up periodically before the Legislature, and occasioned the most acrimonious debates, in which national and religious animosities were roused, and producing, of course, a severe strain upon the tie which to this day has not entirely lived down. Each succeeding Ministry found this difficult question a lion in its political phase, and those only made political advantage by it whose public career had probably terminated with it. Keeping alive the worst passions and most dangerous prejudices of the connected provinces, it was at length, during the session of 1857, that each section stand up for the claims urged by its own people, that a few of these agitators were able to hold the fate of a Ministry in its hand when that Ministry, on the 14th of May, in a temporary minority of an everyincreasing difficulty, a singular compromise was effected. A "permanent" seat of Government for the United Province was declared quadrennially from one end of the province to the other. Under this ridiculous plan the Government was to be "open" question, which in this year at Quebec, almost at the eastern extremity of settlement in the lower section, was last year at Toronto, which is still nearer the western boundary. The difficulty which cost entailed by the repeated moving of all the Government staff, together with other considerations, at some future time, would also absurd, at length forced upon the Government the necessity of checking a system surrounded with so many disadvantages, and of electing the site of a permanent capital was one which no Ministry could be found bold enough to undertake, and it at last came before the House in 1857 as an "open" question. The result of the appeal was, as might have been foreseen, unsatisfactory to all parties, but as the Ministry were consented to leave it to Her Queen herself, asking her Majesty to exercise the Royal prerogative and name some permanent seat of Government for the province. This request was graciously acceded to, and Ottawa was selected. Measures were immediately taken for carrying out the Imperial decision by the erection of the necessary buildings, and the Prince was on a few days ago had the first proof of the obedience with which her Majesty's subjects in this province have responded to her decision by the step he was just been called upon to perform towards the now far-advanced structure.

The details of the reception given to his Royal Highness on his arrival at Ottawa have no doubt reached you from another quarter. That large portion of the Province of Canada which extends to the east of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa, a trade far exceeding in its productive value all others, not even exclusive of the result of the labours of the agriculturist. The Ottawa is the great water staple of this country, and it centres principally at Ottawa. Hence it was that the Prince's reception was more extended by the presence of a multitude of the staunch lumbermen who find in the adjacent forests, and of inexhaustible supply of timber. The Ottawa lumbermen, a hardy raftsmen and the skilful voyageurs poured down in thousands from the remotest backwoods to do honour to the son of the beloved of Severity. The Prince, on his arrival, formal reception of Courts was awaiting, an honest, hearty welcome, dearer far, assumed its place. As to the visit to the Chaudiere, we not had to have been so far pleasing, as it was certainly entirely novel, to the Prince, did not pass off without an incident calculated seriously to mar the enjoyment of the whole event. On the occasion his Royal Highness was the first contretemps—but, unhappily, not the last—which befallen him to have his arrival in Canada marked. Owing to some misunderstanding, the Freemasons of Canada had believed that the "ancient craft" would be allowed to take part in the ceremony of laying the stone of the new Parliamentary buildings with their accustomed formalities. Accordingly, acting under summons from the highest authority recognised by that body, the Freemasons came from all part near with the view of assisting on occasion possessing so much historical interest. The Prince, however, was informed at a late hour that the Prince's advisers could not recommend his Royal Highness to recognise the existence of any secret society, and that it would be against the wishes of the Prince if they presented themselves with banners, drosses, and emblems, distinguishing them from any other of her Majesty's subjects. The decision thus signified to the Masonic association was made not so much for the purpose of checking the intended Masonic demonstration as for that of preventing one that of impartiality a line of conduct which the circumstances of the hour, as well as the policy of the Imperial Government, had made necessary. But, had it been allowed to take place, the disinclination of the Prince to receive them in their masonic capacity been a mere caprice, it might have been overlooked in the excitement of the hour; but the fanatic of the mystæ is" that they would have deferred graciously to the expressed wishes of the illustrious guest. For, with infinite tailing as much discretion and good-breeding, the Masons accepted the intimation made through the Duke of Newcastle with very bad grace, walking off in a body, and even publishing their view of the excellent lunch prepared for the Prince, and to which their leading members had been invited as guests.

This was the first cloud that had dimmed the Royal progress: it was but the precursor of a storm about shortly to break. Leaving Ottawa the Prince arrived on the shores of Rondeville, meeting there the same enthusiastic reception he had everywhere experienced since his arrival of the Province of Quebec. The Prince's landing. After a short stay the illustrious traveller proceeded towards Kingston, and shortly after his departure from that city in the capacious and beautiful harbour on whose shore is seated the ancient capital of Upper Canada. And now events occurred which ended in the instant refusal of his Royal Highness to receive the municipal formalities in the temporary of the Royal party without setting foot on shore. The place at which the Prince was to land was to be occupied by dense crowds of members of the Orange society; an Orange flag formed from the City Hall; Orange party cars resounded through the streets. Orange banners and devices were displayed in motley confusion in a large body of the citizens of a mixed population, stood in the most prominent spots during the procession. All this was known, and had some days before come to the knowledge of the Prince's advisers that similar demonstrations were intended by the Orangemen of Hamilton, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other important points. It had also been intimated that such display were calculated to lead to bloodshed, while they would certainly mar that unanimity in the enthusiasm of the reception which would otherwise await the Heir Apparent. For not a single Roman Catholic would under any circumstances think of taking part in a procession so intended; while to very many Protestants, even members of the Orange order, the idea was hardly less distasteful. The Duke of Newcastle, therefore, no doubt after due deliberation, informed the Mayor of Kingston that the Royal party would not land at all unless the obnoxious arches were stripped of their offensive decorations, the procession entirely banished of its Orange complexion, and party tunes

and cries stilled. On this fell news great dismay awoke the Kingstonians—especially the belles of that place, famed far and wide for the beauty of its citizenesses, before whose visions the magnificent ball, for which everything was already prepared, loomed up enchantingly in the near future. A special meeting of the Council was called; deliberation was held, negotiations, even, with his Grace opened; but opposition was found to be as far as Belleville, and the Ball and Supper by a perpetually-sustained concert of party tunes. On landing at Belleville they immediately inspected the local "lions;" of that Belleville they immediately inspected the local "lions;" of that Belleville they immediately inspected the local "lions;" of that



PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—VIEW OF PART OF THE CITY AND RIVER OF OTTAWA, FROM THE BARRACK HILL, THE SITE OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE CRATER OF MOUNT ETNA—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ—SEE NEXT PAGE

THE CRATER OF MOUNT ETNA.

ETNA, celebrated from the most remote antiquity for its magnitude and its volcanic eruptions, is situated in the north-eastern part of Sicily, close to the seacoast, between the towns of Taormina and Catania. Its height is about 11,000 feet, and its base covers a base of nearly ninety miles. The number of this Journal for July 8, 1858, contained three Engravings of the cone and crater of Mount Etna, as they then were, and an interesting account of a visit to the crater of Etna, from which we gather a few particulars in connection with our Illustration on the preceding page:—"We now prepared for the final trip—the ascent of the cone. Its height is now about 1000 feet. Brydone thus describes it as it was in May 29, 1770:—'It is of a very regular figure, and rises equally on all sides. Its circumference cannot be less than ten miles. We found this mountain excessively steep, and covered with snow from its base quite to the summit; and over with a pretty thick layer of ashes thrown out from the crater. Had it not been for the snow that melted from the sides of the cone, but not at the base. It looked like a yellow sugarloaf, with here and there darker shades of the ashes; and occasional projections of rock appeared very distinctly, but we were disabled from looking down to any considerable depth into the crater, by the dense clouds of smoke, which filled the whole circumference until they arrived within a few yards of the crater's brim. Then the air began to act upon them; and as we were, of course, led by our guides to the very edge of it from under the wind blew, we saw a considerable portion of the inner crust of the walls formed on the inside of the south side of the upper crater.'

The dimensions of the crater have been very variously stated by different travellers; the circumference is found to be a half to four miles, and the depth from six hundred to eight hundred feet. The height of the cone, and the diameter and depth of the crater, are liable to constant changes from the eruptions.

A grand banquet was given on Monday night at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, to Professor Longmore, of Netley, by the Army in this country, on which occasion all the medical officers of the port and garrison, and a large number of gentlemen, were assembled to do honour to the distinguished surgeon.

AN ARTIFICIAL VOLCANO IN THE PARIS CATACOMBS.—The Paris catacombs, once visited by all the strangers who went sight-seeing to the French capital, and now closed to the public as a dangerous place, as many people are doubtless aware, old quarries, extending under a portion of the Latin Quarter, on the south side of the Seine, in the districts of St. Jacques, and others, also under the Pantheon, the Observatory, the Odeon Theatre, and other large buildings, and which were the source of much of the stone to be imagined, from the weight it supports, of great thickness and solidity, but in certain places it has been excavated by the Paris "miners" to the extent of some feet received human remains. A quantity of bones were removed thither from the cemetery of the Innocents. During the years 1785 and 1786 they carried as burial-places to numerous victims; and from 1792 to 1811 large quantities were deposited there. Many bodies, also, from other cemeteries were pulled down and from cemeteries that were closed. These staircases led into the catacombs, the principal entrance being at the Barrière d'Enfer. Every day falling in of the ground, and the place is watched and kept in repair. A few days ago, at the Barrière d'Enfer, one of the doors, by which the air is changed in one of the galleries, went down with a locksmith, his apprentice, and an architect. A terrible cloud of smoke, he could not see, and was obliged to a distance of more than a quarter of an hour's walk from the catacombs, and some of the party had matches! They had scarcely reached a spot where they could work when a puff of wind extinguished the light. In the dark there was little hope of retracing their steps, for the turns and windings are innumerable. Here they remained, terrified by the fear of being forgotten, they suddenly heard a voice inquiring what they were doing there. Some matches were thrown down to them, the candle was lighted. They found they were just below the street of Dauphin Tronin. It appeared that a compositor going to his home in that street at the usual hour, two a.m. heard faint cries, which seemed to come from beneath his feet. In the noisy daytime they would have been inaudible. Unable to account for the phenomenon, he hurried off to the nearest police station, whence some agents de ville accompanied him to the spot. These men knew that the catacombs passed under that district, and it was through a draught-hole communicate to the compositor's house that they were able to communicate with the prisoners.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—The new Act to amend the law relating to charitable foundations, and to certain charities, has just been printed. It declares that charities for lawful purposes are not to be invalidated by the addition of unlawful trusts, but the property may be apportioned by the Court of Chancery, and the whole applied to lawful purposes. The proceedings at law or equity are to be conducted in all dealings with Roman Catholic charities prior to the 2nd and 3rd Wm. IV., c. 115. Deeds for Roman Catholic charities are not to be void if executed within twelve months from the passing of this Act, and the expense of the enrolment is to be defrayed out of the property comprised in the deed to which the same may relate. The term "charity" is to have the like expression as declared by the statute 43rd Elizabeth, c. 4.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The Act for defraying the expenses connected with the defences of the country, and for other purposes therein specified the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation. The sum of two millions is to be raised by the Commissioners for the Consolidated Fund, and to apply the sums to making the fortifications mentioned in the Act and in providing a proper armament. The Treasury is to cause the expenditure of annuities to be created under the Act for every contribution of £100.

STREETS.—On the 1st of October the new Street Spirits Act takes effect. The statute is long, and contains ninety-one sections, and seven schedules. It is entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale by Retail of Spirits in Public Streets, and to amend the Law relating to Distilling, Rectifying, and Dealing in Spirits." Some of the provisions of the Act are as follow:—Every person who shall sell by retail any spirits, or obtain a person hawking any spirit for sale, and give him into custody, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and the spirits so sold or hawked are to be acquitted by the convicting Justice, and by the next preceding Justice, and the proceeds paid to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The penalty is not to be paid, or remitted, or diminished by any composition. The reward is not to exceed £10. Further, the Act provides that unmet persons opposing or violently rescuing persons in charge of spirits, or assaulting a person in the execution of duty, to be deemed guilty of felony, and liable to seven years penal servitude. Any constable may apprehend without warrant and bring to a Justice of the Peace any person who, in his view, is liable to forfeit £20. The penalties are to be levied by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and to be paid to the Receiver of the United Kingdom in regard to the distillation and dealing in spirits. It received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation. (See page 307.)

LAW AND EQUITY.—The Act for the further amendment of the process, practice, and mode of pleading in and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, has been printed. It is to come into operation on the 10th of October, and may be cited for convenience sake as the "Common Law Procedure Law Procedure Act, 1860." In the case of every ejectment for a forfeiture under the Act, the tenant is to be liable to pay the landlord a sum or a rule or summons to give relief in a summary manner, subject to an appeal as to the payment of costs. The Act is to continue in force for five years, and no further.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—The new Act to further amend the Law of Property, freehold, copyhold, and customary estates are to proceed in the same manner as if the proceedings had been in a cause to be registered. No judgment is to be entered up after the passing of the Act, nor any writ of execution issued, but the party is entitled to go to a bona fide purchaser or mortgagee, although execution or other process be issued and be executed. The Act is to continue in force for one year, and no longer. It received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.—By the new Act to further amend the Law of Property, freehold, copyhold, and customary estates are to proceed in the same manner as if the proceedings had been in a cause to be registered. No judgment is to be entered up after the passing of the Act, nor any writ of execution issued, but the party is entitled to go to a bona fide purchaser or mortgagee, although execution or other process be issued and be executed. The Act is to continue in force for one year, and no longer. It received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation.

ATTORNEYS.—The Act for Compelling Conveyancers.—The Act passed on the 28th ult. to amend the law relating to attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and certificated conveyancers, contains some important alterations. Persons having taken articles of clerkship, and who have served the clerkship required by the Act, and persons who have been at the Bar are to be admitted after the same period of service. Persons who have been called to the Bar, or admitted solicitors, or proctors for five years, may be admitted after three years' service under articles. A service of five years in the Queen's Bench Office is required, the term being reduced to three years. The Judges of the superior law courts may require examinations in "general knowledge" either before or after the service of articles, and may extend the time for the service after examination. In case of neglect for a year to renew the certificate, an order of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, or of the Lord Chancellor, is to be considered as struck off of all the courts. A penalty of £20 is to be imposed on any person practising without a certificate. There is a provision in this Act giving great privilege to attorneys and solicitors. An attorney or solicitor is not to be compelled to answer personally or by an attorney or solicitor employed to prosecute or defend to the amount of the taxed costs, fees, charges, and expenses, and the property, recovered or in property, and all conveyances to defeat payment, unless made to a bona fide purchaser, without notice, are to be considered void. The Act is to be open to declaration charging property for any such debt barred by the statute of limitations. The Act is to continue in force for one year. (See page 307.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Customs Duties Consolidation Act of 1860 has just been issued. It contains the whole of the rates and charges of the Customs Duties now payable, and repeals all former enactments. The customs duties are divided or comprised under twenty-six general heads, some of them having numerous subdivisions. Under the head "Ale and Beer," for example, in addition to the various qualities into which that article has been classified, there are the following provisions, and others of minor importance, for combs, confectionery, preserved ginger, marmalade, preserved plums, and candied peel, and other articles of confectionery, 30 per cent. Currants are also largely subdivided, so that the rates are in fact more numerous than they appear. Under the head of "Spirits" we now have, for the first time, colonial rum, 9s. per gallon; but there will be reduced on the 1st of January next to others coming from the East Indies. The Act contains an important clause, to the effect that "all goods composed of any article liable to duty, as wholly or in part manufactured, shall be considered as charged with the duty payable on such article, and shall be liable to the same duty." Wood, is now subject to duty, yet furniture is regularly admitted free. Pictures, and articles of virtu, have been also exempted from duty without charge. Other things might be named, but these show the folly of the clause in the Act which says that "any clause contained in any Act relating to the Customs is, therefore, inconsistent and illegal. The Act also embodies the Warehousing Act, and is to come into operation on the 1st of October, relating to collecting the customs duties, and the majority of which still seem to be condemned with great unanimity by the trading classes.

ROBBING A BLIND BEGGAR.—A blind beggar, named Pete Jean, who sits on the Pont des Arts, appeared on Monday before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to complain that one Manon, who was placed at the bar, had robbed him. "On the 4th of this month," said he, "I was seated on my bridge according to my custom, when a young man——" "How did you know he was young?" asked the President. "By his step and his voice. The young man, then," he continued, "asked me to give him change for a piece of 20c., and keep one sou for myself. I counted out nine sous, and handed them to him, and he slipped something into my hand and hurried away. Within I was telling the piece, a little boy said, 'Do you know what he has given you? It is not a sou, but a piece of a sou-piece.' It was a button, and I begged the boy to run after the man and give him into custody." The President condemned Manon to six months' imprisonment.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The freedom of the city of Glasgow was yesterday week presented to Sir John Lawrence, the "saviour of India."

It has been resolved to present the freedom of Paisley to Lord Brougham.

It is rumoured that Sir George Grey, Governor at the Cape, will be appointed to the governorship of Jamaica, in the room of Sir E. Ward.

The visit of the Japanese Embassy to America cost the United States' Government 25,000 dollars.

The Surrey Iron Railway have agreed to erect a sixty-ton crane at the Birkenhead Docks, at a cost of £3500.

An official return shows that in Spain there are 1000 miles of railway open for traffic, 1200 in course of execution, and 210 projected.

Mr. Corrie, of the Clerkenwell Police Court, will succeed the late Mr. Jardine at the Bow-street Police Court.

The *Leeds Mercury* states that Dr. Bennett has accepted the office of conductor of the Leeds Triennial Festival in 1861.

It is said that Baron Rothschild's yacht will leave a conference at Cobenta on the 9th of October with Lord John Russell.

An infants' school for the deaf and dumb, at Old Trafford, adjoining the old school, was inaugurated on Wednesday forenoon.

The remains of the late Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., were on Wednesday interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery. The Council of Civil Engineers were present at the funeral.

Some curious frescoes have been discovered in the Church of St. Urbain, Troyes. The subject is "Purgatory." The paintings are well executed, and the colours, after the lapse of centuries, still fresh.

An island, supposed to be of volcanic origin, has been discovered about eight miles off the coast of Chili, in about 31° 40 S., long. 73.25 W., having the appearance of a whole mass fifteen miles long.

Mr. Whampoa, Esq., of the Hong Kong Dockyard, Singapore, was baptised, a short time since, by the Free Church of Scotland minister at Penang, Rankine.

Recent letters from Marsala speak unfavourably of the vine crops, and it is feared that the vintage in Sicily will this year be considerably below the average.

The first sod of the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway was cut on Wednesday week. The line extends from Inverness to Invergordon, a distance of thirty-one miles.

It has been announced by a contemporary that the first supplementary convocation for filling the vacancies in the new Forest Act will be published in an early number of the *Gazette*.

A jute mill, manufactured by Mr. John Thompson, Seinfield Works, Dundee, said to be the finest specimen of its kind of manufacture per produced there, has been sold for transmission to the Royal Arsenal, Berlin.

Sir Francis Desanges, who had been Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and also of Oxfordshire, died last week in the Queen's Prison. He had also been for four years Governor of the Sheriffs' Ward Poor.

At a late meeting of the Bristol board of guardians, a man named Samuel Shipton, who has attained the age of 102, was among those to receive relief.

News from Japan to the 22nd of July announces that the prosperous appearance of the commercial affairs at Kanagawa daily had sailed for Shanghai with a cargo valued at half a million dollars.

The accounts from Ireland of the potato crops are most unpromising, but the appearance of the agricultural crops is rather encouraging.

The *Presse* of Vienna states that the two lordships of Lissa and Benatek, in Bohemia, formerly the property of Count Thun and the Prince of Metternich, have been purchased by the Duke of Toscana.

Mr. Slack's examination of the members of Mr. Kent's household terminated last Saturday. It was conducted with the greatest secrecy. secrecy. Mrs. Kent was not present at the time.

The *Official Gazette* of Vienna of the 14th publishes a decree calling on 114 persons of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to return to their country before the 16th of October, under pain of having all their property confiscated.

Telegraphic lines are being rapidly established across the late Pontifical territory; on the 20th they had reached Macerata; thence they were continued to Ancona. On Sunday, the 23rd, they were at the Neapolitan limit.

A brief letter from Mr. Cobden announces that his task will not be completed until the end of October; and that, after having acknowledged the presentation of the freedom of the City at the Guildhall, he will appear before his constituents at Rochdale.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Cinnas, the Queen of Spain's jeweller, whose attempt to swindle a London pawnbroker out of a piece has been already noticed in this Journal, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

The next anatomical examination for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons will be for the 1st of November, instead of Monday; and the next surgical or pass examination for the 1st of November and following days.

It is stated that the council of the Medical Benevolent Fund—who have made a direct appeal to the professions for aid, in place of holding their usual biennial dinner—have received in answer to that appeal, from all their expenses, the sum of £930.

An accident has happened to the Queen of Spain. She was under a tent erected upon the deck of the ship the *Princess of the Asturias*, when one of the supports of the tent suddenly gave way. The Queen escaped with a few slight bruises upon the head.

The lad Giles, who decamped on Tuesday week with from £6000 to £8000 worth of property, the property of his master, Mr. Mendoza, of Regent-street, London, has been apprehended in Paris. The whole of the property, it is said, was found in his possession when taken.

At an influential meeting held at Worcester, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, a society was formed, to be called the Worcester Book-bearing Society, for the purpose of circulating, by means of licensed hawkers, literature of an instructive character.

A little after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out at the shipbuilding-yard of Vernon and Son, Brunswick Dock, Liverpool. The premises were completely destroyed, together with their valuable contents. The loss is considerable.

The visitors at the British Museum last week numbered 16,008. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 3972; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4372; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1521; students' evening (Wednesday), 1143.

On Thursday week the workmen engaged in making a road in Sandwell Park, West Bromwich, struck an ancient urn about one hundred and thirty Roman coins. The urn was unfortunately broken by a stroke from a pickaxe.

The dispute between the Government and the Presbyterian General Assembly relative to the appointment of Army Chaplains may now be considered at an end. The Assembly has withdrawn its protest, and is prepared to sanctioning the appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain to the Dublin Garrison.

The hearing of the return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained on the part of Mr. Lumley, manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, for detaining her in custody, and preventing her returning to the Adelphi Theatre, took place before Mr. Justice Wightman yesterday week. Mr. Lumley was ordered Mrs. Price to be restored to her husband.

The Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius has offered a reward for the recovery of several of the crew and passengers of the *St. Abb's*, which was wrecked on the reef of St. Joan Nova some five years ago. A portion, at least, of the missing persons are supposed to be now living in the island in question on the east coast of Africa.

The *Courrier de Odessa* gives a new reading of the Muzimy Act. A man of the 2nd Life Guards has been discharged from the regiment for having quarrelled with his colonel. He has, it is said, been offered by the latter vigorous exercise of authority will not lead to a repetition of the offence of giving cheek.

Four persons were killed yesterday se'nnight in a colliery at Westfeld, the property of Messrs. Beaty and Company. Where they being drawn up out of the pit in a cage; the banksman omitted to let down the machine which covers the pit mouth, and a jerk was occasioned which broke the chain, the cage falling to the bottom of the pit.

The *Courrier de Odessa* states that towards the end or last month the *Mirbine*, a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's, arrived at Scutari, with 360 Bulgarian families, who were going to Bessbe to work in the coal-pits, and that 1000 others of the same nation were to follow. It is said that as large a number of persons would give a great impulse to the colonisation of the Crimea.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DONEGALL.

The Most Noble Harriet Anne, Marchioness of Donegall, whose death occurred at Paris, on the 14th inst., after a short but severe illness, was the eldest daughter of Richard, first Earl of Glengall, by his wife, Emily, youngest daughter of James St. John Jeffreys, Esq., of Blarney Castle, in the county of Cork, and was sister of Richard, the second and last Earl of Glengall (in this title the extinction took place at his death, in 1858). Her Ladyship was born on the 1st of January, 1799, and was married on the 8th of December, 1818, to the Most Noble Sir George Augustus Frederick Percy, K.T., G.C.H., Marquis of Donegall, and has had issue by him, Frederick Richard, Earl of Belfast, who died unmarried at Naples in 1853, and a daughter, Lady Harriet Augusta Anne Seymour, now the wife of Anthony Lord Ashley, eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

COUNTESS MANVERS.

The Right Hon. Mary Lætitia, Countess Manvers, whose death occurred on the 7th inst., at one of the family seats, Thoresby Park, Nottinghamshire, was the eldest daughter of the late Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove Park, Notts, by his wife, Francesca Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., of Lathom, Lancashire, and was the niece of Edward, the Lord Chancellor. The Ladyship was born in 1783; and was married, on the 23rd August, 1804, to Charles Augustus, second and present Earl Manvers, and has had issue two sons, Charles Evelyn Viscount Newark (who died unmarried, in 1849), and 22nd August, 1805, Lady Augusta Mary Herbert, present Viscountess Newark, and two daughters—the Hon. Frederica Elizabeth Harriet, Countess Percy, and the Hon. Georgiana Augusta Frances Byng, wife of the Hon. George Byng, eldest son of Viscount Strafford.

viz., Lady Mary Francis, married in 1845 to Edward Christopher Petre, Esq., M.P., brother of Lord Petre; Lady Agnes Catherine, married in 1851 to Charles Walker, William Wynn, Esq., M.P., son and heir of the late Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

VICE-ADMIRAL HEWSON.

Vice-Admiral George Hewson, whose death occurred at his residence, in the neighbourhood of Exeter, on the 19th inst., entered the Navy at an early age under Sir Hyde Parker; was midshipman of the *St. George* at the siege of Toulon and reduction of Corsica, and was in the *Juno* frigate at Calvi's action. He was, in 1795, Lieutenant of the *Inconstant* at the capture of the French line-of-battle ship, *Le Tigre*; and, subsequently, was in the fleet at the destruction of a convoy in the Passage du Raz, and was officially noticed for having cut out a lugger of six guns from under the batteries of St. Malo's—Hewson commanded a division of boats cutting out from Corunna the Spanish ship of war *Argonia*, of twenty guns. He was First Lieutenant of the *Dreadnought* at Trafalgar; the *Superb* at Copenhagen; and commanded the *Pilche* at the Dardanelles. Nelson, in recommending Hewson for Lord Collingwood, said, "I knew Hewson to be a gallant fellow." He became a Vice-Admiral in 1857. Admiral Hewson was married, in 1811, to Miss Hewson, of Ruinmore House, Listowel, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lucius Bodkin, Q.C., and D.L., of Kilcornan, in the county of Limerick, and was grandson of John Hewson, J.P. and D.L. He was first cousin of the late Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and second cousin of the late Admiral Montagu. He married Grace, eldest daughter of William Marshall, J.P. and D.L., of Templemore Hall and Great Connell, in Kildare. The lady, who died in 1851, was first cousin to the present Colonel Sir Edward Bracebridge, and to the late Sir John M. Bracebridge, first cousin of Sir William Ainscotte Ingilby, Bart., and the late Duke of St. Albans.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL CREAGH, K.H.

Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, who died at Boulogne on the 14th inst., was the fifth son of John Creagh, Esq., of Limerick, by his wife, a Miss Purcell, of Altmaha, in the county of Cork. He entered the British Army in 1802, and saw, and shared in, much severe and honourable service in India, Africa, and the Mediterranean. Creagh was in the expedition under Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, and was wounded in the action of the Blue Berg. He was also severely, dangerously wounded by a cannon-shot, which carried away a part of his left shoulder and killed all the men, at the attack of the batteries before the Castle of Scylla, at Bourbon. In 1817 and 1818 he was actively employed in the 86th flank, during the Mahratta and Pindaree wars. In 1819, by the appointment of Lord Interior of Ceylon, he commanded the flank companies of the 86th and other detachments, and received the repeated thanks of Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg for his conduct against the enemy. Creagh was for ten years Lieutenant-Colonel of the 86th Foot, and was Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the 11th Foot, from which command he retired in 1845. He was knighted in 1852, and was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837. He became a Major-General on the 20th of June, 1854. In the January of the present year the gallant General was appointed Colonel of the 73rd Regiment. Sir Michael married Miss Osborne, only daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Osborne, a Lord of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, by whom he died in 1833. The family of Creagh, of Limerick, to which Sir Michael belonged, is of ancient and honourable standing. Sir Michael's father was Mayor of Limerick, and that office was afterwards filled by men of his house on thirty occasions. In 1460 Sir William Creagh was Sheriff of Limerick, and, in 1483 Dr. David Creagh was Archbishop of Cashel, and a Dr. Richard Creagh was Primate of all Ireland. Dr. Richard Creagh died while residing work "King James's Army List," by D'Alton, a Sir Michael Creagh appears as Lieutenant-General of James II.'s Irish forces, and Colonel of one of his regiments of infantry.

JOSEPH LOCKE, ESQ., M.P.

This eminent engineer and undoubtedly self-made man was the son of J. Locke, Esq., of Attercliffe, near Sheffield, and was born at Attercliffe in 1805. He was educated at Barnsley Grammar-School, where he early took great capacity for scientific knowledge and the practice of engineering. He obtained employment under the great engineer, George Stephenson, and on that distinguished man, he became himself a constructor of railways, and rose rapidly to the highest rank among the engineers of the age. Mr. Locke was a member, and latterly President, of the Institution of Civil Engineers; a member and director of the London and North-Western Railway was founded, and attained a high state of prosperity. Mr. Locke received the honour of the Lieutenancy of Hampshire, and represented in the House of Commons. Mr. Locke died on the 18th inst., at Moffat, in Dumfriesshire, and his death created the same chase of Stephenson and Brunel is the more to be felt as a severe national loss.

GEORGE ANTHONY LEGH-KEKE, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died on the 6th inst., was the second son of Anthony James Keck, Esq., of Stanghton Grange, in the county of Leicester, by Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. George Legh, of Cheshire. He was born on the 16th of July, 1774; and married, in 1809, his cousin, Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of the late Peter Legh, Esq., of Atherton Hall, Leigh, Lancashire; but by her, who died in 1837, he had no issue. Mr. Legh-Keke was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Leicestershire. He succeeded his elder brother, Peter Anthony Keck, Esq., in the Stanghton property in 1797; and inherited the same by succession to the estate of Bank Hall, in the county of Lancaster, pursuant to the entail in the will of his grandfather, Peter Legh, Esq., of Lyme, who left peculiar instructions that he should assume the additional surname and arms of Legh, which he did, and became Mr. Legh-Keke. The Bank estate, to which Mr. Legh-Keke succeeded under the will of his grandfather, now passes (the intervening persons in the entail having died without issue) under that will to Lord Lilford, eldest grandson of Harriet (wife of R. Vernon Atherton, Esq.), and eldest daughter of Peter Legh, Esq. Mr. Legh-Keke was for fifty years Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1852, at the age of 78, in his 23rd year, he was elected M.P. for the county of Leicester, on the Tory interest, on the death of the Hon. Astheton Pens Curzon, and he continued to represent the county till the dissolution of 1857.

The remains of Mr. Legh-Keke were interred in the family vault at Stanghton, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the side of his wife.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. S.—The set of chessmen presented by the "Old Man of the Mountain," or Sheik of the Bassorins, to King Louis IX. of France, in 1250, are made of crystal and jasper, and may be seen in the Museum of Antiquities at Paris. The Sheik, who was a Mahometan convert, signified to have been given to Christianity by a favourite of the Lion-hearted Emperor Irene or her successor Nicephorus—as preserved in the Bibliotheque de Roi at Paris.

REX.—I. Yes; can no, no doubt, obtain any or all of the works so often mentioned at H. G. Bohn's, York-street, Covent-garden. 2. Mr. Staunton's work on the Chess Tournament is now in course of publication by Messrs. Routledge. 3. A good copy of Cozio will probably cost you £30 in this country.

I. GILBERT.—Next week, if possible.

F. R. KEYWOOD.—Many thanks; the best shall have a place shortly.

J. S. B.—Your solution of the Enigma is correct, although your having been omitted last week from the list of names reserved for insertion in the annual review. In future it will be well if you furnish the prospectus a fortnight or more before the day appointed for the meeting.

ALPHA.—The "Handbuch des Schachspiels," published by Mayer & Zeller, Vienna, is a Leobschutz-ster.

E. B. COLE.—Your letter, and other challenging Mr. Horwitz and the other foreign players of note, to visit Scotland, has been forwarded to Mr. Staunton, and will appear in our next. Mr. Kolisch has gallantly offered to go over to America, on the occasion of the great Chess Congress and other fine arrangements, but Mr. Staunton, we fear, will not be able to accompany him, and the congress have made arrangements for promising a contest between those two players.

A. N.—The game is certainly very showy, in many instances exceptionally clever and ingenious, but assuredly not comparable with the magnificent match games of Lo Saavedra and Morphy, or Morphy and Anderssen, at the Paris Congress.

T. D.—Received, with thanks, and acknowledged by letter.

T. R. D.—The present month, when the metropolitan and provincial chess societies are preparing to resume their winter campaigns, is the very time for commencing a new and startling your projected club. Why not, as a preliminary step, call a meeting of the three or four players residing in your neighbourhood, and consult with them?

A. R., Bradford.—The chess-artist mania is rife in the Lancashire capital, and Liverpool and Manchester is understood to be under the able superintendence of Mr. C. H. Stanley, whose return to the locality, after a long residence in the Old World Dublin, we notified some weeks back.

J. H. Dublin.—An excellent facsimile of Cazzoux's "Book of the Chess" was issued two or three years ago by Messrs. Pagan, the type-setting of which copies may be had of Mr. Russell Smith, publisher, Soho-square.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.—No. 863, by Dunfoldshire, G. T. S., Limerick, F. and D., Skye, Derby, T. P. C., Lacey, M. E., Beverley, R. A., Milan, D. W., Clerk, Pedro-Cross, Dax, Rev. J. W. D., Dublin, Rev. J. A. P., Ayr, Rev. J. C., Ayr, Rev. J. C., Ayr, Rev. J. C., Ayr, W. C., Shields, Moore, W., Baker, English, E. D. E., L. Simpson, Turnbull, Argyll, Derryname, G. F., T. Y., Perry, Dean, Old Jon, F. P., Queen, Shagbird, Forester, A. Bowman, C. P. A., E. H. B., Rev. M. S., Rochester, Philidor, Rev. A. Lady, Perry, Perrault, Spectator, J. R. L., F. R. S., Twiddy, C. W., Gascon, Dorothy, Tim Bobbin, R. F. Macbeath, J. H. D., Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, J. H. D. R., T. Tree, Ringsted, Sam, Finkleton, H. A. Walton, Whitmore, Rev. J. Owen.

MUTTERINGS OF PROBLEMS.—No. 863, by Dunfoldshire, G. T. S., Limerick, F. and D., Skye, Derby, T. P. C., Lacey, M. E., Beverley, R. A., Milan, D. W., Clerk, Pedro-Cross, Dax, Rev. J. W. D., Dublin, Rev. J. A. P., Ayr, Rev. J. C., Ayr, Rev. J. C., Ayr, W. C., Shields, Moore, W., Baker, English, E. D. E., L. Simpson, Turnbull, Argyll, Derryname, G. F., T. Y., Perry, Dean, Old Jon, F. P., Queen, Shagbird, Forester, A. Bowman, C. P. A., E. H. B., Rev. M. S., Rochester, Philidor, Rev. A. Lady, Perry, Perrault, Spectator, J. R. L., F. R. S., Twiddy, C. W., Gascon, Dorothy, Tim Bobbin, R. F. Macbeath, J. H. D., Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Owen, J. H. D. R., T. Tree, Ringsted, Sam, Finkleton, H. A. Walton, Whitmore.

**** We are driven by stress of space to defer the Answers to many Chess Correspondents until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 864.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt.	4. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	B takes R
2. Q to R 3rd.	K take Q (best)	5. P to Q Kt 3rd.	Mate.
3. R takes P	P to K 3rd		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 865.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 7th	Kt to Q 5th	3. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	R takes Q
2. Q takes Q P	R takes R (best)	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 866.

By Mr. B. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The annexed Game, a very interesting one, was played between Mr. KOLISCH and Mr. C. H. STANLEY in the prize tourney at the Cambridge meeting.

(*Q's Kt Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q to R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 5th
7. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. Castles	Castles
10. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd
11. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
13. P to K R 3rd	P to K 5th
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th

This opening, though occasionally adopted in England since the publication of Mr. Staunton's work, is not to be found in any of the foreign compilations, and has apparently recently been brought from the precincts of the Danube.

2.	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
4. Q to R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 5th
7. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. Castles	Castles
10. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd
11. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
13. P to K R 3rd	P to K 5th
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th

A move of singular ingenuity, which relieves White from some inconvenient, but not serious, threats to a very important extent.

14.	P takes P
15. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
16. Q to R 5th (ch)	Kt to K sq
17. Kt takes K P	Q to Sq

This apparently, but best move, taking the K. would probably have cost his Queen.

18. Q to K 7th	P to Q Kt 5th

(Tempting, but very perilous.

19. Q to K 5th	P to Q Kt 6th

(White must now sacrifice a piece, but he gains in return a strong attack.)

20. B takes Kt P (ch)	K to Q sq
21. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq
22. Kt to K 6th (ch)	

(Better to have taken the Bishop, and then to have played to Q B 4th, the game afterwards would have been nearly equal.)

22.	P takes Kt
23. Q takes B	P takes Q P
24. P takes P	B takes P
25. Kt to K sq	B to K Kt 3rd
26. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K 6th
27. Q to K sq	Kt to Kt 2nd
28. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q sq
29. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th
30. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 6th
31. Q to K B 2nd	Q takes Q Kt P
32. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 7th
33. Q to Q R 5th	Kt to K 4th
34. Q to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 6th

(The beginning of the end.)

35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
36. R to Q Kt 8th	R to Q B sq
37. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K B 3rd
38. R to Q sq	R to Q Kt sq
39. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
40. Q to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 6th
41. R to Q B 8th	Q to K B 2nd
42. K to K B 2nd	P to Q Kt 8th

(Becoming a Queen.)

43. R takes Q	B takes R
44. P to Q 6	P to Q 7
45. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 7th
46. P to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
47. K to Q 2nd	Q takes Q R 7

and, after a few moves, White resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1167.—By Mr. LEQUESNE (*La Régence*).

White: K at K B sq, Rs at K Kt 8th and K B 7th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 2nd, and K B 3rd.

Black: K at K 5th; Ps at K Kt 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1168.—By Mr. LEQUESNE (*La Régence*).

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q R 8th, B at K Kt 7th, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q 2nd and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2nd and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q 8th, Kt at K 6th; Ps at K 4th, Q 3rd and 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 1169.—By Mr. C. BAYER (*La Régence*).

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at Q 7th, B at K sq, Kts at K 2nd and Q 8th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at K 4th, Rs at Q R 8th and Q B 7th, Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 8th, Kts at K B 8th and Q 7th; Ps at K 4th, K 2nd and 3rd, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Mayor of Sheffield entertained one-half of the police force of that borough at dinner in the Council Hall. The remainder were similarly treated yesterday week.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW PLANET was discovered in the constellation of the Whale by M. Chacornac, of the Imperial Observatory, Paris, about 1'43 on September 13 last.

THE ICE PHENOMENA OF THE DANUBE are described by the eminent geologist of Vienna, W. Haidinger, in a report printed in the new volume of the "Memoirs of the Imperial Academy," illustrated by plans and diagrams, exhibiting in profile the state of the river at various times and under varying circumstances.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ECLIPSE of July 18, taken by Father Secchi, at Rome, are found to correspond in all the essential details with those taken by Mr. Warren De La Rue, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 25, with an interesting letter by that eminent astronomical photographer. We would again refer to the letter sending amongst astronomers as to the reality of the phenomena of the corona, prominences, &c., as it seems impossible to explain the phenomena of the diffraction-spectrum identical at points distant nine minutes of time.

THE SHOOTING STARS observed in Rome in August by Father Secchi attained their maximum on August 10, when 134 were seen. The number on the 9th was fifty, and on the 11th twenty-five only. The months of August and November are remarkable for the abundance of shooting-stars.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF BELGIUM, in 1845, was charged by a Royal Decree with the publication of a National Biography and a National Biography of Belgium. The idea was happy, but the execution difficult. However, after fifteen years' delay, the work is about to begin—the Academy having appointed a commission of fifteen eminent persons, chosen from the three classes of its members. An alphabetical list of remarkable persons will be printed in the first instance. The publication of a collection of the great writers of the Low Countries, in the Flemish and Dutch, is also proposed.

"NARATHEAN AGRICULTURE" is the title given to a presumed Babylonian MS., cited for the first time in Europe by Thomas Aquinas, and subsequently still further referred to by quotations in the Christian and Jewish writers of the middle ages, especially by Maimonides. The much mutilated original MS. has now been recovered by M. Quatremère, who thinks it was written between the time of Belesis and Cyrus (b.c. 876-538.) It has been translated into Arabic by one Ouahschiyah, a Nemra, with regard to what is found in it respecting Greek science, the Institutions of the Persians under the Achæmenidæ, and Babylonian literature. An abstract of this very interesting memoir appears in *L'Institut*, "The Treatise on Agriculture," by Ibn-el-Awam, the author of the above-mentioned work, was published by Banquet, at Madrid, in 1802.

THE ACTION OF CHLOROFORM, CHLOROFORM, &c., on the nervous system has been investigated by MM. Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, who have had an account of their experiments before the French Academy of Sciences. All these agents, especially chloroform, ether, and amylene act directly upon the nervous system, which seems to be their sole or principle point of attack. They produce, first, insensibility, and thereby determine sensibility and motility. Chloroform is the most rapid in its operation with M. Flourens, who states (we say that in ordinary asphyxia the nervous system loses its excitability before the heart, while in chloroform it loses its oxygen) ; but in etherisation the nervous system loses its power, at first, by its direct action, and the heart by the impression determined in the nervous centres.

METAMORPHISM, &c.—The production of crystalline rock forms the subject of an elaborate article in the last number of the *Annales des Mines*, by M. Daubrée, containing account of the author's own experiments, and a résumé of the researches of other eminent mineralogists, with details of the artificial production of crystals.

LOSS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN ASSAYING.—M. G. MARGUE (in *Mining Review*) shows how small comparatively are the losses of gold and silver are lost by volatilization in the fluxes, and by dissolution in the nitric acid employed. These small quantities, he states, become important in the vast amounts that are passed through the hands of the assayer.

PALÆONTOLOGISTS will be interested by the accounts given in *L'Institut* of the extraordinary discovery of fossil mammals discovered by Dr. Sosky, a Belgian army physician, during the excavation made at Liatry for the defences, assisted in her search by a dog, Dr. Sosky asserts and maintains that these bones include the remains of eight individuals representing the following species—*Elephas primigenius* (mammoth), the Rhinoceros *superbinus*, the fossil horse, a species of dog, and the fossil stag (*Cervus primigenius*). The Belgian Academy, M. Dumont reports, has Dr. Sosky's report not referred, doubt the correctness of his conclusions.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—Part II. of the Transactions of the "Proceedings" of this illustrious body chemistry is represented by no less than nine papers. Of these, Dr. Stenhouse's contribution is devoted to the history of ammonia and the phosphorus bases; a paper by Dr. E. Frankland on Boro-Silicic acid, and a paper by Messrs. Williamson and Odling on the compound nature of hydrocarbons derived from the destructive distillation of coal-tar and other substances. Dr. Miller's paper is devoted to the spectra and physical papers by the Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Sir J. Herschel, Admiral Smyth, and Messrs. Galton and Stevenson. The geological portion of deceased fellows includes Hallam, Brunel and Stephenson, Humboldt and Ritter, Heinrich Rose, &c.

LAWS OF COLOURS.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, during a conversation respecting the optical phenomena of the relics of the day, M. Chevreul remarked that the theory of harmonies of complementary colours, and stated that he was then printing in the Society's Memoirs a memoir on the subject.

THE ACCLIMATISATION OF THE ALPACA AND LAMA is progressing vigorously. M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, in a report made to the French Academy of Science the recent arrival of thirty-three alpacas, nine lamas, and one vicuna, which have been safely landed at Havre. The last had brought from Peru and Bolivia by M. Rochin. The mortality was occasioned by the long voyage and unfavourable weather. M. Rochin has brought with his also bands the whole wool most probably have perished. In 1765 Buffon recommended the introduction of the valuable wool-yielding animals of Peru, "a conquest, saying," I think that these animals would be an excellent acquisition for Europe, and that they would prove more useful to us than those of the New World." In relation to this, M. St. Hilaire refers to the increasing numbers of these animals in France, England, Spain, Cuba, and Australia.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE "BORRONE" AND THE SHIP-GUN BATTERY, FARO.

On the 22nd of August the Borrone, a large Neapolitan screw-steamer, passed the Faro. She hoisted the French flag, and under its protection came close to the batteries raised at Faro by the Garibaldians, when she opened with her guns upon them. The guns were apparently not out in the batteries, but in the village of Faro. Previous to firing she had passed within 200 yards of the batteries, and fired a broadside. The batteries, although thrown off their guard, answered, but could make only little impression, as the Borrone was soon out of range for a full force of her steam power, and of she current. The next day she came up again, sailing one ana and wounding three; but, without passing the Straits, she returned to Naples. Report says that the Borrone, when the Faro, indignant at the trick which had been played on them the day before, resolved to take good care not to be taken in again. And in fact, when, the next day, a Neapolitan brigantine passed laden with forage, and hoisting the French flag, she was fired at by and, when the Garibaldian gun-boats were sent towards her which sunk her. It was only when the gun-boats approached that she hauled down the French flag and hoisted the Neapolitan. The Special Artist in Sicily took a Sketch (engraved on the next page) while the action was going on between the Garibaldian battery in the foreground and two of the *Vilore's* 64-pounders, served by seamen. The engagement was pretty sharp while it lasted; although the Borrone kept well off, and did not seem inclined to go in for anything but long shots.

CALCUTTA CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Calcutta Municipality has commenced clearing the European quarter of the town from old and native houses, and the view with which we present our readers shows the result of their efforts in carrying out the extensive improvements which they have in hand. The identical locality known by the name of the Dunkin Bustee, and situated in the heart of Chowringhee, was covered with a cluster of native huts, which, with their narrow and tortuous lanes, formed a blot which was so closely huddled together as to be actually inaccessible to conservancy carts. The Calcutta Municipality resolved that this spot should first cleared it of all the huts, and, after appropriating a sufficient area for the excavation of a tank and the formation of a road, should sell the remaining portion for the express purpose of building European residences thereupon. One stately mansion has been finished, and is already occupied by Dr. Woodford; another is nearly completed, and arrangements are in progress for the construction of two other houses. Thus the locality has been cleared of its dirty inmates, the residents of the neighbourhood have a supply of good tank water, while Park-street itself has benefited in appearance. We understand that the Town Commissioners are now engaged in the clearance of two other plots of ground occupied by native huts, and the principle is to be extended to the whole of the European quarter of Calcutta.



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE "BOURBONNAIS" NEAPOLITAN STEAM-FRIGATE AND THE SHIP-GUN BATTERY, FARO, AUGUST 23.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA: THE DUNKIN BUSTEE, IN CHOWRINGHEE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

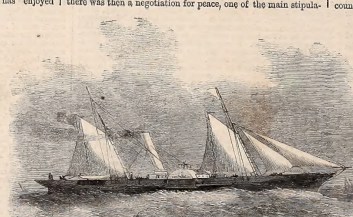
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 198 Strand, Aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1053.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

CHINA.

THE most recent advices from the Far East show that we are once more about to neutralise the cant phrase that, with the exception of the contest with Russia, England has enjoyed more than forty years of peace. Perhaps, for the future, it would be better if the chronicler of events since 1815 was to amend this almost proverbial expression, and henceforth to state that England for more than forty years had never realised the idea of war. Every now and then we took into the region of actuality a Kaffir war or a New Zealand war when we found the expenses of those hostilities discussed in the consideration of the Army Estimates; in fact, when we came to pay the bill for them. But our Indian wars, grand in their dimensions, and bloody in their results as they have been, caught a kind of impalpability, firstly, from the effect of that enchantment—which may be of two kinds, be it remembered—which is caught from distance, and still more from the fact that their cost fell on the revenues of our Eastern empire, and made no direct appeal upon the Imperial exchequer. Even our former belligerent encounters with the Chinese did not rise in the imaginations of Englishmen at home—toned down as they were by the ignorance of result of the events which accompanied them—to the dignity of war. A few battalions of infantry and a light battery of artillery were supposed to have swept before them a disorganised mob of weak Asiatics who could hardly be called armed in the modern European sense; there was then a negotiation for peace, one of the main stipulations of which was the payment of a few waggon-loads of specie silver, which in due time were to be seen wending their way towards the Bank of England. We believe that we in this country have now formed other and, looking to the circumstances of the case, more accurate notions of a Chinese war. Of a certainty, unless the prospects are very much belied by eventualities, few of us at this moment think that Great Britain is about to enter on a little war. That our administrators and authorities have in the main not undervalued the necessity of the situation is shown by the fact that a very large force, relatively speaking, has been organised by the English Government with a completeness and efficiency which has been recognised by every unprejudiced observer who has had an opportunity of examining the army which has been, for some time before the departure of the last advices from the place of rendezvous, lying in readiness for immediate action. Whether, as regards her military or her naval preparations, England enters on this expedition with every appearance of a due sense of its importance, and with a determination of purpose which augurs well for its skilful conduct and its ultimate success. Besides this, the combination of the forces of France with our own gives an expansion and an extent to the contemplated operations which, as far as



THE "FAIRY QUEEN" PADDLE-WHEEL DESPATCH-BOAT FOR GENERAL GARIBALDI. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 320.



NEAPOLITAN LANCERS. COL. PEARD. MAJOR WORTLEY. COL. BAKER.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.—CHARGE OF NEAPOLITAN CAVALRY ON THE NATIONAL TROOPS BEFORE CAPUA, ON THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 319.

ordinary calculation goes, affords an assurance that a serious effort is now to be made to settle once for all the vexed question of the relations which are to exist between the Chinese empire and the chief Western Powers of Europe. It is not for us now to discuss the policy which has dictated the alliance of France and England in the carrying out of this war, but one deduction may be drawn from the circumstance of the united action of those two nations in this matter, and that is, that this time it will be necessary to be done is to be done thoroughly, and any rate, whatever is to be done is to be done thoroughly, and that when the time arrives for negotiation, the hands of our diplomatists will be so strengthened as to leave them no excuse for the alliance with its subject-matter, and to ensure them the prestige which is necessary to an arrangement so broad, and at the same time so complex, as to leave little or no chance for future shuffling even to Chinese acuteness in deceit.

Long ere this the fourth hostile encounter between Europe and China has begun, the departure of an expedition for Pehtang, a point to the north of the Peiho, having been fixed for the last week in July. An alteration in the plan of the campaign has been made, the intention that the French should operate from one quarter and the British from another having been abandoned; and the first attack is to be made not only simultaneously but co-operatively by the forces of the two nations. It has been ascertained from experience that Chinese troops of the north are not such despicable opponents as the disparity in numbers of our own force over that of the French has its compensation in the fact of the mixed character of the men of which ours is composed. All accounts, however, testify to the soldierlike qualities of the native employed, and there is no doubt that they will do good service. It is, on the other hand, unreasonable to suppose, even if the Chinese troops which are engaged against the Anglo-French army are found to be foemen worthy of their steel, that the first operations will result in a victory, that should be decisive in its character, and large in its results, the question will arise whether that moment should be chosen for opening negotiations, or whether it should be followed by a march upon Pekin. Of course this will depend a good deal on the character and circumstances of the case as it will then arise, and the decision must rest solely on the discretion of the Plenipotentiaries. Opinions which are entitled to weight have been hazarded that, considering the nature and extent of the military preparations for resisting the invaders made by the Chinese in a single blow, if the thorough and shattering enough, will suffice to clear the way for diplomacy, and offers to treat will come from the Imperial Court itself. We sincerely trust that this may be the case. It is in vain to attempt to disguise from ourselves that the prosecution of a campaign which involves an attack upon the capital of the Celestial Empire involves considerations of the most serious character.

In the first place, it may be permitted to those who can only claim to be lookers-on to doubt whether the allied armed force now in China, effective and admirable as it is in every respect, is adequate to operations on such a scale as a march upon Pekin would imply, even if a primary victory should be gained only at such an expense of life and matériel as have hitherto been the forfeit paid by Europeans to Chinese military capabilities. Still greater would be the difficulty and the responsibility of more extended operations, in the not unlikely event of a battle won, with the consequence of heavy loss on our side. We have no reserves organised within immediate reach of the whereabouts of the troops was so good as to be abnormal almost to the miraculous in reference to the hygiene of armies. But is there any assurance that no ill effects connected with climate may not follow a prolonged harassing march over the line of country which must necessarily be traversed? Again, too, while our admiration and pride are excited by the statements which have reached us of the splendid condition of our troops, we must not forget that this condition has been attained by a large pecuniary expenditure, which will expand more and more as the expedition spreads in its dimensions, and becomes more pretentious and permanent in its character. For every reason, by all means including those considerations of humanity which teach us to shrink from the slaughter of our fellow-creatures and the devastation of territory, we most earnestly hope that the struggle will be short and decisive, however sharp it may chance to be. Something has been whispered of Russian influence being exercised, and even of Russian material aid having been lent to the Chinese, in order to strengthen them in their resistance to this last attempt to bring them into satisfactory relations with the Western Powers. No doubt it is the policy of Russia to keep English or even French influence away from the north of China, towards which direction hitherto her own diplomacy has directed a desire for the establishment of undue interest. course with the north proper of China, that Russia might see the prudence of counselling concessions which, while they would satisfy the demands of England and France now, might by no means be sufficient or satisfactory in the event of, say, an occupation of Pekin by a victorious Anglo-French force.

For the reasons which we have endeavoured to indicate, we venture to express a hope that the possession of the Peiho and the defensive works on its banks by the allied forces will be found sufficient to obtain a treaty containing such provisions as will place the diplomatic relations and the commercial intercourse between the Western Powers and China on a footing which will be satisfactory to both, and mutually advantageous in its future results. That for the preservation of faith with us we should claim and obtain fitting material guarantees there can be no question. Our policy being settle, it is clear that the work which has been now begun must be done thoroughly—so work which has been now begun must be done thoroughly—so thoroughly and so effectually that the present generation at least, and, we hope, many a generation to come, will hear no more of a Chinese war.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

We read in a Paris letter that M. de Cadore, Secretary of the French Embassy at Rome, had arrived in Paris, bringing an ultimatum of the Pope. It is believed to be to the effect that if the French Government does not interfere against Piedmont his Holiness will at once excommunicate Victor Emmanuel. The Duke de Cadore contained the quit Rome, which has been given to the French troops, and which, it is said, has already deplored more than the Emperor the course pursued by Cardinal Antonelli. After several days' consultation, the ultimatum by Cardinal Antonelli. After several days' consultation, the ultimatum by Cardinal Antonelli. After several days' consultation, the ultimatum

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS.—Genoa, October 4.—According to advices received here, Garibaldi has sent the following despatch to Naples, dated —

"Headquarters, October 1.—Victory along the whole line! The Royal troops are being pursued."

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, THURSDAY.—The name-day of the Emperor of AUSTRIA was celebrated to-day by a solemn ceremony in the cathedral of St. Stephen's, and by a military parade of the garrison. This evening a grand dinner of the Imperial family takes place at Schoenbrunn.

Venice, Thursday.—The wives and families of the Generals and officers of the Austrian army in Venetia have received orders to depart thither immediately.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—Prince Metternich will return to his post as Austrian Ambassador on the 20th inst.

Pesth, October 3.—It has been announced by the Rector that the University of Pesth will remain closed during the whole year.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ANCONA has fallen after a seven days' siege. On Saturday morning last General Lamoricière capitulated, and "he and the whole garrison are prisoners of war. The rapid fall of ANCONA was chiefly owing: it seems, to the co-operation of the fleet. The batteries of the port having been dismounted by the fire of the vessels, and the army thus rendered open from the seaside, the defenders had no safe place of retreat left, for the capture of the detached forts permitted the Sardinian General to bombard the fortress, even the cathedral and the town, which thus became open for occupation, from the side on the Porta Pia as well as from that of the sea. The surrender of the garrison must have been almost one at discretion, though some sort of a capitulation was drawn up.

It is stated that ANCONA was alike attacked and defended with admirable courage. The besiged had altogether only 120 pieces in battery, whereas the armings of their works was not terminated when the siege commenced; but it was not until every gun had become unfit for use that General Lamoricière abandoned the unequal contest. The Piedmontese artillery, which was very good and numerous, was perfectly well served; its fire, both from land and sea, having been formidable.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin gives the following particulars of the operations of the Sardinian fleet before ANCONA. It consisted of the *Maria Adelaide*, *Vittore Emanuelle*, and *Carlo Alberto*, screw-frigates; the *San Michele* and *Governolo*, paddle-steamers; frigate *Governolo* and *Costituzione*, and the corvette *Mancandone*. On the 18th ult. the battery Scrima immediately opposite the lighthouse fort, although barely within range; the other batteries, Monte Murano, Capucini, and Monte Gardetto soon followed. The fleet did not reply for some time, but at length, at its fire did become effective, Monte Murano battery suffered most; it had three guns dismounted, four artillerymen killed, and many wounded. All the fortifications were considerably damaged. When the fire had ceased the galley slaves were sent to the shore, together with a detachment of artillery, into the service by the military. None of the vessels suffered any serious damage. Unfortunately a few projectiles fell into the town and killed a woman and a child. Admiral PERSANO was soon informed of this, expressed the greatest regret, and gave the strictest orders to prevent the recurrence of any such misfortune. On the 29th several transports arrived with stores and provisions. On the 22nd Admiral PERSANO received the following: "The fire of the enemy vessels like hail: the *Carlo Alberto* alone was hit forty times, and the others more or less." On the loss of the Piedmontese we have no details, being only one man killed and five wounded. On the night of the 18th seven boats were manned, and sent, under the command of Captain Cucchi, to destroy some of the defences of the port. They did considerable damage, and only retreated when a heavy fire was opened upon them. Only one of their officers, a Lieutenant, was wounded."

A despatch from ANCONA, dated Monday, states that "General Lamoricière, wishing to express his admiration of the bravery of the Sardinian fleet, offered to surrender to Admiral PERSANO. The Admiral sent him a written reply, and ordered the whole army to march past him military honours. The Admiral also offered his own cabin to the General, who was deeply touched by the courteous offer. Lamoricière will embark on board the steamer *Count Cavour*, which will carry him to Genoa, where he will remain for a few days."

The portfolio of General Lamoricière has fallen into the hands of General Fanti, and it is stated that it contains letters of the most compromising kind, and the most positive proofs of the intrigues which have entered into with the Legitimist, and even the Red Republican, party against the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

An allocution pronounced by the Pope on the Roman question had been modified on receipt of news from France. Consequently it was not hoisted the French flag at a distance of five miles from Rome. The French garrison will be increased by two regiments. The provinces of Umbria, Viterbo, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government. Subiaco and Ariscli have risen in insurrection.

The sanitary wing of the Sardinian army is said to have advanced as far as Teroli, the well-known point of excursion from Rome in the Sabine mountains. The capois of St. Peter is now in sight of the Sardinian soldiers, and the inhabitants of Rome have the opportunity of fraternising with them in their pleasure trips.

AUSTRIA.

At the final sitting of the Reichsrath, on Thursday week, the Assembly voted on the principles of constitutional reform proposed by the majority of the committee, which were agreed to by 34 against 16 votes in favour of the proposition of the majority. Count RECHBERG thanked the Reichsrath, in the name of the Emperor, for its "self-devotion and activity," the Archduke-President in the name of Majesty had been pleased to direct him "to prorogue the enlarged Council of the Empire. The Assembly thereupon replayed its loyalty by raising a loud cry of "Long live the Emperor!" The Emperor and Austria received the members of the Reichsrath on Saturday in a final audience, at the close of which he was told by Count RECHBERG that action concerning their propositions would be promulgated. He would meet with their approval, and get credit for his constitutional views, and that he would obtain their energetic support for the inauguration of popular institutions.

The military classes of 1840-39-38-37-36, comprising young men of the age of sixteen years, have been called to service. The levy will terminate on the 31st of December next.

Numerous arrests have taken place in Hungary on account of the disseminations of revolutionary proclamations. It is stated that should not the former Constitution of Hungary be restored by the Emperor, a refusal to pay taxes will be organised throughout the kingdom.

By order of the Military Governor the highlands of Croatia, the port, and the Venetian littoral has been surrapsed until further instructions. The measure is said to be due to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian. The reason assigned for this order is that Garibaldian agents secretly entered the lagunes at night in order to take soundings.

TURKEY.

Certain continental journals have lately circulated reports that the Turkish Government suspected Sir Henry Bulwer of instigating a plot against the Sultan, because he had by mistake boarded the yacht of the Sultan's brother instead of El Hami Pacha's, and they have not failed to insinuate that there were grounds for the suspicion. Among other things, they asserted that Ali Pacha had assured the Austrian Charge d'Affaires that he personally spoke of Sir H. Bulwer's complicity in a plot. It is now, however, announced that Ali Bey's story formally denied the whole story, which he justly termed "absurd and blearly untrue."

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IN CANADA.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at London, Canada West, on the 12th ult., as stated in our last Number. Here the Prince was most enthusiastically received. Some 20,000 visitors were in the town. A telegram from that town says:—"The torchlight procession included some fifteen hundred firemen and several hundred Indians, the latter of whom formed a circle in front of the Prince's house, and danced and manœuvred like so many fiends. Since he arrived for the occasion by one of their number, who is 104 years old. At Guelph and at Hamilton, he received addresses, and a thousand Sunday-school children also greeted him, and sang the National Anthem very beautifully. At Hamilton the Prince was sung to by twenty young ladies, whom he rewarded by presenting, among the daughter of the Mayor for them all. Some way called out "Langara!" and he was the members of the suite moved on amid cheers from the rosties.

The Prince left for Sarnia on the 13th. This town is the extreme western terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, where its long line of 1100 miles of road may be said to rest upon Lake Huron. 500 persons had assembled, and also 200 Chippewa Indians from the Manitoulin Islands, in full costume, painted and feathered. The principal chief delivered an harangue to the Prince, to which the latter replied through the interpreter. The Prince distributed medals, and the Indians presented his Royal Highness with a tomahawk, bow, and arrows, moccasins, &c. The Prince then lunched, and viewed the neighbourhood, and returned to London, where he held a levée, which was numerously attended, and went to a ball in the evening.

"Passing through more little towns, with large Old World names, always received with vociferous welcome, the Prince made his way to the great wonder of America and of the world, the Falls of Niagara, which he reached on the evening of the 19th. On the 20th the Prince received an address from the magistrates of the county. The Honorable Full was lighted up with blue lights and Bengal fires, producing a beautiful effect.

"On the 11th the Prince of Wales visited Niagara Falls, with his suite. The inhabitants generally thanked Heaven that the visit was paid *first* and *here*, and went near the sheet of falling water. In the afternoon he went to witness the performance of Blondin on the tightrope, who carried the Prince of Wales on his back across and back—a feat which he has never before attempted. On the 17th the Prince visited the Indian village of the Six Nations Grand River Reserve, and where the heartiest cheers."

The special correspondent of the *Times* gives an interesting description of the scene at Niagara on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales:—"Here the Prince has cast off pomp and state, and there is a temptation to think that Hook Heath and Virginia Water reviews, processions, state balls, and dirty Orangemen. The Prince lives privately in the house of Mr. Clifton, Mayor of Niagara, the suite are accommodated at the little cottages which fill the beautiful garden to the Clifton House. State and pomp, as I have said, are therefore scattered to the winds. The Prince has come here, and he said to be here in private. He rides out and walks out without a mob at his heels, and can thus see the sights for hours consecutively and look around him. It is just as well, perhaps, that state is dropped before Niagara. The Falls are not to be seen by the side of anything, would look poorly beside this great altar of Nature, where a misty incense is always rising to heaven, and the e ernity of water spoke only of God. As the Prince walked down the steep and winding path that leads behind the curtain, and succeeded in entering the tavern of the Cave of the Winds, immediately in the rear, he received from the boldest visitor to the great cataract. "His first view of the cataracts was from the Canada side, and he could not see the sun as it seem them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the Falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea it seems to me that the Falls are a huge mass of water, with the two outpourings of Lake Erie; and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was thought to be a well-meaning fool. But it is not necessary to use the mildest term. Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights placed in the river above the Falls, and also visible to manufacture. About twenty of these were placed in a row under the cliffs, beneath Clifton House, and facing the American Fall; twenty more were placed under the Canada Fall; and the effect was that the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At ten o'clock all the lights were lit, and their effect was something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to describe. The immense sheet of water, seen through glowing as if inundescent in the intense light, seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the whole mass of water, which, seen by day, is of a dark green glass, a cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leapt and sparkled and flashed in the glare over the whole mass of the most lighted phosphorus. The boiling rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the rich and luxuriant foliage of the islands which are dotted along out the old grey ruins of Table Rock like a huge dilapidated tower. In the middle, the Canada Fall, with its immense body of water, and with the cataracts in a luminous cloud that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from end to end. Above all, the Bridge of Suspension seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in colour, but so bright as that of the deepest crimson. The effect was grand, and every bellish fire seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, green terrors. The Prince looked down the stream of blood, the blood-red mass, dark-looking and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. The crimson lasted only a few minutes, and Simon, now move your gaze from the blazing cauldron underneath the falls, from the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood."

On the morning of 20th his Royal Highness the guest stone of Brock's Monument on Queenstown Heights, and received an address from each of the municipalities of the neighbourhood, and also in the American War of 1812. From Queenstown Heights the Royal party drove to the edge of the river, where they embarked on board a steamer and sailed down the stream for Chippewa, the scene of the Niagara, where were many tasteful arches. This place was formerly the capital of Upper Canada, and was visited by the Governor-General, thence to Point Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, where they again took the railroad and proceeded to Hamilton, the Prince's route from St. Catherine's to Hamilton was, says the *Times* correspondent, "all the country of Upper Canada, fertile, rich, and picturesque, as undulating and as much down the mean as the finest parts of Devon." His Royal Highness got a grand reception at Hamilton, the pretty little capital of which is the centre of a magnificent district. At 7 P.M. the Prince attended a philharmonic concert; and on the following day, besides attending a grand ball, he visited the public schools and held a levee at the Royal Hotel. On the 23rd, after the Prince had had a private view of the great Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, which he formally opened on the 24th, he left for Toronto, the capital of Canada, and with this ceremony may be said to end his progress as Prince of Wales in Canada, though he visited Kingston, Prescott, Windsor, situated on the Detroit River; and here the progress of his Royal Highness in Canada came to a close.

THE PRINCE AS BARON RENFREW, IN THE UNITED STATES.

His Royal Highness has commenced his tour in the United States under the most favourable auspices. A telegram, dated Detroit, Sept. 26, thus records the proceedings in that city:—"The Prince reached Windsor at 4 A.M. by railroad train from Hamilton. The Royal party were escorted on board the Detroit and Milwaukie ferry from Windsor, which was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. Here the steamer reached American waters Mayor Boil, on behalf of the city of Detroit, welcomed the Prince to the soil of the United States. Arranged in the river, and covering a space of nearly a mile in length, was a large fleet of river and lake vessels, beautifully rigged with variegated lamps, and decorated with banners and emblems inscribed with words of greeting. As the Royal steamer passed through the first each vessel sent forth a perfect shower of rockets and fireworks, and the warehouses fronting the river were splendidly illuminated. Fireworks were also let off from the docks, and the whole river was one complete flame of light, making one of the grandest displays ever witnessed. The Royal party landed at the foot of Woodward-avenue, Detroit, and in the following order proceeded to the railroad depot. An escort for the Royal party, composed of the firemen of the city, bearing torches, and most of the city military, was intended, but the crowd was so great it was found impossible for the procession to form. After some delay, and the greatest confusion, the Prince was taken away in a close carriage, and driven to Russell House unrecognised. His suite followed, escorted by firemen. The Royal party will remain here until ten o'clock to-morrow, when they will leave for Chicago by the Michigan Central Railroad in a special train. A gorgeous car for the Prince's use has been provided by the superintendent."

A Detroit despatch of the 21st says:—"From an early hour this morning the streets in the vicinity of Russell House have been densely packed with people, all eager to get a peep at the Prince. Just before ten o'clock a.m. he made his appearance, with four aides, also Mayor Bail, the whole party intending to take a drive through the city before proceeding to Chicago. The magnificent open carriage, drawn by four splendid white horses, had been provided. The party seated themselves in the barouche, when the immense crowd gathered around and blocked up the streets so much so quickly as to make it impossible for his Royal Highness to proceed. Cheer after cheer was given for the Prince, and the enthusiasm prevailed. Such a reception was followed by immense crowds on foot, many hanging to the wheels, while streets and every available spot were literally blocked with people, who intercepted the Royal party at every turn.

After driving through a few of the principal streets the Royal party proceeded to the depôt, and took their departure for Chicago amid the firing of a royal salute and other hearty demonstrations. In this city, which was reached in the afternoon, he was received with the most gratifying and cordial enthusiasm. All the Royal party were in excellent health, and the Prince for three days after shooting on the Prairies between Chicago and the Mississippi, and thence to

St. Louis, thence to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Washington, arriving by rail on the banks of the Potomac on Wednesday 3rd inst., where five days were to be spent at the White House as guests of the President. Thence on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in which city a week will be spent. Thence to Boston, via Albany, two days more at Boston, and then Montreal, and thence to Portland, arriving there on the 19th or 20th, when the Royal squadron will be in readiness to bring the Royal party home.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Major-General Brooke: The will of Major-General Horatio George Brooke, of Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, who died in London on the 20th of September last by his executors; the personalty being sworn under £12,000. He devises his land and houses in Suffolk to his son Horatio Brooke, subject to an annuity of £50 to his relict: and to her he leaves an immediate legacy of £2000, and all the furniture, plate, and other personal effects, during her widowhood, bequeaths to her for her life the life interest arising from the residue of his estate, real and personal, and to her he also gives the power to his said son Horatio. The testator has left small annuities for the lives of three widows. The will is dated the 11th of June, 1859.

The will of Nathaniel Goldsmid, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and late of Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Regent's Park, where he died on the 19th of August last, aged fifty-three, was proved in London, on the 15th of September, by Mrs. Goldsmid, Mr. Goldsmid and James Young, Esqrs. The will was made in London in 1858, and two codicils in Paris, dated the 15th of July and 7th of August, 1860, whereby, which, together with his real estates, and interest and income from the property under settlement for his wife, he bequeaths to her for life, and then to the two sons. His daughter, who has an interest under a marriage settlement, is a ward of the Court of Chancery, and the testator appoints the guardians whom he has appointed over his children to exercise the greatest care that they are brought up in the Jewish religion.

BARON SUMAN: A special probate of the will of Baron Denis Moses Suman, late of Park-place, Cheltenham, who died there at St. Anne's, Regent's Park, on the 7th day of the 30th of September last by the London Court of Probate to the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin, the sole executor. The will was executed in the English form, and bears date the 6th of July, 1859, and was read properly sworn in the personalty under £200,000. The testator also investments in foreign securities, in Greece, Turkey, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, besides a large amount of property in the funds. He has secured a large interest in this property during her life, and annuities to his sister and to his brother-in-law, and to a boy of twenty-five, a daughter who has recently married, he has amply provided for. The wife is appointed his residuary legatee, and she receives also the real and personal of his real estate for life. The freehold is devised to his eldest son. There are some legacies to his clerks and to his late groom, and to the Synagogue the Royal arms of Portugal, he leaves in the possession of his wife, and on her decease to his eldest son, the testator directs that they shall go with the family. The Baron had also obtained the Royal license to take the name of "De Vahl;" property being maintained in the family on its assumption.

SINGULAR SUICIDE IN PARIS.—A young man, named ARSENE, a grocer's apprentice, recently hung himself in Paris, leaving the following remarkable letter to his master, which he had sent to the post-office:—"I always think of that caricature representing a grocer standing on the threshold of his door, and exclaiming, 'Behold me!' I have a mania and considered to become a grocer. He who thus judged our calling was in the right. I feel that I am not made for a commercial life. I have tried, and have found out, books which I don't understand. All this troubles my head, and I can't sleep. I am worn out with study every day. For the last three I have not eaten. Now, I remember to have read somewhere that a man thought apply his intelligence to what he was not made for, and I shall never be fit for anything. To weigh sugar, cocoa and plums, I have made up my mind to go to another world. I have spoken of it to no one, and you may be sure that I shall not be missed. I say nothing of my brother, speaking in this disparaging way of our common profession. My object is to point out a mistake which parents make in wishing to bring up their children in a higher position. There are plenty of manufacturers who have become millionaires, and who are not ashamed to call themselves grocers, but who like me have happened to a grocer. For these reasons I have determined to hang myself. I beg that you will not attribute my suicide to my memory, and to inscribe upon it these words, 'Born to be a man; died a grocer.'"

THE COUNTRY ROUND TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.—In the afternoon, we took the road to Speldhurst, a most delightful part of the country. Outside the town are villas with large gardens, in which we saw vines and peaches ripening, and the fruit of the former here ceases to be sour. The soil is richer than in our Manchurian camp, and the cultivation equally good. Not an inch of ground is lost, and this is a way to satisfy Mr. Mechi.

Time was, he said, on England's grich bogus,
When all the land was cultivated in that way;
The things are changed indeed, for now 'tis found
That Mechi's system is the only one.

This is literally true here. There are no fences; few wide roads. A footpath leads from the village to the farmhouse, so that all may see it. We see small fields of corn, beans, and the crops are most abundant. We ascend a height, and look over a plain, which is bounded by a range of hills, and behind is a fine range of hills of the other. Beyond these hills are the Sussex coalfields, the inhabitants of which, we were told, have come to barter their produce for Kentish manufactures. Here, then, is the true principle of exchange. The soil of Manchester is not sought to be taken from the south, but an enormous trade with the north of England and Scotland is carried on by means of railways. Descending through large cockades of apple, pear, and plumb trees, we ride along a lane with high hedges, and on the opposite side of the hedge we see fire on the trees, "wildflowers scent the air, the cuckoo is heard in the distance, bees, butterflies, and insects are sporting around us, and circling round the sunny hedges. We pass through a large farmyard, and arrive at the house of Mr. Beenher Landells.—*Letter from China in the Times.*

MR. BEENHER LANDELLS.—It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of this gentleman, which unfortunately took place at Brompton on Monday last, after an illness of some weeks' duration. Mr. Landells was for many years engaged on the staff of this journal, subsequently in his fifty-third year when he died. Shewing, whilst yet a boy, a taste for art, he became a pupil of the late Mr. Bewick, engraver to the University; and it is not too much to say that some of his early engravings show much of the taste and skilful touch of that celebrated artist, whose unrivalled works to which he contributed was Holland's "British Angler's Manual," a copy of which is in the possession of the engravings is a work of the highest and purest excellence. Mr. Landells came to London about thirty years ago, and soon established himself in the position he occupied during the remainder of his life, and which he has since accomplished such important results, as will cause his name to be remembered as long as the art he loved so well. It was one of the earliest to secure the copyright of wood engravings, and to him is due much of the present prosperity of that branch of art. Time he employed upon the publication of the *Illustrated Times*, recently incorporated by the proprietor to sketch all engrave the scenes and incidents of the Russian war, which he accomplished with success. He also appointed himself to the entire satisfaction of his employers and the delight and admiration of the public, who had never before known recent occurrence, in which they all took interest, so speedily realised through the medium of the press. Encouraged by this success, he afterwards followed her Majesty's steps on her memorable visits to Belgium and Germany, as well as to various places in her own dominions, on all which occasions he fully accomplished everything that was expected or could be desired of him. He also took part in originating some other illustrated periodicals, with more or less success; evincing on every occasion considerable artistic taste, originality of view, and untiring energy. In private life, in the circle of his friends, and in the sanctity of his home, he was known as an intelligent and genuine companion, a good husband and father, and an honourable man. His remains were interred privately at Highgate Cemetery, in presence of a numerous assemblage of artistic and other friends.

LITERATURE.

GATHERINGS OF A NATURALIST IN AUSTRALIA. Being Observations principally on the Animal and Vegetable Productions of New South Wales, New Zealand, and some of the Austral Islands. By GEORGE BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Van Voorst.

Dr. Bennett is one of the oldest living settlers in New South Wales, and has for nearly half a century been assiduous in collecting from personal observation the valuable materials presented in this volume. His many contributions to our annals of natural history stamped him as a painstaking observant naturalist; and a very agreeable book from the same pen, "Wanderings in New South Wales," is doubtless well remembered by the reader. Dr. Bennett once more returns to the home of his youth, laden with spoils gathered from field and flood, the passage is taken by the overland route from Sydney to Southampton, which occupies but a *few short weeks* of the time set apart for the holiday. We have, and truly too, "that, as a necessary consequence of such facility of intercourse, the relations between the mother country and the Australian colonies are becoming every day more and more important; commerce is rapidly extending its friendly intercourse, and the natural sympathies which exist between parent and child, and between colonies and their offspring, which is able to make an abundant return for the fostering care whereby it has been raised to its present prosperous condition." This return is not to be looked for in the old-established fields any more than from its pastoral and agricultural capabilities, which, it would appear, are equally suitable for the cultivation of the vegetable productions of every other part of the world as those indigenous to the soil. "The sunny islands of Spain and Italy do not produce oranges, and other fruits of the citron tribe, in greater perfection than the northern parts of the Australian continent. The tea-plant of China; the cotton-tree, coffee-tree, sugar-cane, and other tropical productions; the firs of Canada, and the English oak, thrive equally well, mingled with the trees of America and the vegetable products of India.

From the level of the sea to the summit of the highest mountain pastures are to be found extending for hundreds of miles—now undulating smoothly and almost imperceptibly, then extending, in broad, flat plains, through forests of the stately gum-tree (*Eucalypti*), peopled with the most beautiful of the feathered races; or a succession of round-backed hills, broken with rocky ranges, over which the flock-master may drive his flocks for days—nay, for weeks—without failure of the pasture on which sheep and cattle thrive so well. In the interior and regions of Australia—of which at present little is known—is seen, besides the Eucalypti, Banksiæ and other trees of the southern coast, dense forests of canes, mangroves, &c. Each district has a zoology peculiarly its own. For instance, the Banksiæ are everywhere tenanted by the trees *melighonus* birds, the Eucalypti by the *trichoglossi* and *philedi*, the towering figs by the regent and satinbirds, the palms by the fruit-eating pigeon tribes, and the grassy plains by the ground-pigeons and grass-parrakeets."

The coasts of the Australian continent abound in curious marine productions, both vegetable and animal. Dr. Harvey, during a recent visit to these coasts, collected upwards of 600 species of Algæ. Innumerable, attractive, and as yet imperfectly described, forms of life present themselves well calculated to arrest the attention of the observant naturalist. Dr. Bennett describes one of a beautiful group of Asalepæ, commonly known as the "Portuguese man-of-war" (*physalia*), attractive to the naked eye from its delicacy of form and brilliancy of colours. He confirms the stinging power attributed to the long tentacula of these creatures. The property has been frequently denied to them; but upon himself the effects produced were severe, lasting for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and during the whole day a peculiar numbness was felt in the limb, accompanied by an increase of temperature—"It is a very interesting sight to observe the action of the tentacles while the physalis is placed in a large tub of sea-water. They are then seen to form submarine organs of prehension, agitating the water day as the smaller and more numerous species, the greenbull, or "Nelly" of sailors, the mollymaux or yellow-tail, and the sooty albatross. These, with the prettily-marked Cape pigeon, the more intensely black Cape hens, and many other sea fowl, may be seen enjoying the delightful repose of nature during light winds, sunning their wings in the mid sky, or laving them in the briny wave, exciting our admiration by the purity, chasteness, and simplicity of colour displayed in their plumage.

"Of all the Australian mammalia none has received so much attention as the *Platypus*, water-mole, both from its peculiar form and the great desire evinced to ascertain the habits and economy of so singular a creature. Perhaps no animal, on its first introduction into Europe, ever gave rise to greater doubts as to its classification, or excited deeper interest amongst naturalists (an interest fully maintained to the present day) respecting its habits and economy, than this enigmatical creature, which, from its external appearance as well as internal anatomy, is believed to form a connecting link between quadruped, bird, and reptile; and when first a preserved skin was sent to England it excited as much distrust as Barnum's mermaid." An animal compounded of a mole's skin, to which a duck's mandibles and seal's feet were appended, certainly was open to grave suspicions." Nevertheless, it is a veritable living animal, and one on which Dr. Bennett has bestowed considerable time and attention. His description of its habits and peculiarities is most interesting.

The vast and dense forests, luxuriant in vegetation, abounding in varieties of food, which grow rapidly, are very rich, as may be imagined, in ornithology, the number of species already known equals that of all Europe besides. It is only a couple of years since a living representative of the most extinct group was discovered by Dr. Bennett—this was a species of cassowary, named, in honour of its discoverer, *Casuarius Bennetti*, Moorok. One of the most useful and easily-domesticated birds is the pigeonlike kingfisher, or laughing jackass, also called the settlers-clock. This bird attracts attention more by the extraordinary notes which it utters than by any colours of plumage or resemblance to our European species. It is the first bird heard in the dawn of the morning, when the woods resound with its peculiar cry. One will commence a gurgling laugh; this is generally followed by the scream of a second; a chirrup will then take up the cry, and bark away until they all chime in with the most extraordinary compound of noises. They feed upon reptiles, beetles, and insects of any kind, and, when kept in the house or garden, worms. Its small game like a cat. Dr. Bennett adds that "for many years this was a doomed bird, merely from ignorance of its natural habits?" and we are glad to find him emphatically raising his voice against the destructive propensities of ignorant persons in relation to both birds and animals, some of which are even now nearly exterminated, to the ultimate loss of the country. Our author's admirable descriptions are materially aided by many excellent drawings from the pencil of Mr. G. F. Angas, a well-known delineator of objects of natural history.

The botanical characters of Australia are as peculiar, and quite as remarkable as the ornithological. The baobab-tree resembles a gigantic palm-tree, and attains the largest size of which measures 80 feet in girth. The lofty and gigantic stinging-nettle-tree rises from its base "by a series of buttresses of singularly regular outline, gradually tapering, without a branch, to the height of from 50 to 140 feet; the trunk then divides into a regularly-formed, wide-spreading head, exciting admiration by its extraordinary size. The leaves, which attain a breadth of from twelve to fifteen inches, are of a beautiful dark green colour. The poisonous fluid secreted from the younger leaves is exceedingly virulent; producing great suffering, not unattended with danger." The wooden pear-tree is peculiar to Australia, but is more remarkable for its ornamental appearance than its fruit. There are three or four varieties of the oak, some of which bear much resemblance to the English oak. The Christmas-tree is an elegant tree, used, like our holly, as a decoration at Christmas, although it bears no resemblance to it whatever. "In November it is covered with small white blossoms, which in the following month, about Christmas time, assume a pretty red colour, as if the flowers had changed suddenly from white to red." The native cherry-tree is remarkable for its small fruit, of a bright red colour, the stone or seed being placed *outside*. The banana-tree, with its broad, shady, elegant foliage, grows rapidly, and yields a quantity of fibre "of a beautiful white silky texture, great length, capable of being manufactured into the coarsest or finest of fabrics," and is an object of commercial importance to the colonist, as well as the castor-oil-tree, which yields him excellent oil for his lamp. The native apple-tree, which in attains the height of eighty feet, bears a small, dark fruit, disagreeable to the flavour of most palates. The palm tribe flourish; the splendid cabbage-palme, with their erect stems, grow to a height of from seventy to one hundred feet, forming groves not to be surpassed in beauty, the unexpanded fronds of which are prepared by immersion in boiling water, dried, and used in the manufacture of durable hats. Although the wild flowers are numerous and beautiful, yet few possess any odour. To remedy this loss the colonist has introduced and succeeded in naturalising a large number of our favourite European flowers, whose fragrance is now diffused over every garden, and at present even the wild plants and grasses of England may be seen in New South Wales intermingled with those of the south of Europe and the tropics.

This handsomely got-up volume will, we are sure, be largely read. The general reader will find in it an instructive and agreeable companion.



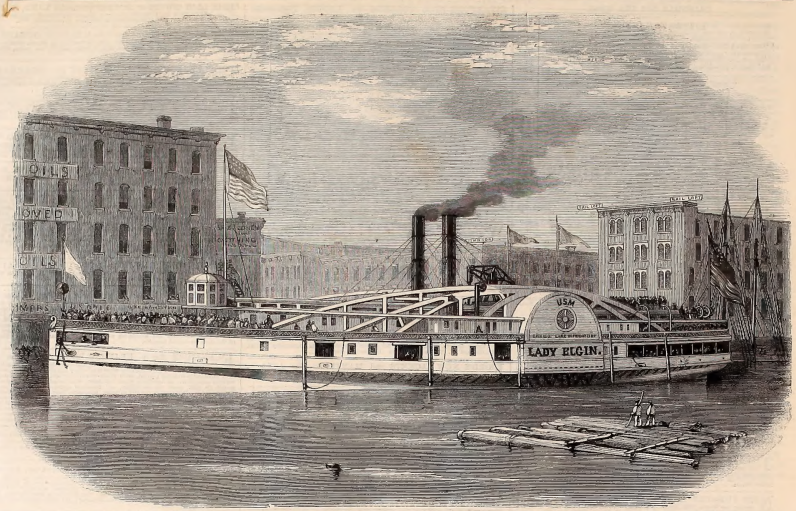
THE LATE MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., FOR BOSTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

THE MAGAZINES.

The current number of *Fraser* is very agreeable. If we were compelled to select articles for recommendation we would refer to Mr. Whyte Melville's "A Ride for the Ring," and "A Last Word on Lord Macaulay," by Shirley, which contains the fine testimonial written in 1847, just after Edinburgh had rejected the historian as its member, and which, although published in the posthumous collection of his works, have not attracted as much attention as they deserve. This selection from the subject-matter of the magazine is entirely without prejudice to the other papers, which are above the average. We may expect a new epoch in the *Cornhill* shortly, inasmuch as "The Four Georges" and "William Hogarth" are brought to a close, while "Framley Parsonage" must be far advanced towards that point in the narrative which would occupy the penultimate chapters of a third volume. The question of inexplated vessels of war is ably discussed in a paper entitled "England's Future Bulwarks;" and there is a graphic article on "Chinese Pirates," which probably comes from the same hand which has already contributed papers relating to the Celestial Empire to this serial. Mr. Baskin's remarkable papers under the heading "Unto This Last" are continued in the manner which may be expected. When we say this is a good number, of course we feel that we are guilty of a phrase of supererogation—some people ought to say impertinence; but what we mean is that it is certainly better than that of last month. In *Macmillan* the Rev. H. G. Robinson, of the Training College, York, has produced a very able and a very interesting dissertation "On the Use of English Classical Literature in the Work of Education," the tendency of which is to show that, whereas good "classical" scholars, in the ordinary sense of the term, are often met with, good English scholars are scarce; by English scholars meaning not merely those who have a general knowledge of their country's authors, and who write and speak their mother tongue with correctness and elegance, but rather those who have studiously investigated the origin, development, and constitution of their native speech, and have nightly and daily revolved the great exemplars of their native literature. There are in all the writings in this serial essential marks of capability, and therefore we are willing to compound for a comparative lack of brilliancy; but this decision hardly applies to "Tom Brown at Oxford," which, we cannot but think, drags somewhat wearily along.

The statistical information in reference to the armaments of France and England which is given in the first article in the *Dublin University Magazine* would alone suffice to make it a valuable contribution to the number, even if the working out of the subject was less able than it is. Three recent books touching the experiences and habits, the reminiscences and the peculiarities, of clerical life are made the basis of a somewhat light paper entitled "Personalities." The comparative interest of the books—technically so called—of England, Scotland, and Ireland is discussed under the heading of "The Irish State Papers;" and it is urged that the review is brought in a manner which one expects in a magazine, as distinguished from a review, using the word in its more elaborate sense.

In *Bentley's Miscellany* we have a paper on "The Progress of New Zealand," to which recent circumstances will incline the reader to turn his eye first on opening the volume. It is statistically very full, although it occupies a brief space, and its statements are derived from official sources. It seems a somewhat premature conclusion that "the Maories have d'un Amiral, par le Contre-Amiral Juriou de la Gravière," by the words "Recollections of an Old Salt." Whether the author of the above publication was peculiar to the sailor of the Anglo-Saxon race, and was not applicable to a Frenchman. However, the adventures of a distinguished French naval officer are here compressed from the original work into the reading of ten minutes. There is plenty more readable matter besides. The usual solid, sensible provision for its readers is to be found in the *Eclectic*; Sir Charles Napier, done to the life, is the subject of Mr. Ritchie's Parliamentary portrait in the *National*; and a steel engraving by Bourne of Mignard's picture in the Royal collection of "Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I.," Turner's "Opening of the Walhalla," from the picture in the National Gallery, engraved by Cousens; and an engraving by G. Stodart of a statue by Ernst Hähnle, entitled "Medicine," are the chief illustrations of the *Art-Journal*.



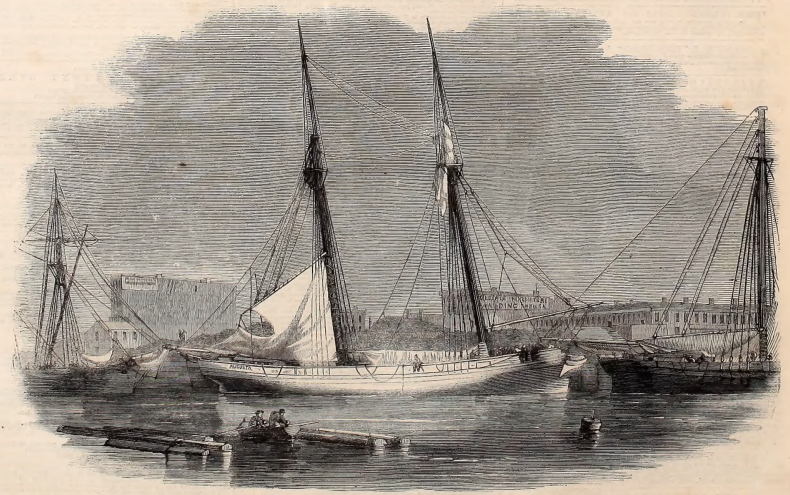
THE LAKE STEAMER "LADY ELGIN," AS SHE LAY AT HER WHARF AT CHICAGO ON THE DAY BEFORE SHE WAS LOST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY S. ALSCHULER.

THE "LADY ELGIN" AND THE "AUGUSTA."

THE *Lady Elgin* was a Canadian-built boat, and was constructed some nine years ago. She was a boat of 300 feet in length, and 1000 tons burden, and had the reputation of swiftness, which made her a favourite with excursionists and travellers generally. Before the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada the *Lady Elgin* carried the Canadian mails along the northern shores of the lakes, and after its completion she was sold to the Chicago firm of Hubbard and Co., by whom she has since been owned, and who kept her employed in the Lake Superior and Michigan trade of mails, passengers, and freight. Her most western port was Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and the eastern terminus of her voyage was Chicago. Bayfield is about 100 miles east of the head of navigation on Lake Superior. There are copper-mines there and at most of the ports along the shores of that great lake at which the steamer used to call. The *Lady Elgin* usually made three annual excursions on Lake Superior, starting from Chicago; and it was while she was proceeding on the last of her three excursions for the present year that she met her fate. The captain of the unfortunate steamer was Mr. John Wilson, who had commanded her since she changed ownership and was a most popular and favourite master among passengers and pleasure travellers to whom he was known. He had considerable experience in the navigation of the lakes, having been engaged in it for some ten years. He leaves a family to lament his sudden and unexpected decease.

The *Augusta* schooner, the vessel which ran into the *Lady Elgin*, is owned by Mr. George W. Bissell, of Detroit, and commanded by Captain Malott. She did not escape scathless in the collision, all her head-gear, jibboom, and stanchions being carried away. Indeed, it was supposed the vessel would fill, and sail was taken in and the anchor cleared away under fear of this result. The coroner's inquiry into the loss of the *Lady Elgin* was still proceeding at the departure of the last mail. Captain Malott had been examined, and his evidence, according to the Chicago journals, left scarcely any room to doubt that the deplorable calamity was one over which he at least had no control.

According to the best authority, the number of persons on board the *Lady Elgin* when she left Chicago was 393, including the crew. Of these 114 are reported as saved. This would leave 279 lost, of which the bodies of only 67 had been recovered up to the 14th ult.



THE SCHOONER "AUGUSTA" IN PORT AT CHICAGO AFTER HER COLLISION WITH THE "LADY ELGIN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY S. ALSCHULER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 11h. 4m., p.m.
MONDAY, 8.—*Arvina* locusts entered before Schastopol, 1854. [p.m.
TUESDAY, 9.—Trenches opened before Schastopol, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Gunpowder and Colonel Sam Sapples.
THURSDAY, 11.—Vast Indian discovered, 1492. New Moon, 2h. 37m., p.m.
FRIDAY, 12.—Foundling Hospital established, 1749.
SATURDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE EVENING OCTOBER 10, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
8 34	9 19	10 3	10 47	11 31	0 13	0 59

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Sardinia—Two Stamps. This paper
Spain—Two Stamps. This paper
Sweden—Penny Stamp. This paper
Switzerland—Penny Stamp. This paper
United States—Penny Stamp
West Indies—Penny Stamp

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss AMY SEDGWICK and DENS HE LOVE ME? every Evening. Also, first time, a new Comedy, entitled MARRIED AND SINGLE, written by Mr. Chas. Mathews, and produced at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden and Olympic, and in which he will make his first appearance at this theatre on Monday, and during the week. Box-office open from ten until five. Doors open at half-past six. Commence at seven. Mr. Buckstone, Manager. Private boxes, stalls, and places may be secured of Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street, and at the box-office of the SUN AND THE WIND.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, this Evening, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, and during the week, the new and successful Opera, entitled THE SICILIAN BRIDE. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Corri, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Corri, G. Kelly, and W. Harrison; Miss Leffler, Miss Alberton, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 4s. 6d., £2 2s. 6d., £3 3s. 6d., £4 14s. 6d., £5 5s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past six; the Opera to commence at seven. Box-office open from 10 till 5. Private Boxes on the first tier, £1 1s. per evening, to be had only—and on the second tier, for 10s. 6d., four persons. No charge for booking. Stalls can be secured in advance. Private Box-office open from 10 till 5.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Directress, Mrs. CHARLES.—On Monday, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the Drama, entitled MAN AND WIFE. Mrs. Charles; Mr. Addison; Mr. Frank GODDEN RHIM will appear. THE ABBE VAUDREUIL.—The Misses Collinson and Miss Cicely.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE RIVAL BRIGADE.—Mr. W. Smith and Miss Woolgar; THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.—Mrs. Scarsbrook, D. Fisher, Frederick Vokins, Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Woolgar. And MUSIC HATH CHARMS. Commence at Seven.

EASTERN OPERA HOUSE, New Pavilion Theatre.—Lessee, Mr. Rice. Every Evening with ENGLISH OPERAS. Supported by Messrs. W. M. Parkinson, Edmund Bellair, Beaumont, Bradbury, Bowyer, Miss Turner, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Followed by ARTHUR AND MARY. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On Monday, October 8, 32, positively will Positively have her Benefit, and will appear in her unrivalled Equestrian Performances by arrangement with Mr. Batty. Mr. James Costello, Mr. Lewenber Buckingham. BALLY, at Three; every EVENING at Seven, and at Eight. The Box-office is now open from Ten until Four, where Stalls, numbered and reserved, can be taken, at 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S ENTERTAINMENT will positively CLOSE on Saturday, October 13.—St. Martin's Hall, Piccadilly.

THE SISTERS SOPHIE and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY MOMENTS, on Wednesday, October 8 and 9; Gosport, 10; Fareham, 11; Southampton, 12. Musical Director, Mr. W. Corbin.

CORREGGIO'S "ECCE HOMO," the long-sought Replica of the Original Picture, which the most eminent Judges have declared to be the finest painting in this country, IS ON VIEW, from 10 till 6 (admission 2s.), at GAMBIER'S, 119, Oxford-street.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to its application to the Fine Arts, and to Architecture and Mineral Embellishment in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on Friday, October 5, at Nine o'clock, a.m. They will be continued on Tuesday, October 9, and Friday at 9, a.m. Fee, £1 1s.

EVENING CLASSES.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The evening WINTER SESSION will OPEN on FRIDAY, October 12, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor MARTIN'S. H. REYNOLDS, M.A., at Seven. Any gentleman presenting his private card, or his card of admission to any part of the course, will be admitted.

A prospectus may be obtained, free of expense, from J. F. RIGAUD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar. London, 1st day of October, 1860. The session will be from the 12th of October to the 15th of December, inclusive.

MADAME OURY has RETURNED to TOWN for the SEASON, 16, Rue de Rivoli, Boulevard, 3, Leicester Square, Haymarket, W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and Country. Arms Painted, Sculptured, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d. Engraved Seal of Pedigree, 15s. 6d. Crest, Engraved on Seal or Ring, 7s. 6d. Manuscript Pedigree, Illuminated, £5 5s. Lineage and Arms, 10s. 6d. Boundary-street, Leicester-sq.

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A GOLD PEN for TWO SHILLINGS!!!—or, in a neat case—a gold pocket Pencil-case, both for 5s. 6d. This is a first-class article, with very hard; is warranted for twelve months; and thirty words write the price. To be obtained at PARTRIDGE and COZENS', Wholesale Stationers, 192, Fleet-street, E.C.

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HIRE DARLEY, Lady Resident.

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TO WIDOWERS and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A Lady, of good family, wishes to undertake Housekeeping; is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Parlour Housekeeper, or Housekeeper to Boys' Gentlemen. Address, A. B., care of Mr. Hunt, Bookseller, Market-head, Ipswich, Suffolk.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, occupying a commodious house, with a very large and beautiful part of the Pleasure Grounds, to which invalids of position and social advantages can be enjoyed, will be happy to receive into his family an Invalid Gentleman, or Lady, requiring the comforts of a home, and the best medical care in cases of general debility, from whatever cause arising. Address (as the first instance) to M.D., Post-office, Hampstead, Middlesex, N.W.

A YOUNG SURGEON, aged Twenty-six, a Scholar, Gold Medallist, and Prizeman of his College, having completed his Professional Studies, is desirous of meeting with a Gentleman requiring a respectable physician's assistant; he desires no remuneration beyond a comfortable home and liberty to practise. He will feel most grateful personal obligation to any one (in confidence) indicating the same. Address 26, Bedford-row, London.

The advertiser would accept the post of attendant to an idle lad, travelling or otherwise.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the UNION CLUB, Trafalgar-square. He can be seen at Messrs. Gunter's, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on or before the 10th inst., with such testimonials as the committee may require. Salary £200 per annum.—October 3, 1860.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (private or carriage entrance in Sherrard-street). Open from Ten till Four, for general or carriage entrance in Sherrard-street). Open from Ten till Four, for general or carriage entrance in Sherrard-street). Open from Ten till Four, for general

OCT. 6, 1860.

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CONSTITUTED Six-foot Gauge.
Twelve hours' start of all competing lines of carriages.
Issue of One Million Dollars First Mortgage Bonds, bearing Seven per Cent Interest, Payable Half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London; and at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co., New York. The first Coupon for Interest will bear the guarantee of the Bank of London, and will be payable on the 1st January, 1861, a settlement against any possibility of default during the construction of the Lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio.
DIRECTORS.
William Reynolds, Esq., Mansfield, Pa.; | Hon. J. Lowber, Esq., New York.
President. | Augustus Schell, Esq., New York.
Hon. Lloyd Church, Mansfield, Pa. | Hon. Thurlow Weed, Esq., New York.
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Baldwin Norris, Esq., Director | A. J. Fenton, Esq., Jamestown, New York.
New York and Erie Railway. | D. C. Evans, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
William Fisher, Esq., London, Director New | Hon. John Dick, M.C., Meadville, Pa.
York and Erie Railway. | Marvin Hunt, Esq., Meadville.
Marvin Hunt, Treasurer, Office in New York—Sandford Smith, Secretary.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England, London. | Messrs. J. Herrod and Co., Liverpool.
The Bank of London, London. | M. L. De Cazales, Paris.
BROKERS.
Messrs. Hendrie and Powell, London. | Mr. R. F. Schuttenbach, London.
Messrs. Hope, Simpson, and Co., London. | Messrs. Charles Schmidt, Frankfort.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Ex. Senor Don Jose de Salamanca. | Worthy S. Scrasser, Esq.
ENGINEERS.
Thomas W. Kennard, Esq., C.E., 36, Great George-street, Westminster.
Tompkins Collins—(1), St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London.
The Atlantic and Great Western Railway—378 miles in length—in the middle track of a great valley, with a fertile range, 100 miles wide, on each side, and intersecting with the great Eastern and Western Railways of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at St. Louis, and with other railways at Fourteen counties in the State of Ohio, with more than one million of inhabitants, and a taxable property of 300 millions of dollars, and accommodating a population of 2,000,000 in New York and Pennsylvania, becomes without rivalry, route, and Ohio, through which the Lines, running entirely through populous districts in Pennsylvania



THE CENTRAL COURT AND ARCADES OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 320.



CAMP OF THE SIKH CAVALRY AT COWLOONG, OPPOSITE HONG-KONG: PROBYN'S HORSE AND PANE'S HORSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.—SEE PAGE 317.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

The Queen and the Prince Consort reached Coburg at five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday se'nnight. At the station the Duke of Coburg and Gotha and Prince Frederick William were waiting to welcome the Queen and Prince. The Duke's carriages were in attendance, and the Queen and Prince at the Palace, where they were received by the Duchess of Coburg and Gotha, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Hohenlohe (sister of Prince William, her infant son. Their Royal Highnesses appeared in excellent health. The Royal personages resided in the ladies and residence of the suite. The served in another apartment for the ladies and peerageantly fine.

Weather during her Majesty's visit to Prince Consort and Princess

On Wednesday se'nnight the Queen, with the Prince Consort and Princess Alice, incognito, visited the Duke of Coburg and Princess Frederick William in a walk to the Convent of Rosenau, where the Princess Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Duke and party in the evening. Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, the Duchess of Coburg, Prince John Russell, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household of her Majesty and of the Duke of Coburg. Prince Hohenlohe, who is the held of her Majesty's court in Coburg, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Hohenlohe and Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess Alice, and the Duke of Coburg to Gotha for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, the Princess Royal, Princess Frederick William, and Princess Mary, Consort.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen attended a special service in the Royal Chapel of the Palace, at which a funeral sermon was preached in honour of the late Duchess of Saxe-Gotha. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The Duchess of Coburg and Princess Frederick William of Prussia were likewise present. The Royal family dined in private, there being no addition to the party but Count Mensdorff, who was previously invited to dine with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and Princess Alice drove to the Cistern of the Callenberg. Lord John Russell accompanied their Royal Highnesses. Her Majesty drove out in a private carriage, with her by the same Royal party, and walked in the environs of the town. In the evening Prince Albert and the Duke of Coburg-Gotha rode out on horseback, afterwards joined the Royal dinner party.

On Saturday se'nnight the Queen, the Prince Consort and Princess Alice, accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, to the Castle of Ehrenburg, where luncheon was served to the Royal party. Several hours were spent in the gardens and grounds of the palace, which are extremely beautiful. The Queen returned to Coburg. The Royal dinner party included the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, Prince Victor Hohenlohe, Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg, Count Mensdorff, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and household.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, attended divine service in the Church of St. Moritz. The Royal party afterwards joined the Royal and ducal households were in attendance. Lord John Russell and Count Mensdorff were also present. On Monday the Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, drove through the Court garden for a short distance. The Royal party then walked in the gardens of the Palace (the glasshouses were the Duke of Coburg-Gotha and Princess Alice, the Duke Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Frederick William, and the Prince Consort, and Princess and Princess Frederick William. It was at her Royal Highness's request that this visit was made to the gardens, which is the chapel of the palace at Coburg on the morning of the funeral of her Majesty's mother-in-law, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duchess Alexandrine of Coburg-Gotha, who had not left her chamber for some days on account of indisposition, was able to be present at the service in the Queen and her Royal daughter.

Lord Lieutenant will arrive at Berlin, will arrive at Coburg a few days before the Queen commences her homeward journey, in order to accompany her Majesty through Germany.

ACCORDANT TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.

On the return of the Prince Consort on Monday to Coburg from shooting the heroes of the Callenberg, the Duke of Coburg-Gotha jumped out, but was not hurt beyond a scratch on the face. The Prince's general health has been affected by the fatigue of the Royal Highness had so far recovered on Wednesday as to be able to resume his usual pursuits.

PRINCESS ALICE.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, under the date of the day next after that on the return of her Majesty from Coburg the betrothal of her Royal Highness Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The Prince, who is the eldest son of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, now states that this intelligence is only inexact as to the place and time. Prince Louis was born at Darmstadt on November 25, 1837, and is the son of Prince Charles (brother of the reigning Grand Duke) and Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (daughter of the late King of Prussia). He is a Lieutenant and was born on September 12, 1857. The same journal further states that her Majesty will visit the Rhine in all its glory at that time, and that the Grand Duke of Hesse has been selected for the Royal sojourn. Whether these arrangements may be changed on the death of the Princess Dowager of Prussia (Saturday) is not known, but there can be no doubt that such was the intention previous to that untoward event. The Count de Grote Minister at Frankfort, and Count Malé, continues to make preparations for a great banquet to be held at his house on the arrival of the Royal Family.

The Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, arrived at Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor, on Tuesday, from Laurieton Castle, in Perthshire, where the Duchess at York on Monday, and proceeded to Windsor on the following day. Her Royal Highness Hotel has been selected for the Royal sojourn. Whether these arrangements may be changed on the death of the Princess Dowager of Prussia (Saturday) is not known, but there can be no doubt that such was the intention previous to that untoward event. The Count de Grote Minister at Frankfort, and Count Malé, continues to make preparations for a great banquet to be held at his house on the arrival of the Royal Family.

The marriage of Lady Mary Patty Fitzmaurice, only child of the late Lord Henry Petty and Sir George Couper, arrived at Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor, on Tuesday, from Laurieton Castle, in Perthshire, where the Duchess of Kent has been sojourning for the last fortnight. Her Royal Highness proceeded to Windsor on the following day, and proceeded to Windsor on the following day, and proceeded to Windsor on the following day, and

MUSIC

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, as an English opera-house, was opened by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison on Monday last. This event was the commencement of the fifth season of their active and prosperous management, which has every prospect of continuing with undiminished success. They have begun their campaign, not by the production of a new piece, but by the resumption of Vincent Wallace's "Lurline," which it will be remembered was in the very height of its vogue and popularity when its "run" was stopped by the closing of the theatre last spring preparatory to its occupation by Mr. Gye. From the crowded audience drawn by the announcement of this piece on the Monday, and from the warmth of its reception, there is little doubt that it will have another run as long and brilliant as the last. The opera, Miss Fyne and Mr. Harrison, in "mounting" this work, have carefully turned them to the possible account. They have not only enriched, formerly made upon an opera representative the merits of which the public of the public have explicitly pronounced. Mr. Wallace's music—the melodious, graceful, animated, full of expressive strains and striking effects—has not only been retained in full, but kept afloat a drama more than usually ponderous, and has obtained indulgence for a greater quantity of dulness and absurdity than in any other opera in English. "Lurline" has been replaced upon the stage with even more than its former splendour. The scenery and dresses of the Royal Italian Opera, Miss Fyne and Mr. Harrison, in "mounting" this piece, have



SIR HOPE GRANT AND THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN CHINA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SIGNOR F. BEATO.

CHINA.

The whole of the British forces departed from their rendezvous at Talien for the Peiho on the 26th of July: the French force to leave Chefoo at the same date. Lord Elgin paid a visit to Chefoo, accompanied by the General and Admiral, and returned to Talien about the 29th; and the embarkation of the troops commenced on the 24th. The British force is very complete in every respect; but the *China Mail* says the French are very defective in numbers, are short of artillery, and have not cavalry, and no sufficient means of transport. Altogether the allied force will number about 260 vessels, inclusive of transports, and it is thought that this imposing force may cause the Chinese Government to come to terms at once. But Lord Elgin, it is believed, has determined to take the forts before treating. The forces will rendezvous at the Sha-ley-tien Islands, about fourteen miles from the Peiho. The landing will take place at Pehtang; and the first division, under General Mitchell, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 31st, and 60th Regiments, and a Punjaub regiment, will land at first simultaneously with the French force for the attack. It is believed that every effort will be made to prevent our forces wintering in the north, and that after the forts are taken the Chinese will not be pressed very hard for terms.

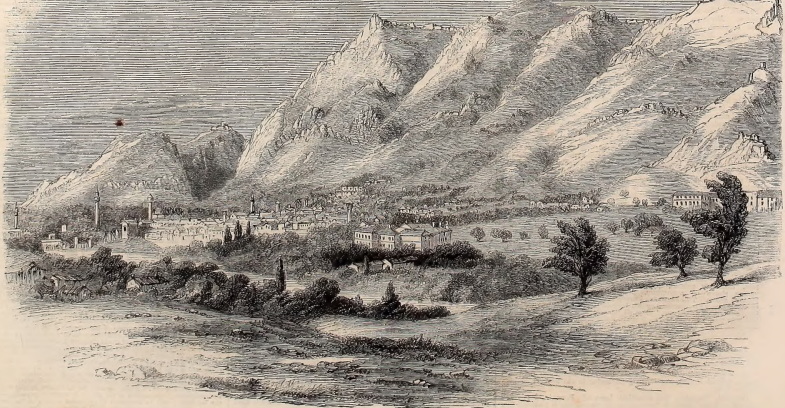
The rebels are said to be withdrawing themselves to Soochow. They are also said to have taken the city of Nan-Tsin, in the centre of the silk districts.

Shanghai remains in the same unsettled state. A serious misunderstanding has occurred between her Majesty's Consul and the Commissioners of Customs.

At Foochow a flash of lightning set the Model Tower on fire, and it was reduced to ashes. The Model Tower was situated a few miles out from the city and was one of the sights to be seen by foreigners. The fact of its being burnt down on the Emperor's birthday was regarded by the natives as rather ominous.

The people of the prefecture of Chowchow, of which Swatow is the port, are becoming very inimical to foreigners, and have been issuing placards, the tenor of which is "kill, kill." The cause of their animosity is said to have arisen from her Majesty's Consul having sent word to the Taoutai that he would shortly pay him a visit in a gunboat; and also the arrival of two heavily-armed junks to enforce the payment of duties by native trading-boats under the new custom-house system.

Matters at Canton remain quiet. The Governor and Tartar General



THE CITY OF ANTIOCH.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 329.

paid a visit lately to the new French Commissioner to congratulate him on his appointment. Sickness is very prevalent among the troops at Canton. The rebels are said to be in possession of some important passes, which prevents provisions coming down.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Among the Sketches which have been forwarded to us by our Special Artist in China, Mr. Wirgman, is one (engraved on page 311) of the Camp of the Sikh Cavalry at Cowloong, near Hong-Kong, taken shortly before the British expedition proceeded to the north. It shows Probyn's Horse in the foreground, and Fane's in the background. In the distance a part of the harbour of Hong-Kong, with the French fleet riding at anchor. The situation of this camp was very beautiful, and the atmosphere delightful—much cooler than at Hong-Kong.

A correspondent speaks thus of our light cavalry in China—"Probyn's Horse" and "Fane's Horse"—"Both men and beasts are in splendid condition. Indeed, out of 1680 horses there are but 40 sick. Colonel Mackenzie understands how to disembark horses; not one was lost, and but two or three suffered injuries of any consequence. What a beau-ideal of light cavalry those irregulars afford, and how their marches would astonish our so-called light dragoons! Probyn and Fane started nearly at the same time from Cawnpore and Lucknow to embark at Calcutta. They marched one against the other and performed the distance—700 miles—in less than a month. Probyn outmanœuvred Fane by leaving the main road about 200 miles from his destination and making a flank march across country; but he only won the race by a couple of days."

The *Times* correspondent writes as follows of the Sikh Irregulars in China—"Why do not the military authorities utilise these Sikh Irregulars elsewhere than in India? They have no prejudices of caste or race; they will eat and drink whatever you give them, are hardy and robust, accustomed to a climate much like our own, and, when properly looked after, not inordinately given to loot. Their conduct here has been exemplary, and they are the very men for outpost and picket duty. France has her Spahis and Russia her Cossacks. The Sikhs are superior to either, and India will afford many a Probyn and Fane to lead them. After the cavalry had defiled we had tilting at the tent-peg. A peg is hammered firmly into the earth, about three inches only being visible; at this the horseman, armed with a long spear, rides full tilt, his object being to pierce the peg en passant, and bear it off on the point of his lance. This exercise requires a firm hand, a good eye, a steady seat, and a strong wrist. A 'mull' will stick his spear into the ground, and will then either bring its point between his horse's legs or its top against his own head, his wrist being violently sprained into the bargain. Your accomplished tilter raises the spear as he pierces the peg, and, waving it round his head, rides on triumphant. Probyn led and Fane followed, but both missed the peg, their horses being out of practice. Then came a Sikh, with body extended and spear all but sweeping the ground. His shouts and yells urged his horse to the very top of his speed. As he passed the peg he struck it right in the centre, and bore it off amid great cheering. Both officers and men soon got into practice, carrying off the trophy five times in succession. A stick was then stuck loosely in the ground, with a small piece of cucumber at the top. Probyn, at full gallop, sliced off the top. Fane made an equally good cut; and a third officer completed the work—the stick never having been moved. Their sabres are like razors, they have never been acquainted with a steel scabbard, and in the hands of such swordsmen are most deadly weapons."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writing from Talien Bay says—"On the 15th of July Sir H. Grant, Lord Elgin, Admiral Hope, and the French Commander-in-Chief, General Montauban, went over to Odin Bay to review the cavalry brigade and Armstrong guns, and I was lucky enough to get a passage over with them. On our approaching the shore three salutes were fired one after the other, and we then proceeded to the sands, where the cavalry were drawn up in line, with the K.D.G. on the right, Probyn's Horse in the centre, and Fane's Horse on the left. To the right of all the cavalry was Barry's battery of Armstrongs, and to the left Stirling's of Royal Artillery. The appearance of the Irregular Horse was very fine, especially Probyn's Horse, who in their dark blue uniform and blue puggies looked as dashing a body of men as I have seen anywhere. Fane's Horse seemed better mounted, but the men were not so good as those of Probyn. The King's Dragoon Guards looked as English cavalry always do—*i.e.*, very grand and imposing—but there was a stiffness about them which did not tell favourably on me. The Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS took a picture of the cavalry brigade drawn up in line, and I am told it is capital; however, you will be able to judge for yourself when it appears at home. Lord Elgin expressed himself much pleased with the riding of the Irregulars."



SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB INFANTS AT OLD TRAFFORD, MANCHESTER, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.

At page 314 we engrave Portraits of the Commander and Staff of the British Expedition to China, from a photograph by Signor Beato, of Crimean and Indian celebrity. General Sir Hope Grant is seated; and the members of the Staff are as follows, taking them in order from left to right:—Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Hornby, Major Lowe, Col. Stephenson, Hon. Major Dormer, Major Wilmott, Commandant Reboul, Capt. Grant, Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Major Taylor, Hon. Major Anson, Lieut.-Col. Woolsley, and Lieut.-Col. Rose.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB INFANTS AT MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday week the school for the infant deaf and dumb which has just been erected at Old Trafford, adjoining the adult institution there, was inaugurated in the presence of a numerous company, consisting chiefly of ladies. In one of the rooms an assortment of fancy and useful articles was exhibited for sale.

The Rev. Canon Clifton, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. In commencing the business of the morning, he said the duty he had to perform was a most agreeable one, and at the same time one of a rather unusual character. They had not met to hear of any deficiency in their funds, but to celebrate the opening of a new branch institution—a branch designed by his friend Mr. Turner, the establishment of which had been his anxious wish for years. The congratulations of the meeting, he was sure, would be offered that Mr. Turner had been spared to witness the completion of his project. He should mention that the infant branch of an institution like that was entirely a new idea. There never had been one of that description, the rule generally being not to admit children before they were seven or eight years of age. The consequence was that when children were admitted they were found, for their age, more backward and less susceptible of rapid improvement than children under other circumstances. This, of course, did not betoken greater deficiency in the natural powers of the deaf and dumb, but might easily be explained from other causes. The institution was opened to supply a very great want. Children would be admitted at the early age of three years; accommodation being at present provided for fifty children from that age to seven years. To show how ready the parents of these children were to avail themselves of the institution, he might mention that they had more applications for admission than the building would just now accommodate. £11,000 had been contributed since the proposition for this branch was first made public. Of that amount, £4500 had been given in donations for the purpose; but the magnificent sum of £7000 had been procured through the exertion of those ladies who had so liberally befriended the institution, and he was sure they all rejoiced to see that day which had so signally crowned their efforts with success. As to the building itself, it did honour to the architect, both with regard to design and stability; and it was something to announce that the estimate had not been in the least degree exceeded. Every means of administering to the comfort of the children was supplied, and particular care had been taken to protect them from the peril of fire. Their chief purpose that morning was to inaugurate the opening of the building, to declare that it was now in a fit condition to receive its inmates, and to pass the rules for its future guidance. The Chairman read letters from the Lord Bishop of Manchester and Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., excusing their absence on the ground of unavoidable engagements elsewhere. A letter had also been received by Mr. Turner from the Earl of Ellesmere, regretting his inability to attend the inauguration.—The Rev. Thomas Buckley read the proposed rules, which were adopted unanimously.—Mr. Ernest Reuss, chairman of the building committee, stated the net proceeds of the bazaar to be £6903 14s. 8d.; donations and subscriptions, £3025 3s. 4½d.; collected previously by himself, £1554 12s. 7d.; making a total of £11,483 0s. 7½d. in favour of the extension fund. The total cost of the building was £9253 3s. 11d., and there was a surplus of about £5000, designed partly for the extension of the present building and the remainder for investment.—The Rev. T. Buckley read a list of twenty-six candidates for admission to the school; and, as there were vacancies for that whole number, and no objections were raised to any, they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Thomas Turner said the first duty which devolved upon him, now that the rules had been passed and the inmates elected, was formally to declare that the school was open. He thought it a very glorious occasion, and one in which every feeling heart must sympathise. He had been referred to as the originator of the scheme, and he might state that the initiative was taken sixteen years since, at a meeting in the Townhall, Manchester; but it was not until about four years ago that active steps were taken, by Mr. Reuss and others, to carry out the project. To Mr. Humphrey Nicholls they were also indebted for £1000, and to Mr. Nixon for £500. Mr. Turner then went minutely into detail, showing the many advantages which a school for the infant deaf and dumb would confer.

Thanks were accorded to the chairman, to Mr. Ernest Reuss, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Redfearn (one of the building committee), Mr. Redford (the architect), and to the building committee, for their exertions in promoting the interests of the institution, and the proceedings terminated.

The building covers an area of 577 yards, yet, from the form and position of the ground, a frontage of only 20 yards could be obtained. It comprises sheltered playgrounds in the lower story; and, above, a schoolroom, 40 feet by 25 feet; a dining-hall, 29 feet by 20 feet; male

FARINA, WITH A MAN ON HIS BACK, CROSSING THE NIAGARA ON A TIGHT-ROPE.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY THE LATE MASTER H. INGRAM, FROM CLIFTON HOUSE BALCONY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 329.

dormitory, 40 feet by 25 feet; female dormitory, 48 feet 6 inches by 20; a chamber for the sick, and one for the convalescent; nurses' room, linen-closets, bath-rooms, lavatories, committee-room, also apartments for the housekeeper and domestic servants. The walls are hollow, as a preventive of damp; the façade is of stone; the staircases throughout are fireproof; all the carpentry of floors, dormitory room, &c., is exposed, and stained and varnished; the schoolroom has dwarf wainscoting, the panels being of slate, upon which lessons are taught. The dormitories contain 700 cubic feet of space for each child, and every regard has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the intended inmates, to the proper admission of pure air, and the escape of the vitiated. The architect is Mr. Giles, style which distinguished the reign of the eighth Henry, and the endeavour has been to harmonize the infant school with it as much as possible. The builder is Mr. Holliday. Messrs. Bowden, Edwards, and Foster were the builders.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that the St. Leger settling is over, the Doncaster Church window committee and the ladies' organ committee at St. Albans may be pronounced to be the winners in their way as much as any. After winning their great race the Marquis of Ailesbury sent a £100 cheque to the former. This gave a cue to the fair diplomatists of St. Albans, of which they were not slow in availing themselves. They forthwith represented to his Lordship that he had passed a great slight on their borough (whose members he historically had) by making his son of Bribery after its name, and argued with infinite tact that some forfeit was most clearly due in the circumstances. The reasoning was not very logical, but it was highly successful, and received a gallant answer in the shape of another £100 cheque. After such an auspicious beginning of the Prince of Wales's project to have gentle pressure put upon him to restore St. Albans to its place among boroughs whenever the time shall be ripe, there would be little room left for a political deputation in crinoline some of these fine mornings.

The Leger week, including Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the Second October Meeting at Newmarket from Monday to Friday, will take next week to themselves. The Newmarket, Monday, has not many events, but they are a wonderful lot for the money. The names in the Royal, but the Clearwell has Dundee (9lb. extra) among his thirty-three. Only fifty and the pair to the Brunswick, and several of them have been heavily backed, without any one getting a decided look in. The Rous Memorial has been "kept" for this race like anything like an approximation to their real forms is impossible: Cotsarpic (st. 11lb.) is remarkably well in, judging from his Ascot form; but Old Calabar (7st. 11lb.) must be lengthened considerably, seems to attract no notice whatever. Diophantus is in the Belfort Stakes on Wednesday, and Mr. Merry Thomas, the manager, in the Select Stakes, for which, after the proof of Buccaneer's short-distance powers at Doncaster (Lambton Cup, extra) is not likely to start. The latter is engaged against Tom Bowline (to whom he gives 5lb.) on Thursday in a 500 sov. sweepstake, R.M.; and on Friday Dundee and Diophantus are in the Jubilee handicaps.

The *Sporting Magazine* for the current month is illustrated by a picture of Voltaire, who died a few months ago, and by a portrait of a horse, who is the sire of some of the finest hunting stock in the country, we mean Mr. Jackson Wheeler's cream-coloured horse, went there; and, although he was rising twenty-four when he died, he had all the mettle of a colt. His owner, Mr. Fahey Smith, quite declined, in the same generous spirit that he ever showed in the year he used always to carry him a leaf of the finest flour at two a.m. In the same month Mr. Fahey Smith was elected a member of the Jockey Club, of the "Exmoor Ponies." It seems that they were originally introduced by the Phœnicians, but that the stock was perfectly preserved till the father of Mr. Knight, M.P., the present owner of the greater part of Exmoor, brought over some sixteen-hand Dongolas from Dubia. Eighteen years ago Mr. Knight bought up all Viscount Portman's, consequently used, and then Cascapa, a grandson of Velocipede; so that the present stock is of very high character indeed. Mr. Knight's stock, in the spring, consists of about 400, which are principally bays and bulky bays with mealy noses, as well as a few greys, browns, blacks, and roans, and the average height is about twelve hands and a half. The last sale was in 1858, when the average price for the lot was £13 15s. The Exmoor sheep are of the Cheviot fall, and the smallest of them can carry a heavy herdsman through a tenhours' day's work on the moors. The next meet of the Devon and Exmoor Pack (seven miles from the Great Western station at Tiverton), on Thursday, October 25, as well as thirty-two Exmoor colts, grays, and greys, belonging to Mr. Knight, of Simonsbath, Exmoor. Some of the colts and galloways measure fourteen one, and are by thoroughbred half-bred sires from Exmoor ponies. Nearly all Mr. Smith's lot are broken; but Mr. Knight's are brought direct from the hills, and the majority of them are rising five.

Bailey's Monthly Magazine has an excellent portrait of the Earl of Derby in its gallery of sporting celebrities, accompanied by a memoir, which is only too short to be read. The article "Sporting and Pleasure-seeking Tearing in France" gives us an insight into Lord Cowley's Pleasantry at the Court of the Tuileries. Anything like the number of the guests 2775 pheasants this year under 225 hens. The hens sit on their fifteen eggs each, in a dark box, and when they leave their nests for twenty minutes per diem to be fed. During the first five days the young pheasants eat nothing but black ants' eggs, with which the estate abounds, and which are procured fed on ants' eggs, chopped hard-boiled eggs, stale breadcrumbs, and bruised wheat, and barley, up to the sixth day, when they are fit to put out in the woods. Then the rearing, on an average, costs five francs.

Mr. Anderson opened the coursing season well by dividing the St. Leger Stakes at Biggar with his Faldonside and Cover. Four out of Mr. Borrow's half-dozen went down in their first course; and Mr. Gibson's Ida Scott, winner of four we believe in the last Kelso Rebel beat both Canopy and Blue Design in the Douglas Cup, which his owner eventually won by Blue Bird. The Ardrossan Open (Sharpshill) stands for Tuesday, Auillem (O) for Wednesday, and Bo'der Rob Farnhglaire for Wednesday and Thursday. The entry for the Open Derby at Ayr, which takes place on Tuesday, October 23, and the Eleven seem to have no notion of a trip to Australia to fill up the recess. The head averages of the Surrey batsmen in their county matches are Caffyn, nineteen and two over, and C. G. Lane, Esq., seventeen and nine over, is rather remarkable as being the only matches played between this county and Nottingham, each should have won five.

MALTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Scrubbing Brush, 1. Caller Ou, 2.
Selling Plate.—Ivy Specular, 2.
Malton Handicap.—Prelude, 1. Sophra, 2.
Fitzwilliam Plate, 10l.—Dr. Dunsterville, 1. Clonee c., 2.
Hunt Cup.—Pirate, 1. Tarnish, 2.
Northcliffe Plate.—Eideon, 1. Hercule, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Birdsall Plate.—Lioness colt, 1. Lucienne, 2.
Members' Plate.—Portia, 1. Cambaula, 2.
Rangtoa Stakes.—Caller Ou, 1. Stanton, 2.
Welcome Stakes.—Lord Lyon, 1. Baby, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Ladybird, 2.

BEDFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Consolation Stakes.—Ladybird, 1. Rattlemahat, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Southport, 1. Commodrum, 2.
Town Stakes.—Maypole, 1. The Fawn, 2.
Grand Stakes.—Lord Lyon, 1. Sophra, 2.
Preparation Stakes.—Rattlemahat, 1. Foretop, 2.

THURSDAY.

Stratton Park Stakes.—Newstead, 1. Lady Bird, 2.
Surrey Handicap.—Juliet, 1. The Don, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Longhope, 1. Ivorissing, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Ben Webster, 1. Predator, 2.

CARDIFF RACES.—THURSDAY.

Revival Handicap.—Speculator, 1. Brise, 2.
Principality Stakes.—Tonic, 1. Wortham, 2.
Cardiff Stakes.—Lucienne, 1. Rose, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Reverie, 1. Midnight, 2.
Aberdare Plate.—Gift, 1. Yorkshire Rose, 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read 9 a.m.
	Barometer Reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	General Direction.	Hourly Velocity in Miles.	
	Inches				Inches						
Sept. 26	29·760	59·7	47·1	·83	·3	59·1	59·4	E. SE.	238	6·19	
„ 27	29·844	64·4	51·1	·73	·4	59·1	59·4	S.S.W.	191	4·78	
„ 28	29·772	52·3	50·2	49	10	61·2	54·4	N.N.	321	·202	
„ 29	29·772	52·3	50·2	49	10	61·2	54·4	N.N.	321	·202	
„ 30						42·9	53·7		147	·003	
Oct. 1	30·365	59·7	47·3	·83	10	47·4	59·3	W. NW.	135	·000	
„ 2	30·317	54·9	49·2	·84	7	46·4	55·9	WSW. WNW.	135	·000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9 a.m., and half-past 9 p.m.:

	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.
Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	29·761	29·799	29·778	29·761	29·805	30·350	30·300
Temperature of Evaporation ...	52°	52°	51°	51°	51°	46°	47°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	52°	52°	51°	51°	48°	47°	51°
Direction of Wind ...	E.	S.	N.	N.	W.	W.	W.

MEXICO continues to be the scene of an internecine struggle. By the latest mentions Miramon was at the capital, which he left more than once, awaiting the attack of the Liberals, who were advancing upon him with an army 20,000 strong. Vera Cruz was blockaded by the fleet of the American Republic in search to be deplored, and makes us think that even absorption in the great northern confederation would be a less evil than a chronic state of civil war.

GALE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—There was a furious gale on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, involving a great destruction of property. Nearly every house in Belize was carried away, and several lives were lost, including Captain Kinney, pilot of the New York and Havannah Steam-ship Company. The following vessels were driven on shore: the brigs *Wm. Reid* and *Tourist*, bound out, were all blown ashore at the Passo; Mexican brig *Independencia*, Captain Pinchaud, from Vera Cruz, ashore on the wharves damaged. It is reported that all the wharves and hulkhouses on the Lake shore are destroyed; there are a wreck of the brig *Tourist*. The town of Biloxi, Miss., is in ruins. At Mobile the storm was severely felt. All the wharves in the lower part of the city were submerged during the gale.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE declaration on the part of the Government, not her intention to attract either Rose or Venetia (as given much satisfaction to those immediately interested in the sale of the Crown property, and the statements about to the effect that the late differences between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan Government are adjusted, have had the effect of causing a further rise in the value of Government securities, the prices of which have had an upward tendency. The amount of Money taken out by Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. for public business has been done for Time than in several previous weeks.

The Money Market continues to be abundantly supplied with cash, for which there has been a steady demand at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills	2½ to 3	Four Months' Bills	3½ to 3¾
Three Months' Bills	3 to 3½	Six Months' Bills	4 to 4½

The Bank of Austria, at Vienna, has raised rate from 5 to 5½ per cent. With this exception, money is very low in price throughout the Continent; at Hamburg it is 3 per cent; at Frankfort, 3½ per cent; at Paris, 2 and at Frankfort, 1½ per cent.

The late heavy importation of silver has been partly disposed of, chiefly to the English and French Governments, at to 1½ per ounce, being a decline of 1½ compared with the previous week. The Bank of England has £10,000 in silver has reached Vera Cruz from Mexico. The imports of gold this week have been £100,000 from Australia and £30,000 from the United States; the latter has taken out £80,000, all in silver except £4,000. The amount sent to Calcutta is only £21,000, the remainder having been sent to Bombay. The Bank withdrawals have continued trifling.

The failure of Messrs. Strahan and Co., Greek merchants, of Manchester, has been announced. The liabilities are about £40,000.

The reports from the manufacturing districts state that very little business is doing in goods for export to India. For France and Germany, however, there is a fair demand, and prices are steadily maintained. Spinners, however, in this country have no alternative but to submit to the deduction. It is, however, very satisfactory to find that the cotton trade, as a whole, is placed on a regulated by an unwise attempt to destroy a good market.

The Bank of Liverpool, at Liverpool, has announced an issue of £2,000 100 new per cent Debentures, which are to bear interest from July 1st, the issuing price to be 101. The object of the issue is to give power to authorities to enlarge the premises in Castle-street and South. The bonds now offered are to be a first mortgage on the property. The last work which was undertaken by the Bank was the Post Office Company—to which this line will be of the utmost importance in a financial point of view. The Bank has paid a dividend for the last year of a bonus of 10 per cent on all traffic during the first five years from the commencement of the line, and 5 per cent on the remaining five years, which will be redeemable in twenty years, and the interest will be paid in London. The last four quarters' dividends have been at the rate of 10 per cent.

We understand that the Great Ship will be detained at Milford Haven during the whole of October, for the purpose of completing repairs. Only 1,000 shares have been done at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.

On the whole the Stock Exchange and general companies have been in somewhat improved request, at mostly full quotations:—Ocean Marine Insurance shares, 10 paid, 9 to 9½; Thames and Mersey Marine, 10 paid, 9 to 9½ pens.; Universal Marine Insurance, 5-16 to 3 pens.; London and Provincial Marine, 1 to 1¼ pm.; Crystal Palaces, 6½ to 6¾ pm.

The transactions in Home Stocks on Monday were very moderate: nevertheless, on the closing of business the prices of the leading descriptions were the same as on the previous Saturday. Consols for Account, 93¼; India Five per Cents, 103¾ to 104; India Bonds, 3l. to 4l. pm.; Exchequer Bills, March, 1860, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Five per Cent Paper was 85½. On Tuesday, Consols ruled at 93¼ ¾; Ditto for Time, 93¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Exchequer Bills, par to ½ premium. India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Debenture Paper was 103½ to ¾. On Wednesday, the Funds were steady at the above prices, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Consols for Transfer left off at 93¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¾; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; Ditto Bonds, 1l. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. pm. India Five per Cent Paper was 85½ to ¾. On Thursday, Consols ruled at 93¾ ¼. On Thursday the market, generally, was firm. Consols for Money touched 93¾; for Account, 93¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Bonds, 1l. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. pm. India Five per Cent Paper was 85½ to ¾. On Friday, Consols left off at 93¾ ¼.

In the Foreign House the transactions have been far from numerous. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½ to ¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, unchanged with last week, have been unimportant. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 97½ to ¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 103½ to ¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½. New Grenada Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 19; Ditto Deferred, 9½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43½ to ¾; Russian Five per Cent Stock, 104½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 43½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 97½; Spanish Passive, 23½; Ditto New Deferred, 20½; Ditto Passive, 21½; Ditto Committee's Certificates, 9½; Turkish Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto Four per Cents, 91½; Ditto Three per Cents, 71½; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 34½; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cents, 19½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in steady inquiry, and prices on the whole have ruled firm. Agra and United Services, 3½ to ¾; Australasian, 88 to 90; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30½ to ¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½; London Chartered of Australia, 3½ to ¾; London Joint-stock, 28½; London and Westminster, 6½ to ¾; National, 2½; South Australian, 2½; Union of Australia, 42; and Union of London, 20½.

In the Railway Shares Government Securities have alternately ruled, as reported. The transactions in them, however, have been somewhat restricted:—New Brunswick, 104½; Anglo-American, 16½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99½; and Victoria Five per Cents, 99½ to ¾.

Miscellaneous securities have continued in limited request, as follows:—Crystal Palace, 6½ to ¾; Anglo-American Telegraph, 16½; Australian Agricultural, 1½; Ditto, New, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¼; Netherlands Land Right Certificates, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 97½; Royal Mail Steam, 93½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Submarine Telegraph, 6½ to ¾; Waterford, Limerick, and Athlone Railway, 1½; Ditto, Western Midd'ance, 16½; Waterloo Bridge, 2½; East and West India Docks, 64½; Ditto, Canal, 72; and Victoria, 104½.

City of London Gas Shares, 4, have been done at 2; Imperial, 83; New Ditto, 64½; Westminster Chartered, New, 13½; Western, 113; Ditto, New, 2½; County Insurance, 8½; Eagle, 7½; Guardian, 3½; Indemnity Marine, 1½; Legal and General, 15½; Ocean Marine, 1.

Notwithstanding that the dealings in the Railway Share Market have not been to any extensive, prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. The London and North-Western traffic returns shows an increase of £1,000; the Great Northern of £1,000; the Great Western of £1,000; and the London and Brighton an increase of £500, when compared with the corresponding week in 1859. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 93½; Eastern Counties, 23½; Great Northern, 116½; Ditto, A Stock, 109½; Great Western, 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 111½; London, Chatham, Dover, 9¼; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Midland, 130½; North British, 62½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104½; Ditto, Leeds, 99½; Ditto, York, 91; North Staffordshire, 14½; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 63½; South Devon, 6¼; South-Eastern, 84½; Sweden and Nottingham, 7½; Ditto, 20; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 11½; Waterford and Kilkenny 12½; Ditto, Limited—Sixths, 4½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 114; Hull and Selby, 120; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 9½; Northern and Eastern, 56; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 103½; Wilts and Somerset, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian Five per Cent, 103½; London and Brighton, Seven per Cent Stock, 152; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 1½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104½; Ditto, Leeds, 102; South-Eastern, Limited Annuities, 14; Waterford and Kilkenny, 45; West Midland—Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45.

BRITISH FUNDS.—Annuities, 93¾; Bank Stock, 220; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1858, 1s. pm.; India Bonds, 1l. to 3s. dis.; India Stock, 221; Long Annuities, 14; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; Three per Cent Consols for Account, 93¾; Three per Cent Consols for Money, 93¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1726, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1751, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1853-55, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1858, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1859, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1860, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1861, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1862, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1863, 93¾; Three per Cent Annuities,

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so perfect as Mr. Silver's Infants' Feeding Bottle."—Sold by Silver, 162, Oxford-street. They are quite unbreakable. 7s. 6d. each.



THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.—BEFORE CAPUA, SEPT. 19: SEVERE FIRE ON THE NATIONAL TROOPS FROM THE GUNS OF THE FORTRESS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH ITALY.

THE BATTLE NEAR CAPUA.

CAPUA is situated on the left bank of the Volturno, which partly surrounds it. The place is entered from the Naples side by a drawbridge, over a deep ditch, and is quitted on the Gaeta side by a bridge over the river. Garibaldi was desirous of cutting off the communications between Capua and Gaeta, and to effect this he was forced to pass the Volturno at some point in order to occupy the heights which command the right bank of the river and the high roads of Torre del Lebera. The Volturno was, however, watched, and defended by considerable forces, and it was, therefore, necessary to draw off the attention of the enemy. To do this, General Türr sent a strong column against Capua, as if to make an assault on the town, and that column was immediately attacked by 10,000 Royalists. During that time other corps of Garibaldians quietly crossed the river, and established themselves on the heights of Cajazzo. This, in a few words, is a history of the affair of the 19th before Capua, of which our Special Artist in Naples has forwarded to us two sketches—the accompanying one and another on the first page of this week's Number.

Some details of the attack by Garibaldi's forces on the Neapolitan positions on the Volturno are thus given by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"Garibaldi's battalions have, during the past week, been passing in succession through Naples on to Caserta, and towards the village of Santa Maria, which occupies the site of ancient Capua, and is about two miles from the present city of that name. Let me attempt to give you an idea of 'how the land lies.' The road from Caserta to Capua passes through Santa Maria and approaches Capua from the south-east. It is also the line of the railway. The extreme outpost of the attacking force is placed at the picturesque old archway which formed the entrance to the ancient city. A spirited sketch of the arch, barricade, and groups of 'Red-shirts' has been sent home to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by their Special Artist, F. Vizetelly. The Royal outposts are not more than 500 yards down the road, and a hen half a mile from the walls of their forts. So much for the road. The left is kept up by detached posts on the west as far as the sea, on the east up to the spur of a steep range of hills. This was the situation at daybreak, and the day's work was, as far as I can gather, cut as follows:—A sharp attack was to be made from the main road, which was to be aided by another along the direct road from Naples, which approaches Capua from due south. This auxiliary attack was confided to General Spangaro. General Rustoff commanded the troops at Santa Maria. The whole movement was merely a feint to engage the attention of the guns and garrison generally, while Garibaldi and Türr crossed the Volturno, and got round to the north-easterly side of Capua, to reconnoitre and obtain possession of Cajazzo, where the high ground entirely commands the city. The Volturno runs nearly due west, and right up to the walls of Capua. To General Eber was confided the task of keeping open

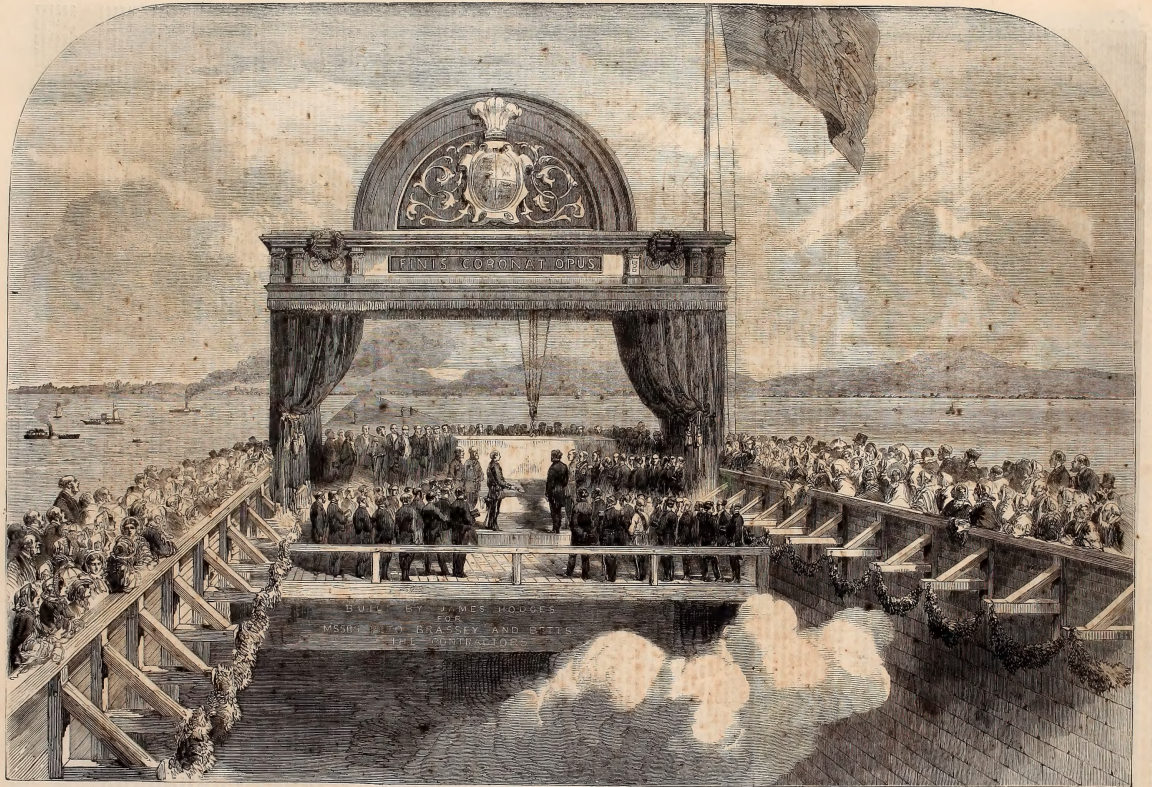


LANDING OF A PORTION OF THE NATIONAL ARMY AT THE MARINA DI PALMI, CALABRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH ITALY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

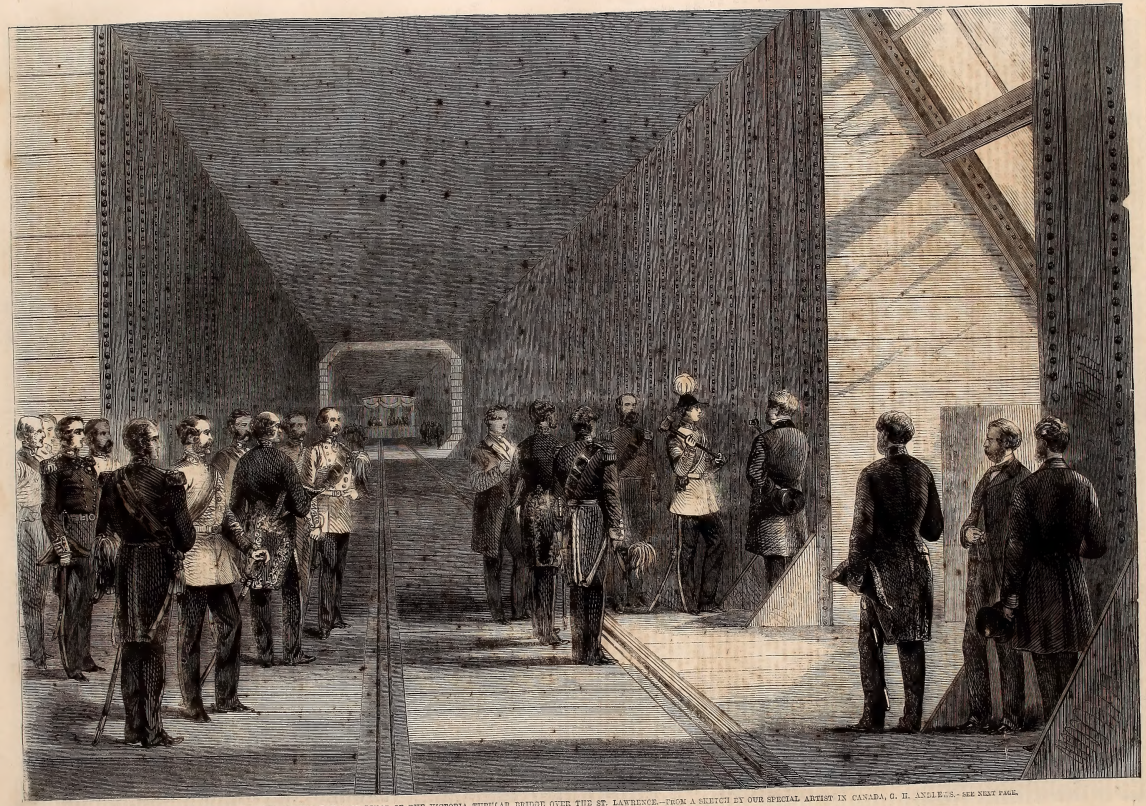
the line of communication between Turo's division and the main body. It must have to themselves the events that happened on the extreme right, saying no more than that Garibaldi succeeded completely in that he desired to effect, and I must return to the outposts at Santa Maria, where I was an eyewitness of what took place. Considerable anxiety, I heard, prevailed among those who had power for officers to know how the new troops would behave, now for the first time most of them, confronted on the open plain with disciplined troops and heavy artillery. The result has certainly proved some weak points, though of the greatest gallantry of the men; but there every reason to be proud. The advance of skirmishers was made about half-past six o'clock, and the Royalist outposts, whose loose horses within the walls, after losing five or six, were driven in, whose loose horses came galloping into our lines. The Garibaldians moved forward not in any compact order, but extended in skirmishing order, immediately brought up two guns, 12-pounders, which opened their fire, which now began to radiate across the bare walls to exercise their rifles upon, nor could they catch even a glimpse of the blue coats of those who were pouring on them a most deadly fire. Intelligent officers reasoning it themselves all the time on the inutility of such a waste of life, and making a rapid estimate of the number of men killed and lost in the transaction. And yet, with a few paraded—fit and fine in the wrong sense—for a short time, and with banks on either side from an unseen force—so enemy in sight to shot dropping upon them from an unseen force—so enemy in sight to keep up their ardour; while all behind kept up a constant fire to assist the gallant few, and the officers, and the bravest of the men, were carried to the rear. When they emerged at the foot of the hill, where they found nothing but the stone

LITERATURE AND ART.

Who has not known some genius—author, artist, journalist, painter poet, philosopher—to whom the public obstinately refuse to listen? One may be as learned as Bayle, as witty as Swift, as passionate as Chatterton, sometimes, and the manyheaded monster won't have anything to say to you. If such an unlucky genius comes to town with a thing to say to you, at least as long if not so sublime as "Paradise Lost," a sneering publisher tells him that poetry is a drug in the market, suggests the trunkmaker's or the butterboy as his fittest markets, or brutally asks him—as the lilliputle asked Johnson—why he does not utilise his talents whether by carrying a sprat's hook. He may procure thousand theories, but people won't listen to them. He may make discoveries, but the world declines to be enlightened. He may befriend mankind, but mankind declines to be befriended. He may be injured, but it is to empty benches. He may preach, but it is to a sleeping congregation and an organ loft full of charity children, who don't know what he is talking about. He may have his upon a care for cancer, but society won't think him capable of higher medical faculties than drawing a tooth or a penny-worth of peppermint. He may stand and when he has finished a picture which he himself intends to rival Landseer's "Insubjugable" or Millais's "Black Brunswicker," a humble individual refuses to receive the canvas or thrust it upon a hanging committee refuse to receive the canvas or thrust it upon a hanging committee refuse to receive the canvas or thrust it upon a hanging committee refuse



THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE LAST STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE PAGE 334.



THE PRINCE OF WALES CLOSING THE LAST RIVET OF THE VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA, G. H. ANGLEBERT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES COMPLETING THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

On the two preceding pages we illustrate, from Sketches by our Special Artist in Canada, the ceremony of the Prince of Wales laying the last stone and cleaning the last rivet of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence.

His Royal Highness, who landed at Montreal on Saturday, August 25, proceeded first to open the Industrial Exhibition. The Prince then rode over to the brink of the Grand Trunk Railroad, where a great crowd had assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Victoria Bridge. The approach to the bridge was lined with seats, for which persons were admitted only by ticket. Inside the abutment were seats for the higher classes, covered with red cloth, while the gallery above was reserved for the fashionable populace. A scaffold was erected for the Prince near the corner-stone which was slightly raised, together with an apparatus of the British Museum kind. Trains with invited guests came first. The Prince and suite having ascended the platform, the ballad of the bridge by Mr. Gilmore having succeeded the platform, the ballad of the bridge by Mr. Gilmore having been sung, the engraving of which appeared in this Journal for August 25). The mortar having been placed under the stone by the masons, the Prince of Wales with mortar on the trowel, it lowered it under the stone. The stone was then lowered, and the Prince tapped it three times with a wooden mallet. The ceremony being completed, cheers and salutes thundered out upon the air.

The Prince, having laid the last stone of the gigantic pier, entered the car and proceeded through the bridge to perform the second part of this twofold ceremony—of which the following description, itself a picture, is supplied by the Times correspondent:—"The whistle had ere bellowed and rumbled like thunder as the train progressed, and the opening in which it had entered grew wider and wider, until it only shone faintly in the distance like a pale blue star. As last a dim twilight appeared ahead and the engine gradually emerged. It was in the centre of the bridge where the Prince was to drive the last rivet, so there was a general scramble out, and all the party stood lettering with a feeling almost of awe as the hoarse unfettered voice of the engine moving away went echoing up and down the dark tube, which seemed to quiver and vibrate as the noise went rolling and backwards and forwards, striving for escape from its hollow iron prison. His Royal Highness went outside to one of the openings in the masonry of the centre tower and looked down on the St. Lawrence rushing past at one grand stream far below, sweeping under the bridge in eddies and whirlpools, or tearing with the spirit of angry foam at the projecting and sharp edges of the granite masonry. None could look down on this great river which has locked down on the site of the tube which tapered away at each end in the distance till it seemed a mere reed of metal, without feeling astounded not only how such a design was ever carried out, but how it could ever have been conceived in practicable. The formality of completing the bridge was now gone through. Four rivets had been left unfinished, and these were closed with them by two workmen. The last, a silver rivet, was clinched by the Prince himself. The ceremony was concluded by the Prince rushing pale of

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

OCTOBER.

The summer sports are ended, the yachtsman has laid up his vessel for the winter, and the carman and sculler have a seven months' rest from their labours: the cricketer's "occupation's gone," although he may still "shoulder his bat and show how scores were won" the fisherman can no longer kill his eighteen pound salmon on the banks of the Spey, the Tay, or the Leven, amidst the wild romantic scenery of Scotland; and the Thames angler has ceased to row up and down, or sitting for hours in a punt under a scorching sun or a pitiless storm, filling his basket with roach, dace, barbel, and gudgeon, in the vain attempt of capturing a legendary chub, that only existed in the minds of the Doldrum boatmen; the archer has unstrung his bow: the fox-hunter have had only three days' cub-hunting together in their green, pluched hats, and gauntlets, signing to higher prize than those gained by their sterling prowess at the "meet" or the "cover side;" and finds his pursuits coming to a close by fat races giving way to steeplechases. It is true that he has the second October meeting at Newmarket for the Cesarewitch, after an idle fortnight, and Warwick, Lewes, and the Houghton, usually called the hay and corn Meeting, to look forward to. If, however, the season is not marked by shooting, stalking, flybfishing, angling, archery, and the principal racing, it over, there are even more active and exhilarating pursuits in store for the lover of the manly pursuits of "merrie England," for pheasant-shooting commences on the 1st. Partridges, too—albeit a little wild, are plentiful; and the woodcock may be met occasionally. While upon the subject of this migratory bird, we will quote a piece of advice given by the late Mr. Wilson, of Tickhill, Yorkshire, to his son:—"If you have a friend to dinner, and a woodcock is served, plead weakness of order, and ask your companion to help you to a bit of toast; if you must give him the choicest part, whereas if he helps it, he must give it to you." The new system introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting game certificates has given a wide and liberal trial as to one of its most important features—viz., the source of revenue to be derived; but it is questionable to a great extent to the public, for many a man whose avocations prevented him enjoying more than a week or two of a pottering cop-a-per kind of shooting, will not feel disposed to pay four pounds for so brief a period; while under the new arrangement, forty shillings up to the first of October, or the same amount from the first of November to the end of the season, will not be felt. If the Government tax formed the only expense, people would not grumble; but with a good gamekeeper, and a boy to carry the whelp aswell the sum amazingly—powder, shot, cartridges, copper caps, and last, not less, fees to keepers and landlords, where your own servant does not act in that capacity. We own that, as the public grounds, we are opposed to the system of giving gratuities to servants; and if we even extended the practice We should protest against the system as most inequitable manner in which they are administered. Take, for instance, a man-servant who attends the shooting parties of several friends and hunts mas. If a friend gives you a mount the "master of the horse" of the latter expects a sovereign for one with the foxhounds, and half for one with the harriers, yet you, perhaps, only ride by sufferance, in the order and after the stirrups a hole or two while the helper, who has all the hard work to do, receives a fee. A further grievance is the person with the head keeper who employs as underling to clean gun-barrels, and who, perhaps, is very shabby rigged out, and has a "good opinion" to prove the contrary: the park-keeper, too, if ordered to forward half a dozen, only helps himself to a portion of it as his usual perquisite, but anticipates the whole as a matter of course and due. Nor are in-door servants less extravagant in their expectations; nor are the gratuities better disposed of in many instances. The lady whose wage amounts to more than the stipend of a hard-working curate or fellow of a college, will give a sovereign at Christmas to the pestilential climate of the West Indies, Africa, or China, is generally in active attendance on the departure of a guest, inwardly exclaiming with the Queen in the farce, "There's the lady and the cat, and now for that holds the fee:" the groom of the chambers, following the example of the lady, is ready on the alert for the visitor's departure; the valet, who, if you have a servant with you, only shows you to your room, or to clean and brush you, leaves the cleaning and blacking of your clothes and boots to the odd man, reckons on a sovereign for his exercising to the length of your stay: the housemaids are somehow or other always employed over the door of the room you are in, and expirate de volaille was dressed. Now, the whole of this system is indiscriminately bestowed was given to the working bees and not to the drones of society, who have the real wealth, sharing, and right to succeed. According to the present system the helpers, "odd men," fisherman, shooting, steward's room boy, the "boots," and the pretty girls from the village, brought in to assist the housemaids, receive little or nothing, while true value are heaped upon those who, emulating the character of my Lord Duke in "Punch," do nothing for you, to adopt his words, "as lazy and luxurious as their masters." If fees are to be sanctioned, and they undoubtedly are, let them be given their extra labour, the only equitable plan would be to have the money placed in a strong box, to be opened and divided in proportions at Christmas. To resume, October is an interesting month to the lover of the "noble science," who has probably during the previous six weeks witnessed the havoc that has been made among the birds by a decided admirer of the sport, he will have been in the woodlands by break of dawn, he will have watched with the keeper the movements and working of the young hounds, the steadiness of the old ones, and will have taken the greatest pride in seeing the young couple taught to the kennel-door, knowing full well how desirous every gentleman is to carry home a fellow-labourer in the number of these arduously-sought-for trophies. With what delight will he look forward to the first of November, when the moors are aberdeened, and the driving commences over the grouse with unerring aim! with what anxiety does he look at the glass and the weathercock, to see whether the wind has a propitious quarter, and the sun in the right quarter. Let us pass over the ride to cover, and suppose the party arrived at the "first." Now let the huntsman throw in his hounds as quietly as he can, and let the whipper-in keep his dogs well in hand, so that not a single hound may escape them; let them be attentive to the whistle, and be ready at a moment's notice to stop or direct. Now has the master a difficult task in keeping his brother sportsmen in order. The *sauveur in aside* must first be tried; should that prove ineffectual, the *fortiter in re* must be resorted to, without nothing that is true to take the hounds home will prevent reckless riders ballooing and destroying the sport. Now the well-broke and trained pack spread the cover! how steadily they draw!—not the babbling of a single hound is heard, yet none are idle, every nose and tongue! and, as they get near the fox, how the chorus will flash! but how hushed a crash they make! What joy in every countenance! Now are cigars thrown away, and the pipe is replaced by the well-known sound, "Gone away!" "Hold hard, gentlemen Give 'em time!" shouts the huntsman, as he sees that they dash over the grass land! Mark how they top the hedge! Watch them at the ridge and furrow! Now for the road they carry! How heavily do they set down to their work! It is scarce to be found among them! Now they go! heads up and sterns down, twelve miles as the crow flies, without a check. The field are beginning to disperse, and only a chosen few of first-flight men keep with the hounds. The pace is tremendous, and the wily animal is evidently in distress. What a crush! The pack are at his heels, seeking for his life! How bravely he tries they press! and "who hoop" echoed over the plain from every Reynard's fallen! Within to his pursuers. Nor is the pleasure alone confined to the field, for the real sportsman has much gratification in devoting the non-hunting days to an inspection of the stables and kennels. With what satisfaction will he congratulate the groom on the appearance and condition of his horses, and what delight will he take in the well-fed, well-groomed, and well-trained hounds, the result of the care, the knowledge, and the combining what all packs should combine—strength with beauty, steadiness with high mettle, possessing shoulder, backs, open breasts, their grains, and muscular stoutness in chase! How qualitity has the celebrated Mr. Warde given his advice upon the subject:—"Let your hounds be bred with bone and nose; without the one they will fail, without the other, become slack."

BRITISH COINAGE.

THE present is the first of a series of papers which we purpose to devote to the history of British Coinage, and to the mechanical means employed in succession for the manufacturing of coin. In the treatment of this subject we shall not attempt to deal with those mystic periods when the British Isles were peopled by roving colonists who in turn took possession and were driven out by their heroic foes, but shall confine ourselves to times of which authentic historical records are obtainable. Among the early mystic tribes who inhabited this country a system of barter, no doubt, existed; and rings of gold, and other objects of other metal, may latterly have been used by them as media of exchange. The first advance towards a fixed currency was naturally indeed a train of wants and difficulties which rendered the institution of a money necessary, and the precious metals, as being a data barter or rings absolutely indispensable; and hence money by weight preceded coinage.

The privilege of impressing pieces of the precious metals of irregular form—for the purpose of easy to the size of coins—was claimed, in the first instance, as the especial prerogative of the Executive, and from age up to this day, when the art of money-making may be considered to have reached perfection, the right of coining has been considered by all nations as vested in the same hands. It is certain that, previous to the establishment of the Roman power in Britain, the Druids, the high priests of the Celtic Kings and several of the highest dignitaries of the priesthood, especially honoured by the Monarch, enjoyed the privilege of coining, and stamped their own names and effigies upon the money they emitted. It was only after the transformation of the Heptarchy into one monarchy, in the reign of Athelstan, that coining was finally restricted to be but one money current throughout the kingdom. The expression of this principle was effected by the addition of the Sovereign's name and inscription upon the discs of metal forming the circulating medium of the realm. Nevertheless, it is upon indisputable record that the privilege of minting was occasionally granted by different monarchs to several of his subjects—these subjects being great dignitaries of the Church.

In those primitive ages the business of coining was jealously guarded from the public gaze, and the mint was a secret chamber, the arcana relating to that business is described as the "mystery of the Mint." From these documents it may be safely inferred that the implements of coining were very rude, and the operations very simple in character. There is little doubt, in fact, that the method of coining was first discovered by the use of a die for the purpose of fluid bullion into earthen moulds previously impressed by some rude device with which the die was to be represented on the coin, and that (as now in some remote localities of Africa) the coin, being by far too heavy, and taking into account the then low value of gold, in proportion to the silver currency of Queen Victoria. The first advance in the art of coining was the use of a pair of dies, each as the reign of Edward I., invariably speak of it as of remote antiquity. The "noble penny" was the "Sterling, the old standard of England." It is, therefore, just to attribute to our Saxon progenitors the honour of introducing into the mints of Britain the standard both of weight and purity of metal, which has, from that time, been coming fair arrival in Britain, were unacquainted with the "mystery of minting," and that the Mint, as a department of the State, was entirely ignorant of, or inexperienced in, the art of money-making, they would in all probability have copied in appearance as well as in standard the coins of their predecessors, and thus, in fact, have made a fresh issue of the then existing currency. That this was the course pursued is strong in his conviction that this was the case. Admitting the above theory to be correct, it was this Cologne pound that in after ages became the standard of the Mint money. Every penny contained as we shall hereafter have to show, that the Tower was "for a long period the only mint in the Metropolis of Britain.

With regard to gold coinage, though there are some specimens extant of considerable origin, the coinage of the Saxon and of subsequent days appear, generally, to have used in the conduct of large negotiations their ingots of gold and silver, simply stamped, as a guarantee of their weight and genuineness.

It is a noticeable fact that the pound tower differed in weight only from that of the pound Troy to the extent of the former pound weighing into twelve ounces, twenty pennyweights, and twenty-four grains; whereas the Troy pound contained three-quarters of an ounce less than the pound troy. A statute of Henry VIII. fixes the relative proportions between the troy and tower pounds in a table resembling that subjoined:—

11	wheat corn, equal to one troy grain.	
32	24	pennyweight, equal to 22½ troy grains.
480	20	ounce, equal to 450 troy grains.
5760	240	12 pound tower, equal to 5400 grs. or 11¼ oz. troy.

This standard, which in fineness was equal to eleven ounces two pennyweights of the gold and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, came to be highly respected throughout Europe, and was generally known by the name of "sterling," a term which at length was equivalent to that of money of the highest standard.

Rading has furnished some curious information respecting the origin of the word "sterling," which is either used by him, and which is new perhaps inseparable from the subject. Pinkerton, however, is of the opinion the most feasible theory in connection with the origin of the word "sterling" is that which derives it from the Easterlings, who about the year 1086 were employed by William the Conqueror to regulate the coinage. The name of "Easterlings" is deduced before the completion of "Domesday Book" it is highly probable that they were the first who coined the celebrated record. Such, however, is not the case; and, as every coin of the Saxon Heptarchy bears on that remote period is mentioned therein, we may fairly infer that the Easterlings were not the first who coined the "sterling money." Camden, however, a French language is employed in the public records of Britain and the word occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1180. The fact alone is of some importance, and, taken in conjunction with other circumstances, may lead to a more satisfactory solution of the interpretation. But, whatever may be the uncertainty as to the first introduction of the word, or the precise era of its introduction, there can be no doubt that terms employed as a very early period, and were understood all over Europe to designate the money of England; and that the Easterlings were employed in the finance of our Saxon and Norman Kings, and that the Easterlings were employed in the finance of our Saxon and Norman Kings, and that the Easterlings were employed in the finance of our Saxon and Norman Kings,



REINHARDSBRUNN, A COUNTRY SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria reached Coburg on Wednesday week, where she was received by the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with the Prince William, their infant son. On the following day the Royal personages took walks in the neighbourhood. Among the places of note which will probably be visited by her Majesty during her stay at the Court of Coburg-Gotha is the ducal country seat Reinhardsbrunn, near the town of Gotha, which with Coburg is alternately the residence of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha. This hunting castle, beautifully situated, about nine miles from Gotha, is built on the site of a convent of the same name, but of which no remains exist. The father of Prince Albert built the present structure in the style of the middle ages from the designs of Gustavus Eberhard. It is considered a chef-d'œuvre of its kind, and with great skill unites the conveniences of modern life with the style and spirit of the ancient structure on whose foundations it is built. It contains spacious halls, saloons and corridors, and galleries, summer and winter apartments, a church, and galleries, of which the church and "stag's-horn" galleries are most worthy of notice. The latter is so named from the adornments being composed of stags' horns. The Inselsberg mountains rise immediately behind the mansion.



LAUNCH OF THE SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "ANSON" AT WOOLWICH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1054.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A ROYAL progress through a Republic, at the first glance, seems somewhat of an anomaly. We use the word "Royal" in reference to the passage of the Prince of Wales through the United States because, although he has temporarily descended from his high estate so far as to be designated only by the title of one of his baronies, it is not to be imagined that his presence will be dissociated from his princedom or his heir-apparency to the British throne. However great the anomaly may be—and there are peculiar circumstances in this case which render it more than an ordinary one—our cousins over the water appear determined to do their best to sweep away all difficulties in the way of giving a Royal reception to a Royal personage. It is true that they cannot approach the Prince by means of the Old-World machinery of Chamberlains, and Equerries, and Lords in Waiting, and Gold and Silver Sticks; while a Master of the Ceremonies, we believe, is only to be found to be at the balls which are held by the coloured ladies and gentlemen, who are aristocratic observers of etiquette according to their lights on that important question. There is a way of meeting kings and princes with which even we in rule-and-regulation-bound England know something, and not a little, about, and to this mode of expressing welcome and sympathy the citizens of the United States have had recourse with the utmost zeal and earnestness of purpose. It is by an honest, hearty, jolly, popular demonstration, a demonstration in which goodwill and good feeling find a vent in thousands of persons crowding, inconveniencing, and even crushing each other in their attempts to catch a sight of the person whom they delight to honour, and in the loud, long-drawn, continuous shouts which we anglicise into the simple word "cheers." There is a spontaneity in all this uproariousness which is worth a million prepared and elaborated addresses presented by the most official-looking of Mayors, or delivered by the most liquid-voiced of Recorders. By a sort of instinct the acting in masses is carried to great perfection in America. What we would call a mob—far be it from us to insinuate the existence of such a thing out of our own country—has a knack of organising itself and carrying out its objects with curious felicity. No doubt the enthusiasm of the crowds which greeted the entrance of the Prince of Wales into the territory of the United States rather proved that there may be exceptions to this rule, and it was a somewhat odd way of getting a sight of a personage as he landed from a vessel to leave him no spot of ground on which to set his foot. Nevertheless, we have little doubt that on the whole the testimonies of respect and kindly feeling which will be sure to be exhibited towards him wherever he appears in the Union will be well managed, and that his Royal Highness will appreciate the nature and the quality of a people's welcome in the strictest sense of the term. At least, we may be sure that the proceedings will not be marred and disturbed by any display of political or sectarian feeling such as interfered with the tenor of the progress in Canada, and involved an unseemly, if not an acrimonious controversy, where all should have been harmony.

There are, necessarily, very essential differences between the causes and the sources of the warm reception which has been awarded to the Prince in the States and that with which he was greeted in Canada. In the latter country he appeared with many attributes which he nominally laid aside when he passed the American border, and which, if he had retained, would have addressed themselves to no sympathies which would be current in the land of Republicanism pure and simple. In Canada he was received as the representative of the immediate Sovereign of the country, and as himself its future Monarch. He em-



THE INNER TEMPLE NEW LAW LIBRARY.—SEE PAGE 380.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The report that the Marquis de Turgot had remitted a note to the Helvetian Confederation energetically protesting against the insult offered to the Fifteen Pet de Sion is without any foundation.

Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, leaves on Sunday (to-morrow) for Warsaw.

The Pope's allocution at the last Consistory is remarked on by some of the journals in terms of severity. As the document does not even allude in the most remote manner to the present representation of a French army in Rome, or to the protection which the Emperor Napoleon affords to the Patrimony of St. Peter and the subjects of Pius IX., the *Constitutionnel* adverts to this evidently intentional silence with a certain bitterness of expression, but finds a cause for consolation in the resolution which the Pope appears to have taken to remain at Rome under the guard of that powerful Catholic nation whose interests may be disregarded, but not its sense of honour. The *Patrie* speaks of the "great vehemence" which characterises the document; and the *Pays* declares that the Pope has not even observed or observes the language employed. "It would be a useless task to point out one by one (says our contemporary) all the erroneous allegations which have been addressed to him, or to blame the terms—so very unbecoming—so contrary to the majesty of the Holy See—which Pope Pius IX. has employed to use. The immorality, hypocrisy, falsehood, pillage, impiety, spoliation, and brigandage, are, apparently, to judge from this document, the characteristics of Roman citizens." The clerical and Legitimist journals publish the allocution without any observations whatever.

The Nuncio of the Court of General de Pimodan, performed on Friday morning at Notre Dame by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, was attended by a numerous gathering of the old nobility of the Faubourg St. Germain, ladies forming the majority. The son of the deceased General, a lad of four or five years old, was present, and was much kissed at the end of the ceremony. The Bishop of Poitiers has ordered a solemn service in his cathedral "for the eternal allegiance which, at all the different periods of history, will gloriously in the Papal army," and "especially of a law student in the School of Poitiers, killed by a cannon-shot." The Bishop of Orleans has ordered a similar service in his cathedral, and afterwards "pronounced a funeral oration from the pulpit in honour of the martyrs of the Holy See."

The Government has interdicted a public subscription for a sword to be presented to General de Lamoricière, the idea of which was started by some of the Catholic journals of Paris.

The *Pays* and the *Patrie* continue to reiterate the denial of the report that Mr. Cobden will go to Vienna.

The camp at Châlons has been officially broken up. The Duke of Magenta reviewed the troops on Thursday week preparatory to their separation.

There is a talk of a new diplomatic circular from M. Thouvenel, in which he will refer to the recent events in Italy and in the Two Sicilies without withdrawing her sympathy with Piedmont, the Imperial Government will maintain a cautious neutrality in regard to the actual attack by Austria.

The National Shooting match at Vincennes attracts a considerable number of spectators, and everything proceeds with great regularity. The ground which is setapart for the contest is situated in the Plain of Vincennes, on the left of the Nogent road. The regulations are modelled on those which are followed in Switzerland and Belgium.

SARDINIA.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday week Count Cavour declared in the Chamber of Deputies that there existed no public document or private treaty, that no conversation or correspondence had taken place of any kind, that even made any propositions or demands involving the cession of a single foot of Italian soil. Count Cavour said that he could not but think that the news concerning a treaty for the cession of Sardinia, of which the journals had spoken, was a mere invention of the Times and Pays, which was sufficient to show its falsity, and to explain its double origin.

On Friday Signor Cabella demanded the production of all documents relating to the entry of the Sardinian troops into Umbria and the Marches. Signor Cavour replied that the Government took into consideration of the diplomatic question arising from that affair but scarcely concerned.

On Saturday Signor Poerio made an interpellation on the news published by the Naples journals, that concession of all the lines of railway in the Two Sicilies had been made by the Dictatorship in favor of Messrs. Langlois, Count Cavour declared he had no further information respecting this transaction than that which had been conveyed to all readers. He agreed with Poerio that such a measure would go beyond the limits of the powers of the Dictatorial Government.

The debate on the bill brought in by Count Cavour began on Monday last. The bill empowers Victor Emmanuel to "accept and establish, by Royal decrees, the annexation to Sardinia of the provinces of Romagna and Umbria, which have by universal suffrage manifest by direct and universal suffrage a wish to form an integral part of our constitutional monarchy." Signor Ferrari spoke against the law of annexation. He said that Italy was represented between Upper and Lower Italy. Everybody wishes Italy to be free. But then arises the question Garibaldi and Monte Cavour. There is no difference between them exists in its realization. In delivering Upper Italy Piedmont imposed upon it her constitution, her laws, her army, her administration. Piedmont has made Upper Italy Piedmontese. According to historical tradition and the opinion of Balbo and Gioberti, the capital of Italy should be Rome, and the dynasty that of the House of Sardinia. The Two Sicilies cannot be unconditionally annexed to Piedmont. Italy has not yet been emancipated from the sea to the alps with ingratitude towards Garibaldi, who desires to defer this measure. Neither is the present moment favorable for the annexation of the states in the Two Sicilies." Upon the question of confidence in the Ministry Signor Ferrari said that he was opposed to Count Cavour, whom he stated to be responsible for the whole misfortunes of that unfortunate Rome and Venice. Signor Ferrari then expressed his apprehensions that France will not withdraw her troops. He concluded by declaring at length the project of an Italian confederation, which he declared would alone save Italy. Signor Mellana sanctioned the annexation policy of Sardinia, and said :—"Thanks to the patriotism of Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel, the initiative in favour of Italian unity was taken by Sardinia, but the national sentiment was developed in each country by the influence of the exiles, the elite of whom have come to dwell among us, and have gained the Italian heart."

On Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the discussion on the law of annexation was resumed, but the debate was in favour of the annexations, which, he said, had brought things to a normal and not to an abnormal state. He stigmatised the Republican political agitators, and declared himself opposed to the policy of Mazzini, which during twelve years without imposing any conditions upon the nation, urged Italy to a premature revolution. Signor Boggio, the Vice-President, Dr. Bertani gave a formal denial to all the calumnies which had been propagated against him, and promised to defend himself in the courts of the public press. He declared that he had been faithful to his oath, and devoted to Italy and Victor Emmanuel. He desired only that Garibaldi's reputation should be preserved intact, and that the patriotism of Southern Italy should not suffer.

In Wednesday's sitting several members spoke for and against the project of annexation. Count Cavour replied that he would to-day give explanatory replies to all interpellations.

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI AT NEAPOLITAN TERRITORY.

Victor Emmanuel has personally undertaken the task of wresting from Francis II. the last remains of his Neapolitan kingdom. After issuing a proclamation to the people of Southern Italy, and receiving sundry deputations from the Neapolitan capital and provinces (the governors and magistrates of which had signed acts of submission and homage to his Government), he quitted Ancona, in order to place himself at the head of his army, which on Monday entered the Neapolitan territory at three points not named in the Aucona telegram, which brings us the intelligence. While Victor Emmanuel thus marches upon Naples, Garibaldi has received large reinforcements. Fifty-four monster troops have been shipped at Genoa for Naples, where they will on the two battalions which were landed some time since in that city, and which appear to have been summoned by Garibaldi to Caserta during the battle of the Volturno, and to have been actually brought into action against the Royalists.

Tuesday's *Patrie* contains the following, "under reserve":—"Three great Powers are said to have protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Neapolitan territory.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE SICILIANS.

The reply of the Prince of Carignan to the Sicilian deputation, which prayed for annexation, is given in the Turin journals :—"He said he was pleased to hear the generous sentiments which are alive in Sicily; that his Majesty took the greatest interest in the fate of the island, as well as of every other Italian country; that if until now, on account of the urgency of the situation, he could not take any measures on their behalf, the time had now arrived for doing it; that the Prince, personally, was ready to have had an immediate treaty of receiving the Sicilian deputation, and that they might be certain that his would hasten to communicate and warmly support their wishes, since he was convinced that Italy may at last become one, provided she continued the policy of order and liberty upheld until now."

The following order of the day of his Majesty the King of Sardinia to his army has been issued from Naples :—Last night I slept with you because you are worthy of Italy. By arms you have vanquished your enemies, and by method and moderation of the Italian name. The mercenaries whom I see free will speak of Italy and of you in foreign countries after having learnt that God recompenses those who serve him, and not those who oppress people and abuse the right of nations. We must establish a strong Italian monarchy on the liberty of peoples who will be free with order and concord. The national army will increase more and more the glory which since eight centuries its name or the cross of Savoy. Soldiers! I take the command. It would cost me too much not to be foremost wherever there may be danger."

In view of the considerable concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia, the Sardinian army will, it is said, take up positions in the Romagna and the Duchies, while the sieging plans will be confided to the National Guard.

NAPLES.

THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.

On the banks of the Volturno a great battle has been fought which has given Garibaldi a victory over the Royalist troops. Threatened by the forces of General Caldini, advancing from the Roman States, the Dictator had concentrated at assaulting him. At daybreak on the 1st inst. their whole line advanced, 30,000 strong, under cover of the fire of the heavy guns of Capua and Gaeta, drove back his volunteers, who numbered scarcely half their opponents. The Dictator arrived on the scene to find his army hotly engaged and borne down by the superior numbers and the cavalry and artillery of the enemy. He succeeded in rallying his men, and, by his skilful dispositions, regained the ground and the vendors of his followers, succeeded, after a combat of many hours, in repulsing and finally routing the troops of Francis II. along the whole line. The cost of 1000 killed and wounded. A Neapolitan General and 7000 men were taken prisoners.

We give in the Supplement, page 344, a detailed account of the battle on the Volturno. Annexed are some further particulars subsequently received by the Overland Mail. The following account has been received from the head-quarters of General Bixio :—

MADDELONI, October 2.

Yesterday the Royalist troops, as the Dictator had foreseen, attacked our positions with the aim of their forces. A sanguinary contest ensued, in which Bixio performed prodigies of valour. He was four times left under him, and no less than four balls, but fortunately fate had so ordained that he was preserved for his division. The enemy's troops consisted of the flower of the Bombardieri and Carerts, so as to cut us in two, and follow them to the gates of Capua. The Generals of the Royal Army had openly declared that he would be in Naples on the 1st inst. Garibaldi, however, with the several divisions of his army, successively counted on the state of engagement the battle, and finally compelled the Royalists to retreat. The Royalist troops assailed us upon two different points, and with a numerous force, but our battle could not have been in a better spot. Their plans at first seemed to have been well laid, as we were worsted at the outset; our reinforcements arrived as far as the field in which we had directed the day previous. Bixio soon perceived that upon him depended the fate of the day. He threw the flower of his troops, the Cacciatori, at their head, thus exciting his men to follow his example. He swore to conquer or to die, and he kept his word. Fighting with the courage of a lion, the tables were turned, the attacked became the aggressors, and they made a fearful carnage in the ranks of the Neapolitans. Our position was conquered, and we took 7000 prisoners, among whom was a general officer. The Royalists were beaten at all points, and retreated in the utmost disorder. The Bombardier artillery performed miracles; they kept up an unceasing fire of grape shot, which mowed down two battalions. Bixio's Bersaglieri fought with the greatest gallantry; and the results of the day must prove of the most important character.

FURTHER SUCCESSES ON THE VOLTURNO.

On the 2nd inst. a Neapolitan force made its appearance on the mountains to the right of the Volturno, and took a body of men occupied Monte Briano. The story of its signal defeat by the national troops has been received by the following telegram :—

CAPUA, October 3.

The Neapolitans who were in possession of the heights sent down a couple of battalions upon their extreme left, which, after a short resistance retreated and ceased alarm, they succeeded in coming down without being perceived, and fell upon the rear of the Royalists. Almost all the latter were killed on the north-easterly bank of Caserta. The sculdel at the barracks was the first to give the alarm. Garibaldi, who was in the Volturno lower he had in hand, among them two companies of Bersaglieri and two companies of Carabineers del Lace, which had been withdrawn from the Royalist position. The resistance was not very energetic, owning, probably, to the circumstance that a part of the Royalist artillery was already on the road, considering than fighting. They were soon pressed back, and a number of them taken prisoners. Among the latter was the Colonel Count Ruffo. Garibaldi's Bixio came down upon them, and made likewise a number of prisoners. While this was going on Garibaldi with the remainder of his force had succeeded in come up to the heights. The Piedmontese, as well as some other troops, were ordered to assist, and the Royalists, who had rallied, were completely defeated in front. The Neapolitan triad to make a stand in front of Caserta Vecchia, but were soon driven from their position by the artillery of Bixio. This done, the whole assumed altogether the character of a chase. Two entire battalions fled towards the mountains of Tifata, and were met by Colonel Vinckler, of the Brigade Sauilli, and were made prisoners almost to a man. It was quite ludicrous to see the numbers of prisoners coming in, and that their arms carried by a few men as prisoners to the Palace of Caserta, in the midst of which, with their arms piled, they were guarded by a handful of their own countrymen. The rest were dispersed in all directions, and the remnants of about very few will probably return to the right bank of the Volturno.

The following is Garibaldi's order of the day on the 2nd inst. :—

CASERTA, Oct. 2.

To fight and to conquer is the watchword of the brave who long for the freedom of Italy at any price; you have conquered, and Italy is free.

Yesterday victory crowned our efforts on the whole line. To-day at Caserta and on the hills on the left bank of the river we have gained what will be written down in history among the most fortunate.

The brave and disciplined soldiers of the North, under the orders of the valiant Major Leigi Solio, have shown to-day what Italian valour joined to discipline can accomplish. Their unconquerable patience and courage led to trodden down by foreigners, the world shall see what her children can do if they are led by men worthy of them, with the sacred flag of nationality of their land.

G. GARIBALDI.

The following despatches relating to affairs in Naples and Sicily are dated subsequent to the battle of Volturno :—

NAPLES (vii Genoa), Oct. 4.

Yesterday the Royal troops made a sortie, in order to support a column of Bavarians, whose retreat had been cut off by the Garibaldians. The Royal troops were repulsed.

The Ministers have waited on Garibaldi, and declared that they would remain in office. The Garibaldian members of the Council have also presented.

LIVORNO, Oct. 3.

Advices from Naples state that the Marquis Pallavicini has accepted the Pro-Dictatorship of Naples. Cortelli's Ministry was still incomplete. Crispi was very unpopular.

PALERMO (vii Cagliari), Oct. 5.

The Pro-Dictator has issued a decree convening the electoral colleges for the 21st of October, when they will proceed to the nomination of deputies. Another decree will institute the law of the municipal government established at Palermo.

It is stated, says a telegram from Turin, dated Wednesday, that Count Cavour will convoke the electoral colleges of the Two Sicilies for the 21st of October to vote by universal suffrage.

The Naples journals say that the company who had received the concession for the Neapolitan railways has now obtained the cancelling of the grant.

The Turin correspondent of the *Débats* says:—"General Garibaldi will soon refire to his island home, and will not leave it unless his services should be again required. He will wipe when he read the reproaches and taunts which the Ministerial prints of Turin poured out upon him. Some of his Generals had been won over to the policy of Count Cavour. Surrounded by intrigues, swayed by reminiscences, paralyzed by political difficulties which he did not comprehend, the Dictator wrote to Victor Emmanuel, 'Come; I shall place my authority in your hands.'"

THE PAPAL STATES.

Threats announcing the taking of Ancona were posted up in different parts of Rome on the evening of the 2nd inst. The city was illuminated with Bengal fire in honour of the event.

The Papal Government is making great armaments, and promises large rewards.

The Papal troops who still remained faithful are concentated at Tivoli. The colonel of General Mast is concentrated at Poggio. The French occupy Viterbo, Velletri, Civita Vecchia, Castellana, Teroli, Palombara, Monterotondo, Albano, and Velletri. It is reported that the Pope has refused a pecuniary indemnity offered by Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The Pope will remain at Rome. A letter from Rome on Monday that a courier from St. Petersburg has arrived at the Russian Legation, and that he is the bearer of despatches from the Government advising the Pope not to quit Rome, nor to pronounce any excommunication, but for the present to confine himself to professing contempt, in the manner of Socinius.

The *Official Journal* had published an article claiming payment of the "Peter pence" from all the faithful, but actually declaring that the Pope would accept no subsidy from any terrestrial Power.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is a summary of the allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of Cardinals held on the 26th ult. His Holiness says that he denies all rights to despoil him of the provinces of which the invasion of the Papal States. He speaks with emotion of the brave soldiers who died in his defence, and has the firm hope that they have obtained eternal peace and blessedness. He says that he could not answer in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and the Government of Piedmont, who had given the order that troops approached the Roman territory, not as invades, but to protect it from bands of desperately persons.

The General-in-Chief of our troops, therefore, could not think that he would have to fight against the Piedmontese army. The aspect of things having changed, however, he is all right and all appearances, and in spite of the most hostile invasion of an army evidently stronger and more numerous than his, he would not have given up to the fortress at Ancona, but would have led our soldiers to inevitable destruction; but, being stopped on his march by the enemy's force, he could not but yield to the force of arms to the valour of soldiers.

The "infamous aggressors" had declared th at they came tore-establish in the Roman States the principles of moral order —

And this order of things is made by these vile men, who are implacable war against the Catholic Church, its ministers, and its property, and absolutely despising the laws and the ecclesiastical censures, have not hesitated to invade its state either eminent Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, or Bishops, or the most distinguished men of our city and country, and to drag them from communities from their own monasteries, to jail the Church of its property, and to destroy the sacred harmony of the Holy Church. Such a state of disorder would therefore be re-established by those who found public schools of every kind open, and houses of prostitution, and temples of every religion and worships and infamous spectacles, to offend and destroy modesty, honesty, and virtue, to banish decency the sacred and inviolable rights of marriage—in a word, sacraments, the precepts, and the laws of the Church, its ministers, its rights, and its revenues, and to the entire subversion of every principle which is the foundation of religion and of society!

In the face of the whole universe the Pope reproves and condemns the criminal and sacrilegious excesses of the King and of that Government —

We declare all their acts null and non-effect, and we claim, in the most urgent manner, the integrity of that temporal power which belongs to the Roman Church, and to the rights and duties of which we are bound, and will never cease to claim the restitution of them.

The Pope declares that the support of foreign assistance against criminal invasion is still to be desired, and recalls the reiterated declarations of one of the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe. His Holiness that continues —

Nevertheless, while we still wait for the effect of them, we cannot but be greatly afflicted and disturbed in seeing that the power of our arms is not, in this frightful usurpation period and advance with audacity and insolence in their destructive work, as if they were secured and sure of meeting with no opposit n.

The Pontiff says he has reached to such a point that the hostile troops of the Subalpine Government have been already at the foot of the walls of our well-known capital, all engagements be stopped, peace be concluded, and nothing to suppose that we could be interrupted, and, through some serious, the sovereign Pontiff is reduced to the most painful embarrassment in the exercise of the Church, and especially the pride for it, since the Catholic world is in accordance with the different parts of the world is closed. Thus, venerable brothers, in these days, when in such an extraordinary, unheard-of manner matters are brought to the painful necessity of thinking, even in spite of ourselves, of adopting opportune resolutions to save religion —

The Pope then deplores the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and above all its detestable application to the Roman question. He points out that the Powers of Europe cannot be ignorant what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestible event which he deplores; and says that, if such an event as that which the rights of international law were not entirely nullified, there would no longer be left any force and security to any legitimate right. —If the Sovereigns (his Holiness says) should be convinced that their cause is indissolubly bound up with ours. In coming to our aid they will provide equally for the preservation of their own rights." His Holiness concludes by the words —

We have no doubt that Catholic princes and nations will with the utmost ardour assist us, and will not be backen, with common prayers to God, their protect, by every means, the father and pastor of the whole flock of this Lord, attacked by the impious armies of a despotic power. But you know only too venerable brethren, that all our hope must be put in God, our aid and refuge in our tribulations, in whose words and deeds are contained the strength of cures, who gives death and life, who leads into the steps and delivers from it. We, therefore, and all faithful men, and all the clergy and people, must have before Him our most fervent prayers, especially imploring the most efficacious intercession of the most Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, the Virgin Mary, and the support of the blessed Apostle Peter and Paul, that He may make manifest the force of His right hand, and the riches of His omnipotence. He may put to flight those who attack us, and humble and crush all the enemies of His Church. Lastly, that the hearts of the persecutors may be changed by the almighty power of His grace, and that our Holy Mother Church may soon rejoice over their sincere and conversion.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna in the *Augsburg Gazette* asserts, on what is represented as good authority, that the Congress of the Five Powers is to be convoked anew before the end of the year, most likely on the 1st of December.

In reply to the circular note of the Holy See the Austrian Cabinet although severely censuring the Sardinian invasion of the Papal States, declares that the proposal of intervention is not to be carried out in the ordinary diplomatic way. Nevertheless, the latest information from Vienna continues to speak of the pacific intentions of the Government.

Austria appears to be taking every precaution against an attack. She has concentrated all her ships at Pola, ordered all the light on the coasts of Istria to be extinguished, and reinforced her garrisons in those provinces. The *Frankfort Journal* says that a numerous artillery troops is proceeding on a vast scale in Austria, but with as little noise as possible, so as to create no excitement. Heavy trains, full of soldiers and war materials, are forwarded by night and past through the capital without stopping. The *Universal Gazette* says that troops have been forwarded to Italy since the invasion of the Marches by Piedmont, and that orders have been sent to the directors of the Southern Railway to make preparations for the transport of 12,000 men during the week. An ominous sign is that the wives and families of the Generals and officers of the Austrian army in Venetia have received orders to immediately quit the Venetian territory. An officer of the Imperial navy has been placed in the lighthouse of Trieste in order to take cognisance of all vessels in sight; and orders, it is said, have been issued to the commander on the seaboard to fire upon any suspicious vessels, even though carrying the Sardinian flag, which should approach too near the coast.

A Vienna letter of the 4th says:—"To-day being the Emperor's fête, there was a general expectation that the official journal would publish the liberal concessions announced some days ago. Nothing of the kind having appeared, great disappointment has been manifested by the public. It must be admitted, however, that Ministers have scarcely had time to come to a well-matured decision on the propositions made by the Council of the Empire, and that the ordinances so ardently desired may appear at any moment."

Count Giorgi has been sent to Bosnia in the quality of Agent and Consul-General of Austria, with orders to make a report on the political state of affairs in that province.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Austrian Government has to acknowledge the despatch which, according to an English journal, Lord John Russell addressed to Count Rechberg at the same time that the despatch of the 31st of August was sent to Sir James Hudson for communication to Count Cavour.

HUNGARY.

It would seem that the Austrian Government still finds it necessary to have recourse to the usual repressive measures in Hungary. We read in a letter from Vienna:—"The great news of the day consists in the arrest of Count Ladislas Teleky, of the highest rank and position as Lieutenant, Szeredy, and Temesvar, the capitals respectively of Hungary Proper and the Banat, Count Sigismund Kemeny, Kossuth, who are lawyers, physicians, landed proprietors, and noblemen, are said to be implicated in the conspiracy which has caused the insurrection rebellion of the Magyar and Servian element in the empire; and, as the several arrests were made simultaneously, there are some good grounds for believing in the reality of the statement. Count Teleky, one of the prisoners took a prominent part in the revolutionary events of 1848.

The Government of Pesth has been in possession until further notice, the Government fearing the presence in the capital of so many young men of fiery temperament and patriotic sentiments.

The conscription in Hungary is resisted by the flight of the conscripts. The national feeling in Hungary displays itself every day.

"The *Government Gazette* of Pesth reads as follows:—'By the *Vienna Gazette*,' we still very serious. The public mind in that country is much agitated, and the feeling of hostility against the Austrian rule in the provinces which formerly constituted part of Hungary. The question of the conscription appears to be attended with serious difficulties, and has already given rise to several regrettable incidents. The arrests to which it was found necessary to have recourse at Temesvar are of a very serious character, and affect persons of position who belong to the higher classes of society. Incendiary proclamations have also been found in their possession.

In the Synod recently held at Grun, in Hungary, the Cardinal Archbishop of Gran said he saw no objection to the clergy wearing the national Hungarian costume, but, with regard to the Bishops, it was advisable to observe the proprieties of the ecclesiastical profession.

PRUSSIA.

The health of the King continues much the same. It is feared the bad weather may prevent his long walks, which do him much good. All the terraces at Sans Souci are lighted up every evening, to enable the invalid to enjoy the open air as long as possible.

The Prince Regent has, by a decree, dated the 29th of September, appointed Baden, named eighteen of the Members of the Upper Chamber. A letter from Berlin says that, by means of this reinforcement of the Government, the foreign and home policy of the Government, they hope to be able to count on a majority of two of the laws which they may think proper to propose for the moral and material interests of the country in the Chamber.

Baron von Schleinitz has addressed a fresh despatch to Baron Werther, Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, on the 23th of August, on the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. This despatch states that Prussia will not be obliged to withdraw her serious attention to these questions, and instructs Baron Werther to claim the co-operation of Austria.

RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia was on the 3rd inst. happily delivered of a Prince Alexander.

According to the *Wilna Gazette*, there have been pardoned up to the present time, in virtue of the two amnesties granted by the Emperor, 1,500 persons of the class exiled in the 25th of August 1856, and the 26th of August, 1860, 192 Polish refugees, and 161 individuals who had been sent to Siberia.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCES.

The day fixed for the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw is the 15th inst., when the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will meet him there on the 21st. The Russian Principal Ministers of the three Sovereigns have been instructed to be present.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult. states that the Emperor and Empress will go to Warsaw on the 15th inst., and that the Queen of Prussia saw named Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Prince Basile Dolgorouky, and Count Alexander Adlerberg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* states that the Initiative of the expected interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will lead to no change in the political situation of those Powers; that public interests will be the only subject of discussion, and that there will be an alliance which would eventually make Russia the gendarme of Europe—a thankless position which she too long occupied.

The correspondent thinks that the interview and the programme for a future congress on Italian affairs will be examined, and afterwards the Emperor will proceed to Ems and Johannisberg.

The *Journal de Geneve* states that the questions of Savoy and the neutralization of Switzerland will be discussed.

It is stated that Russia, Prussia, and Austria will issue circular notes to their diplomatic representatives on the result of the interview at Warsaw.

A letter from Berlin, dated 5th of October, says:—"Our Ministry is preparing for the Warsaw Conference, and is in the midst of negotiations and engagements binding upon Prussia, and the Prince Regent has consented thereto."

UNITED STATES.

The approaching Presidential election is still the burden of American politics. The Democratic party is powerful in Pennsylvania to prevent the success of Mr. Lincoln in that State, and so throw the election into the House of Representatives, where their candidate would be sure of fourteen votes (counting that of North Carolina, which, however, is doubtful), and where they would expect to get the other votes necessary. The *New Orleans Picayune* understands that letters of the highest authority have been received in New Orleans from Washington which leave no room to doubt that something serious is pending between Spain and Mexico. They assert positively that an expedition of not less than 20,000 men is actually being fitted out at Havannah for Vera Cruz.

The corners jury in the *Lady Alice* disaster have censured their vessel, the steamship Isabella, and her captain, for not having put on board too many passengers, but by the principal blame of the disaster upon the Captain of the *Lady Alice*. *Augusta*, declaring the second mate of that vessel incompetent.

A disastrous conflagration has occurred at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which resulted in the destruction of the City Hotel and a large number of buildings. The entire loss by this disaster amounted to fully 200,000 dollars.

Advices from San Francisco were to the 12th ult. The mail-steamer had left for Panama with 1,000,000 dollars in gold. Business was somewhat better, an active trade having sprung up with the interior. Mining news from the whole Pacific region was of a most encouraging character.

Two more slavers have been captured by the American squadron off the coast of Africa.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) —

THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO.—Paris, Thursday Evening.—The *Patrie* states that the loss of the Garibaldians in the battle of the Volturno was 4,000 men; that of the Royal troops was not so great. The Garibaldians will not attack Capua before the 20th inst.

THE PROTEST AGAINST SARDINIA.—Berlin, Thursday.—The news of a Prussian protest, identical with one of Austria, against the Sardinian policy, and of the recall of the Prussian Minister from Turin, is unfounded. It has become doubtful whether Baron Schleinitz will be present at Warsaw.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—The *Presse* says that the news of the *Dresden Journal* that the Prussian Ambassador had been recalled from Turin is inexact. The *Pays*, on the contrary, confirms the news.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, October 6.—The Grand Vizier arrived yesterday at Salonica. The Ministers have received a note complaining of the Grand Vizier's return before having completed his mission. Omer Pasha has been received here of a great Persian victory over the Turcomans at Merve.

SPAIN.

The Cortes will assemble on the 15th of October.

Their Majesties have arrived at Saragossa.

A Royal ordinance decrees the payment of an annual pension of 340,000 reals for life to Don Pedro d'Urtuna.

The *Espana* asserts that the principal Carlist chiefs are disposed to recognise Queen Isabella II.

The Spanish Government has demanded the assembling of a congress of the Catholic Powers, similar to that held at Gaeta in 1849, with the object of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Holy See. The French Cabinet, although admitting the expediency of assembling a congress, has declared that the present is not the period the changes caused by the late events in Italy would render it necessary to refer the Roman question to a congress of the great Powers.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers, in conformity with Art. 70 of the Constitution, will meet on the 15th of November. There is to be a grand review of the troops on the occasion. On the 16th the King will open the Session.

The distribution of prizes to the composers in the Belgian National Shooting-match took place on Sunday in the Temple des Augustins at Brussels. The Queen and Royal Family arrived soon after the proceedings commenced, and remained nearly two hours.

DENMARK.

The Diet of the kingdom of Denmark was opened at Copenhagen on the 2nd by Prince Ferdinand, one of the Princes, in the absence of the King and the Landsthing afterwards elected M. Brunn, Judge of the Supreme Court, its President, and M. Bergendahl, its Secretary. A correspondent states that a great number of bills had been prepared to be laid before the Chambers, and that the importance of these measures would absorb the whole attention of the Session until the end of January. He also says that the support given to Denmark by the French Cabinet would increase and render more difficult any existing between Denmark on the one side, and Austria and Prussia on the other, acting for the Germanic Confederation.

SYRIA.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The affairs of Syria have entered a new phase. Military action will now succeed the moral influence which Europe has exercised during the last fifteen days. Some chiefs of the Druses have been arrested and tried at Beyrout. The Kaimekan of the Druses is now among the prisoners. These measures have produced a happy effect. The Druses of Hasbeya, Rasheya, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the Christian population. The wisdom and energy of the chiefs of the Franco-Turkish army allow us to hope that the troops will supersede them in a solution, dearly bought, will be the reward of so many efforts."

The period fixed by the convention of the 5th ult. relative to Syria, for the establishment of the European force, was to have been the 15th inst.; but this formality has been delayed, as the Turkish Ambassador has not received the instructions of the Porte.

It is asserted that on the termination of the labours of the European Commission at Beyrout, which will probably occupy two months, the expedition in Syria will return to France.

The number of persons who have suffered punishment in Damascus up to the 3rd inst. is as follows:—Beyrout, 110 shot, 147 sentenced to hard labour for life, 248 banished, 186 sentenced to hard labour for a term, making a total of 691. Correspondence from Cyprus.

The French papers publish accounts from Damascus stating that since the departure of Fuad Pacha from that city the Mussulmans have resumed their misdeeds, and massacred several Christians. The remainder are emigrating, and their number so increases as to prevent that the European troops may leave. At Zahleh the Druses are in arms, are furious against the Christians, and loud them with curses and insults. Two more Christians have been killed in the suburbs of the Russian Consul couched as follows:—"Cursed Consul! Dog that you are! You have come to make you perish, with all the Christians of this town." The Consul complains to the Porte of Fuad Pacha, but obtained no redress, and he then laid the matter before the Powers of Europe.

The committee of the British Syrian Relief Fund have recently received letters from Mr. Moore, Acting-Consul at Damascus, the Committee, Beyrout; the Rev. W. M. Thomson, American missionary in Syria; the Rev. Mr. Crawford, Presbyterian Mission, Sidon; and Mr. Moore, H.B.M. Consul-General for Syria, descriptive of the sad condition of the Christians in Syria. The relief that is being done for their relief, and earnestly soliciting aid on their behalf.

INDIA.

The overland mail has brought advices and journals from Bombay to the 11th of September. The following is the text of the letter of fellowship summary from the *Bombay Gazette*:—India is per cently quiet. Unless misfortune is to be looming in the distance—and there are many amongst us only too ready to predict for the empire the most calamities—the preparations already made for levying the income tax will be very produced with great excitement, and more or less discontent. The firm attitude taken by the Government has, in truth completely silenced opposition.

CHINA.

The advices from Talien Bay given in a previous Number come down to July 25. A St. Petersburg telegram gives intelligence from Pekin itself to the commencement of July. Another telegram accounts the insurrection in China was gaining ground, especially in the eastern maritime provinces. The Taepings had invaded the city of Soochow and its environs. Discontent prevailed everywhere. Provisions of all descriptions were exceedingly dear. Commerce was stagnant. The inhabitants of Pekin were said to be favourably disposed towards the English, and desired their presence at Pekin. This was caused by reports that the Emperor had retired at Rehehol, and had illtreated the natives. A corps of 6000 men had been dispatched from Pekin against the Taepings, who threatened the city from the eastern direction. A report was current at Pekin that the Emperor would spend the winter at Rehehol. The Emperor's thirtieth birthday would be celebrated by festivals at Pekin.

MOCK FUNERAL OF THE BOURBONS.—A letter from Naples says:—"I must tell you of the funeral of the Bourbons which was enacted by the gamins of the city two or three evenings since. We were startled by the sound of monotonous singing a procession of boys chanting, and going to the Toledo to see what the sport was, for there was a crowd of youngsters in front of them. They had made a bier on which was constructed a coffin of some sort, and they were burying the Bourbons with the usual accompaniments of an ordinary funeral, while all chanted, as with one voice, 'Il Re Bomba è morto, Ferdinando è scomunicato. Viva Pio Nono! Il Re Bomba is dead, let us go and bury him. Long live Garibaldi!); and so they walked along with mock seriousness, turning out of the Toledo by the Cafe Europe."

MR. EDWIN JAMES IN GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

TAKING advantage of the leisure afforded to him by the close of the Parliamentary Session and by the long vacation, Mr. Edwin James took a trip to South Italy. His letters in the daily journals have kept the public acquainted with his movements in the Garibaldian camp. Mr. James was a spectator of, and to a certain extent a participator in, the affair of the 19th ult., before Capua; and our Special Artist took a Sketch, which is here engraved, of the honourable and learned member for Marylebone as he then appeared in his half-military, half-navvy equipment, cragged, without a retaining fee, in the cause of Italian freedom. Mr. James writes as follows respecting the retreat on that occasion:—"The cry arose that the Cavalry were coming!' and the panic seized the troops. In the melée I lost my carriage; my servant had very indiscreetly taken shelter with some priests in the top of a convent, and during the confusion the carriage disappeared. I had to walk along the high road to Caserta; a little Swiss soldier who had been wounded by a rifle-ball in the wrist, and was going to the hospital there, accompanied me. On our way I saw seven or eight soldiers, among whom were two officers—the Swiss soldier told me they belonged to a Sicilian regiment—mounted on one of the long agricultural carts, which they had taken from a field adjoining the road, and were proceeding at a rapid pace to Caserta. As they met troops coming from that town to relieve Santa Maria they spread the panic among them; they cried out, 'The cavalry are coming!' 'The artillery are close on us!' 'We shall all perish!' Back to Caserta, back!' More than one regiment wavered and turned. The officers behaved firmly and well, drew their swords, and urged their men on; but the alarm had spread, and the soldiers refused to follow. I followed these mischievous and cowardly fellows to Caserta, asked for the Colonel of a regiment who spoke French, gave him my name and address, pointed out the fellows as they entered the square in front of the Palace, and, although I did not request it as a personal favour, I certainly suggested that they should be marched out and shot; they were at once taken to the guardhouse and were no more seen by me. It is only just to say that several regiments passed these dastardly renegades unnoticed, and marched on to the relief of the village."



MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C., IN GARIBALDI'S CAMP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE NEW LIBRARY, INNER TEMPLE.

AT the north-west corner of the Inner Temple Gardens, close to the river, stands the building of which we give an Engraving on the first page—one of the latest ornamental additions to that side of the Thames; for, although we cannot give unqualified praise to the design of this new library, it is sufficiently "good" to make it a very noticeable feature among London improvements, and is certainly above the average as a specimen of modern domestic Gothic.

The library stands clear from all the surrounding buildings, and is, as will be seen, exceedingly simple in form, and by no means elaborate in detail. The entrance and river fronts are the most ornate. The porch, with its angle statues of Richard Cœur-de-Lion and the Protector Pembroke, and the traceried window above, in the former, and the handsome bay window in the latter, are very good both in design and execution; though we must take strong exception to the ugly, ill-managed addition of the buttress beneath the bay window. The two side elevations appear to us poor in design, except the grotesques in the string-course. The staircase tower at the north-east corner somewhat breaks up the monotony of that seen in the Engraving. The lofty roof of red and grey tiles, with its dormers and lantern, is a good feature; but the very unsubstantial-looking chimney-shafts rising from the battlements are not good in effect. Gilt finials ornament the lantern and the dormers in the roof; and the Temple cognisance of the lamb (emblematic of the lawyers' innocence) is repeated in various parts of the building.

The whole of the exterior is of Bath stone, and will be more agreeable to the eye when its excessive lightness is toned down by Time. Fifty-five tun has been reached. The doorways to this lower floor are in the centre of the side fronts. The hall, which is on a level with the garden, will be let, with the one above it, as chambers—well arranged and fireproof. Through the principal doorway we enter a hall with a panelled wood ceiling, and, ascending the spiral staircase in the tower before named, gain access to the splendid apartment, eighty-five feet long by forty-two feet wide. It is lighted by seven windows on each side, the large bay window, and a seven-light traceried window at the opposite end. Massive corbels, composed of short double columns, one in front of the other, their base decorated with the arms of different Chancellors, support the principals of the wide and lofty wooden roof of pitch pine, through which, with good effect, steal gleams of light from the lofty and small dormers in the upper portion of the roof. The hammer-beams are carved with angels holding shields. The windows will be filled with stained glass. The upper portions of the walls are lined with Bath stone. Below this run the bookcases. The floor will be of Parian on Portland cement. The whole height of the library will be sixty-three feet to the under side of the ridge of the roof. It is to be heated with hot-water pipes.

From the landing of the principal staircase a smaller one is reached in the angle formed by the junction of the tower and main building, which leads to the chamber in the upper part of the tower, to be occupied by the librarian. Altogether it is a very creditable building, and has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr H. B. Abraham.

THE FARM.

THE fine dry weather is doing as much towards the crops of '61 as '60. An immense breadth has been gathered in since our last, and so anxious have the farmers been to complete the "job" that in many places they have pressed all the old lanterns into their service, and worked right through the night. Their nervous hurry in the earlier part of last week has, however, rather told against them, as the sheaves were carried damp, and several stacks began to smoke like furnaces, and had to be taken down at once. A great deal of the wheat is so stale from the effects of the weather that it will be hardly fit to grind before the spring, unless it is kindried; and at present it is very difficult to meet the pressing inquiries for seed quality.

Mr. Obed Hussey, the American inventor of the reaping-machine which bears his name, was accidentally killed last month in a railway-carriage between Baltimore and New York. Such right as he believed himself to possess in it was sold some years since to the firms of Garrett and Son, as well as Dray and Co., and there had very nearly been a lawsuit between them in consequence, until the vendor's title was looked into. He was a one-eyed man; and those who have been in the habit of attending the Royal trials will remember that, on one occasion, he personally superintended the working of his machine. Two on his principle were in the trial this year, and the result was that one of them, "Cuthbert's Machine," manufactured by the Bushy Agricultural Company at Bedale, was placed first.

The policy of founding a good tribe was well demonstrated at the recent sale of the Lemton herd, where the three best seats averaged 68 gs., and still more so at Captain Spencer's, where Lizzy and her descendants virtually made the average. The Captain purchased her originally, in the May of 1857, for 110 gs.; and gave 170 gs. for her daughter Leila, in the March of '59. The former, who is rising eight, went into the hands of the Hon. Colonel Fennant, M.P., for 180 gs., on Friday, and Leila into the Earl of Airlie's for 105 gs. Lizzy's other daughters, Josephine and Miss Kitty, attracted Colonel Fennant's regards at 155 gs. and 165 gs.; and as her bull calf, Baron Lowther, made 46 gs., and Leila's yearling bull and bull calf 108 gs. between them, we have an original outlay of 380 gs. repaid in less than three years and a half, by a return at the hammer of 729 gs. Josephine 2nd is unfortunately dead, and Blink Bonny and Bloom had to be withdrawn, owing to cold and rheumatism. The twenty females and ten bulls produced £2004, giving a total average of £66 16s. 4d., which places it very high in the rank of bona-fide sale averages. The Earl of Airlie bought the prize bull, Young Ben (54 gs.), and the Earl of Lonsdale, who was also present, agreed to give 50 for a bull, Seignor (81 gs.), half brother to Prince Talleyrand; which may help we trust, to bring back the old Gainford days of Lowther. Lady Pigot added his dam La Vallière to her store at 100 gs., and Castanet at 155 gs.; while Mr. Atherton, after his recent success with his wondrously-matured calf of the Wild-Eyes tribe, did not let 100 gs. stand between him and Wild Eyes 28th by Lord of the Valley.

Watching the gallops lately on Middleham Moor, we espied the long, lean, white form of the roan-and-white Windsor in the distance, in Mr. Raymond Brucen's pastures, and higher up on the fell the red-and-white Prince George. The Booth blood (which can afford to dispense with the poetical effusions of *Bates Redivivus*) is making strong head in Wiltshire where Broadhinton has had a large fall of Young Windsors, principally roan heifers. Among them are "Duchess of Windsor," from Duchess of Gloucester (own sister to the Gold Medal Cow); and "Countess of Windsor," from her daughter; "Otto of Roses," from Essence of Roses; "Goneril," from Gloaming, daughter of the prize yearling at Gloucester; "Lily of Windsor," "Comme il Faut," and "March Rose" from an Elk Magnesia heifer, Etiquette 2nd, and Christmas Rose.

A recently-manured wheat stubble was the field of the ploughing operations at the Bedfordshire Agricultural Meeting; and, in spite of this very trying ordeal, the ploughmanship of the seventeen acres and a half was as straight and as true as if it had been on clover ley. Howard's plough was first in the three divisions, and first and second in the great champion class, where a Hornsby was third. Page was also second and fourth in other trials. Mr. Fowler's cow Daisy, which divided Colonel Townley's Fidelity and Pearl last year at Warwick—when Emma, Lady of Athelstane, and Miss Rose were in the rick—was first; and Mr. Pawlett showed his new shorthorn bull by running second in a good class, with a Micoate purchase. Mr. Robinson, of Clifton Pastures, was great with his shorthorns; and, besides winning first prizes with Hayman, Northern Belle, and Claret, he was A 1 in the two calf-classes. These "Clifton bits," of which *Punch* sang, have brought out a rare specimen of their 1869 vintage, with the six-months Champagne, by May Duke, who was previously purchased by Earl Spencer for 100 gs. It is purchases like these on the part of noblemen and landlords which keep up the character of stock in a neighbourhood, and encourage breeders, at all hazards, to have first-rate crosses when they find that they can get a regular market for their bull-calves. If the impetus which has been given to cattle buying and breeding during the last two years receives no check by unfair practices at sales we shall, ere long, see a great revolution worked in the farmsteads, and even the Devon men will cast about to see if they cannot get a red cross, which will preserve the rare symmetry and handling of their breed, and yet give that size which now places them at such a serious disadvantage by the side of the shorthorn and the Hereford. At Bedford the Herefords beat the shorthorns in the butcher-beast class. The former will be seen in their glory on Friday next at their cathedral town; and, as there is nothing like taking time by the forelock, we may as well remind the great army of beef, mutton, pork, and root forcers that the entries for the two Fat Meetings at Birmingham and Baker-street close on November 1. At the former of these meetings the amount of prizes in specie, cups, medals, &c., will be about £1336.

At the Wakham Show the show of hacknays was not equal, either in size or stamp, to what Norfolk ought to produce; and, if she does not take care, Exmoor, and the cross it is introducing into its ponies, will get the pull of her. A class of hackney bullocks made a good feature here, and the show of roots, trefoil and clover hay, and "bold and heavy" oats, was remarkably good. The knights of the shire and borough will be in attendance on the ground at Huntingdon, where there was a good average show, varied in the extra stock classes by eight Kerry cows and heifers.

The sales of next week include the Monachty herd, of about 150 pure-bred white-faced Herefords, the property of Sir Edward Knight, Bart., but the last twenty years Mr. Rea has exhibited at all the leading shows, and won nearly 200 prizes. The Nokes herd of Herefords, which is nearly as large, is to be sold on Thursday; and should not fail to find a stable walk from Pembridge station; and on the same day Mr. Strafford sells a small herd of shorthorns, of the Nell Gwynne and Princess families, belonging to Mr. G. Townsend, at Stony Stanton, near Hinckley.

FALKIRK TRYST.—The third and last of these annual markets for this season was held on Monday on the usual stance. The buyers were firm, especially from England. The stock shown was larger than on any similar occasion during the last three or four years. It was computed by many experienced persons that the number on the ground could not be less than 100,000. The stock consisted of Cheviot wethers and ewes, blackfaced wethers and ewes, and a few cross-

GARIBALDI'S MARCH THROUGH CALABRIA.



SURRENDER OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS AT SOVERIA, CALABRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY, FRANK VIZETELLY.

GARIBALDI made, as is well known, a clean sweep through Calabria. There is no doubt that the prestige of his name and his brilliant leadership had a great deal to do with the wonderful success which his army obtained; but the total breaking up of the Neapolitan army in Calabria was due mainly to the celerity of his movements. Soveria was one of those mountain fastnesses which yielded to him at once without a struggle. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who followed Garibaldi in his march through Calabria, writes as follows from Soveria on the night of August 30:—"Our columns had left Tiriolo this morning at daybreak, the Calabrian bands composing the avant guard. Cosenz brigade followed it through the mountain paths on the right, whilst that of Brigadier Sacchi was marching on the main road which leads to this village. General Türr, who since the day before yesterday had embarked his division at Pizzo, had safely landed at a near place on the coast, and, leaving the command of his men to Colonel Hebert, had hastened to join our head-quarters. The road from Tiriolo to Soveria, though wild and somewhat barren, is a very picturesque one. To the beauties of nature you must add the lively effect produced by our marching army. The summits of the mountains were covered by the Calabrian volunteers, dressed in their theatrical costume, with pointed hat, breeches, and the Basque velvet jacket thrown over their shoulders. Now and then, on the turning of a road, or by the causeway opened in the crevices of the mountain, or coming out from a thick forest of elms and beech-trees, one of the Calabrian columns suddenly makes its appearance, shouting out, 'Long live Victor Emmanuel! Long live Garibaldi!' Down in yonder valley the women are to be seen gathered on the church piazza, and, as they wear the most picturesque costume of Italy—red flannel petticoat, blue vest, and a sort of white Genoese peggoto on their heads—they give to the landscape around the colour of a Claude picture. Whilst our front march was proceeding towards Somma Marelli another Calabrian band, led by Morelli, had moved the day before from its camp of Castrovillari with the order of outflanking the Neapolitan General Ghio, quartered in this village. This operation had been so successfully accomplished that, when our avant guard arrived within a mile of the village, Morelli's column was seen coming down from the mountains which surround it. The Neapolitans were thus surrounded by us, and it was to be expected that if they had dared to attack us they would have been completely defeated in spite of their forces. General Ghio had under his orders a division composed of the 2nd, 4th, 12th, and 15th regiments of the line, numbering in the whole 5800 men; the 1st, 8th, and 11th sharpshooter battalions; 300 gendarmes, two squadrons of lancers, one field battery, and a half mountain one, numbering in the whole twelve guns. You see that if the Neapolitans had wished to arrest our march they could have done so, for the positions they could have taken up would have been very strong, and almost impregnable. But demoralisation had already made its way through their ranks, desertion had followed, and the menacing attitude of the Calabrians, who had thrown all sorts of impediments on the only practicable road from which a retreating army could pass, had placed the Neapolitans in such a helpless situation that it was almost impossible to get out of the net into which they had fallen. General Ghio had therefore no other alternative left than that of surrender. At eight o'clock Garibaldi's head-quarters had been established without opposition on the upper part of the village, and from this fact he became aware that General Ghio had no intention of bringing his men into action; and such was indeed the case, for at nine o'clock the priest Bianchi, the leader of one of the Calabrian bands, having been sent as parlementaire to the Neapolitan camp, General Ghio told him that his intention was that of going as soon as possible to Garibaldi's head-quarters, to negotiate the capitulation of his corps-d'armée. This was accordingly done at eleven o'clock, and about twelve o'clock we could proceed to the Neapolitan camp. During my life I never witnessed more distressing scenes; peasants and soldiers getting hold of the arms given up by the Neapolitans, horses and mules let loose running and jumping about, a terrific noise prevailing in that pandemonium of human



VIEW FROM MAIDA TOWARDS SOVERIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY, FRANK VIZETELLY.

beings. . . . I do not know whether inspired by fear or dictated by real national sentiment, but all the Neapolitan officers with whom I spoke told me they were glad that the capitulation, though hard and humiliating, had been agreed upon between the two Generals, because the fratricide would thus be ended."

The Sketch herewith engraved was taken by our Special Artist at the moment the Neapolitan soldiers were throwing down their arms and crying "Viva Garibaldi!" A Calabrese is helping himself to one of the muskets; and Guamieri, Garibaldi's famous guide, now of the Church militant, is beating him over the back and shoulders to induce him to drop it. During the day he had numerous opportunities of developing the resources of his arms in the same manner to a considerable extent. In the centre of the foreground is Colonel Peard, who came alone up the Neapolitan line as they were preparing to relax, and summoned the General to surrender.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.—19th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Battle of Leipsic, 1813.
TUESDAY, 16.—Fire at the Houses of Parliament, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Manchester Art-Exhibition opened, 1857.
THURSDAY, 18.—St. Luke.
FRIDAY, 19.—Accident at the Surrey Music Hall, 1856.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.
9 31	10 5	10 39	11 13	11 48	Morning. 0 25	Morning. 1 4
Evening. 9 53	Evening. 10 27	Evening. 11 1	Evening. 11 35	Evening. 0 0	Evening. 1 4	Evening. 1 46

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Cycle of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland. Compiled from the best Authorities. By J. Tarbotton, and revised by L. Lewis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, without Index, Adams and Co.
Daddy Gorilla; or, Unequitant Affection. By R. de Salmar. Post 8vo, Ward and Lock.
Digby Heathcote; or, the Early Days of a Country Gentleman. By the Author of "Ellen Middleton." Routledge and Co.
Handbook for Travellers in Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire. Murray.
Lawrence Hyde. By Townsend and the Old Cobby, and Co.
Mowbray Morris. Ward and Lock.
Old Journeys in and out of London. By J. Hollingshead. Routledge.
Poems. By Dutton Cheetham. Two vols. Post 8vo, Bell and Daldy.
Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of Dogs. By F. Delmotte. Spon.
Rob Roy. By Sir Walter Scott. Bart. Illustrated by Absolon, Huxley, and Gilbert. Routledge and Co.
Royal English Opera. Covent-Garden. Vol. I. Post 8vo, Routledge and Co.
Sporting Sketches. By Cecil. Routledge and Co.
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The Bible Treasury. Edited by Rev. Ryland K

TO the INDEPENDENT FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK.

Gentlemen,—I have just returned from Canada, where for many years I have been largely engaged in railroading, and in the construction of other public works; and I am informed that it was with feelings of deep sympathy that I witnessed on Friday last the financial crash in this country, which has thrown so many of the working classes out of employment. My sympathy increased with the compliments paid by all the inhabitants of Boston to the memory of a man who was the architect of his own fortunes, and whose whole career had been of public usefulness. A desire to see my friends having urged me to offer myself as a candidate to represent the place of Mr. Ingram, and being, like him, a native of the town, I have determined to place myself in your hands accordingly.

Having contributed a long and successful business career in America, and identified myself in Canada, or being naturalised in the United States, in order that I might benefit in my form and residence, I have returned to this, my native country, with the intention of making it my home before you, a thoroughly independent man, to be in accordance with the spirit of your request, neither the nominee of any party or of favour to ask of the Government; so also of the Government, also, to be under no obligation to any of the contending factions of the day.

I shall take an immediate opportunity of addressing you personally, and explaining my views on all the questions of the day, and in the meantime I remain to hope will be found in thoroughsentiment with those of the liberal party.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. C. RIDLEY.

Kenton's Hotel, London, October 9, 1860.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to tradesmen, public characters, and persons of limited incomes. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained by forwarding a specimen of the intended work, or information of its nature, to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

SAFETY for STREET-DOORS.—CHUBB'S PATENT LATCHES, at moderate prices. Cheapest Safes of all sizes; and Cash's Detector Locks for every description of Safe. Chubb, No. 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW-BARS, for shop and dwelling-house windows, skylights, conservatories, show-cases, &c., &c., by LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Plate Glass-merchants, Birmingham.

GARDNER'S £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES complete, best quality. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, equally low. Cut Wines, 9s. 6d. per dozen; Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Glass and China Table Lustres, unequalled by her Majesty established 100 years), 45 and 46, Strand. Engravings gratis and post-free.

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SUPERB GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, at £5 5s.; elegant variegated marble Clocks, at £3 3s. The choicest stock in London, at WALES and MCCULLOCH'S, Manufacturers, 56, Cheapside, next Bow Church.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 32, Ludgate-street, for the sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Lever MUSICAL BOXES, playing charming airs, from three tunes, at £1 per air. Small-size Musical Boxes, to play 6 tunes, 6 airs, £10. Catalogues of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and MCCULLOCH, as above.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their magnificent Establishment. The Greatest Show in town particularly worth seeing. Their Stock of Clocks, Bronzes, Ormolu, Vases, Table Glass, and Rich Cut Glass Chandeliers, in the Department is in the Italian and Louis XIV. Style, and consists of every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. In the magnificent Showroom will be found a most beautiful stock of Ormolu Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Lustres, also the finest Set of Tapers ever produced. Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a capacious Showroom for Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, Groups, and Figures, and have appointed a distinct Book-keeper for Bronzes and Prices may be had on application.

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1 dozen Roche Hyacinths, in three colours,	20 White Crocus,
1 Amber ditto,	20 Blue and Striped ditto,
1 ditto very fine Hyacinths for Pots or	20 Purple and Striped ditto,
Glasses, mixed,	12 Double Yellow Tulips,
6 Polyanthus Narcissus,	12 Double Scarlet ditto,
12 Sweet-scented White Dutch Narcissus,	10 Finest mixed Spanish Iris,
12 Double ditto,	12 Scarlet Turban Ranunculus,
50 Yellow Crocus,	50 Double Snowdrops.
50 Purple Crocus,	

Price 20s. CARTER and CO., 237 and 238, High Holborn, London, W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Notes and Queries. Arms Painted, Emgraved, and Quartered. Hints, 5s. 6d., or sketch. Pedigrees of Families, 3l.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

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CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Heralds, Engravers, Painters, and others, in Blazoning Arms, Painting Quarterings, Marshalling Crests, and Mottoes, are numerous. The public are solicited, for their own interests, to consult a practical Herald, at the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who now assumes the name of H. SALT, Heraldic.

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Plate 50 in. by 30 in.,	3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., £7 7s.
Plate 46 in. by 28 in.,	3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., £7 7s.
Plate 40 in. by 24 in.,	3 ft. by 2 ft., £5 5s.

Having entered into a contract with a leading manufacturer for the supply of glass-plate on unusually favourable terms, ALLCROFT and SONS are enabled to offer the above Chimney-glasses at the prices above named (fully thirty per cent below anything yet quoted to the trade), and will be happy to receive orders for the same. Packed and delivered at the railway-station, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

N.B. These and all other goods purchased at the Establishment for the country will in future be packed in cases, and no package on account.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—Matchless in power and sharpness of definition. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 351, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated small and powerful Gamas and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—F. & H. SCHNEIDER, Optician, 21, Alexander-street, Westbourne-grove, London. Field Portability combined with great power in FIELD, DIAMOND and OPERA GLASSES, of their own manufacture. Their Field Glasses are unrivalled for clearness of vision and great power, and are recommended by the Officers of the 13th and 18th regiments of German cities, will show distinctly a person at a distance of 10 miles, and are sold at 3l. They are also sole purveyors to the Emperor of Austria, and all the Royal Family, and their Glasses are chiefly sent at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, Yachting, &c., as they show objects with great distinctness in the dullest and most light days, and are of the most portable size. Their Opera Glasses are of the most powerful kind ever made, possessing much extraordinary power that seems, in their hands, to be quite astronomical, as they show distinctly Jupiter's moons and Saturn's rings, which are visible to double stars. With these telescopes a person can be seen and known three miles and a-half off. Their Race Glasses are of the most powerful kind, and are sold at 3l. 3s. Their Diamond Glasses are small and of great power, and are ordered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read without spectacles, and to see clearly at any distance. MORDAN'S SUN has invented and patented SPECTACLES with perfect distinctness of transparent power. The valuable advantages derived from this invention are, that the vision is limpided in preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with facility at a much less magnifying power than with any other glasses, and are preserved from the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—S. MORDAN, 37, Gracechurch-street, Cheapside.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness. An effective substitute for the Natural Drum, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Tube Conductor. Fits into the ear so as not to be visible. Is the least perceptible, the most natural, and most effective of sleeping noises in the head in entire use. Can be worn with perfect comfort, and enables those to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies, for a long period of hearing instrument.—Messrs. SOLOMON, Opticians, 59, Alexander-street, Paddington, W.

NATAL.—THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, as AGENTS for the COLONIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK OF NATAL, is PREPARED to grant Bills on that Colony at such rates of exchange as may be ruling at the time of application.—Apply at the Offices of the Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, London, October, 1860.

THE LAMENTED DEATH of H. INGRAM, Esq., M.P., on board the "Lady Elgin," steamer, has given rise to the publication, by J. T. WOOD, artistically executed, PERFORATED TOMB CARDS. Price Twopence each, and will be forwarded by publishing the amount in postage-stamps.—London Lace-paper Warehouse, 4, Strand.

IN consequence of the DEATH of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, of Bombay, his WIDOW and the present Baronet, Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, are desirous of ASCERTAINING the CONNECTION of JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, in lieu of his former name as of Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, which he leaves by the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.—London, August 25, 1860.

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OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Will be published on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27,

Containing a large Picture, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the

METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS

in Hyde Park, in their respective Costumes; and a carefully-finished View of the

FALLS OF NIAGARA

(PRINTED IN COLOURS)

from the Top of the Falls on the American Side; with a Number of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Coloured Supplement, Twopence: Stamped, Threepence.

OFFICE, 198, Strand.

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TO APPEAR IN
NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Plan of Rome.
Sketches in connection with the Battle on the Volturno:—
Fight in the Field near St. Angelo.
Battery where the Neapolitans Burnt the Wounded on the Bisciano.
Charge of General Eber's Hussars The Neapolitans Caught in a Trap.
View of Capua from Monte St. Angelo.
Ovation of the First Garibaldian at a Neapolitan Café.
Major Delfico, and others.
General Medici.
A View of Sicily, taken from the Coast of Calabria, between Reggio and San Giovanni.
Odin Rey, Talien-wan, showing the Position of the British Camps.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Descending a Timber-slide at Ottawa.
Lumbermen's Regatta at Ottawa.
Carriage built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Review of Troops and Volunteers at Cape Town by H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1861, in the manner of the Season, printed in colours, from original Drawings by Mrs. Margetts, will be published shortly. Price 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

IT may, we think, now be taken that the kingdom of Italy is an established fact. Another such victory as that which Garibaldi has just gained, and the last struggles of despotism will have ceased in the South: the Bourbon, once more the magnanimous asserter of the liberties and the rights of his country—using that word in its most extensive sense—will fraternize with the forces of Sardinia, advancing from the north; the dawn of that beautiful country a constitutional Government will be proclaimed; while no doubt the next act of the conquerors will be to ask the suffrages of United Italy in the choice of a Sovereign. There seems nothing to interfere with the obvious choice of Victor Emmanuel. If so, all the machinery for working the whole system of things is already prepared, and the same facility which marked the incorporation of the recently-annexed provinces into the system which has hitherto prevailed in the Piedmontese kingdom will probably be found in the establishment of the institutions of the new united kingdom of the realm of Central and Southern Italy. At present there are no apparent signs or symptoms of any external interposition even to delay, far less to oppose or to mar, this consummation. The great Powers seem to acquiesce in the steps which have been taken by Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia: by their silence they are giving their consent. A kingdom, important whether as relates to its territorial extent, its population, or its resources, has risen like an exhalation out of the ruins of despotism. The fact of its existence will at once place it within the category of that diplomatic federation in Europe which is implied in the phrase "Concert of Powers," and a formal recognition of the claim of the kingdom of Italy to take its place therein must shortly follow. To that Monarch and to those statesmen who have worked out this event a mighty charge and a grave responsibility are committed. It remains to be seen whether the political ability and the diplomatic astuteness which sufficed for the rule of Piedmont are adequate to the conduct of the affairs of so vastly enlarged a dominion. For ourselves, we are inclined to hope, and indeed to believe, that the necessary capability will not be found wanting, especially if those who have attained the objects of their ambition will approach the important duty cast upon them in singleness of purpose, and with an honest intention to act in all things with a view towards the interests and the consolidation of the rights of the people whose deliverance has been wrought from a yoke long so heavy as to make them the objects of commiseration and sympathy in the eyes of civilised, and still more of free, Europe. The path of duty lies clear before the administrators and executive of the new kingdom. Let us trust that there will never again be a necessity—at least in the parts of Italy which are now standing on the verge of freedom—for the exercise of the genius and the patriotism of Garibaldi in that sense in which he has been called upon to display his powers: but, nevertheless, the world will expect that this heroic chieftain shall be afforded some sphere of action which will mark the gratitude he has deserved, and which ought to be his of right, so that he may not be driven to his own native hearth for reward, exceeding great as that must be.

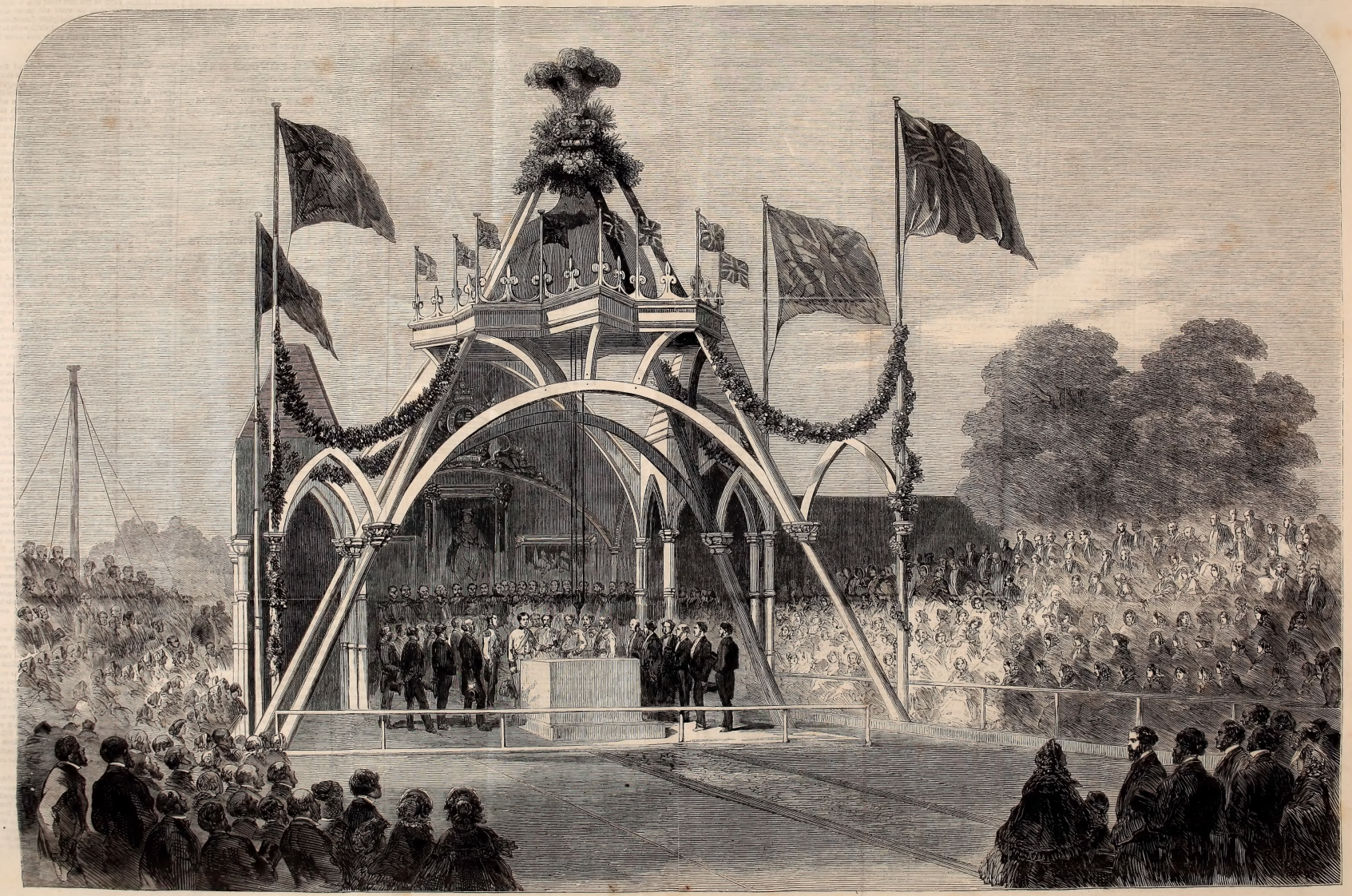
WHEN Italian and American topics are deducted from the journalist's stock there is not much left to him at this part of the year. The metropolis is still very empty, though the disagreeable weather in new gives promise of realizing our fondest visions of a fine autumn, in compensation for a miserable summer, are among the dreams that are sent through the Gate of Ivory, and people are being driven home to their own firesides. The sporting world had a tolerably good day for the Cesarewitch race (in reference to which the prophets displayed their usual accuracy of prediction); but here is the middle of October, and we may now "give up." So uncomfortable a year does not seem to be in the recollection of that celebrated person, famous for never saying anything, the Oldest Inhabitant. The hops have entirely failed, and the barley harvest is all but a failure; and the brewers have announced that beer is to be six shillings a barrel dearer, with to many persons will seem a much more important fact than that the wretched weather has set people skurrying off to the continent in shilling fares in July evenings. As winter is now coming on in earnest, and legitimately, we must endeavour to forget that the part of the "Cycle" in which all things proceed has made 1860 a year of dissatisfaction and discomfort. Now we have a right to wet and cold days, howling wind, and murky fog, and there seems every prospect of our rights being fully accorded.

Lord Feilding's inquiries into the conditions of the rifle-matches to which our marksmen have been invited by their French neighbours have not induced him to recommend the volunteers to cross the Channel. The arrangements are to be very much more favourable for the spectators who get up the sports than for those who are to take part in them. From the accounts, however, the shooting appears to have excited a good deal of interest in Paris, and there has been some good practice, though nothing, so far as we can make out, to rival the feats of our own leading marksmen. Our French friends will clearly understand that Englishmen did not abstain from attending this tournament from any dislike to a contest, but thus could not recognise in a private speculation anything kindred to the Wimbledon meeting, which was inaugurated by Royal design, and to which marksmen of all nations were invited on the fairest conditions.

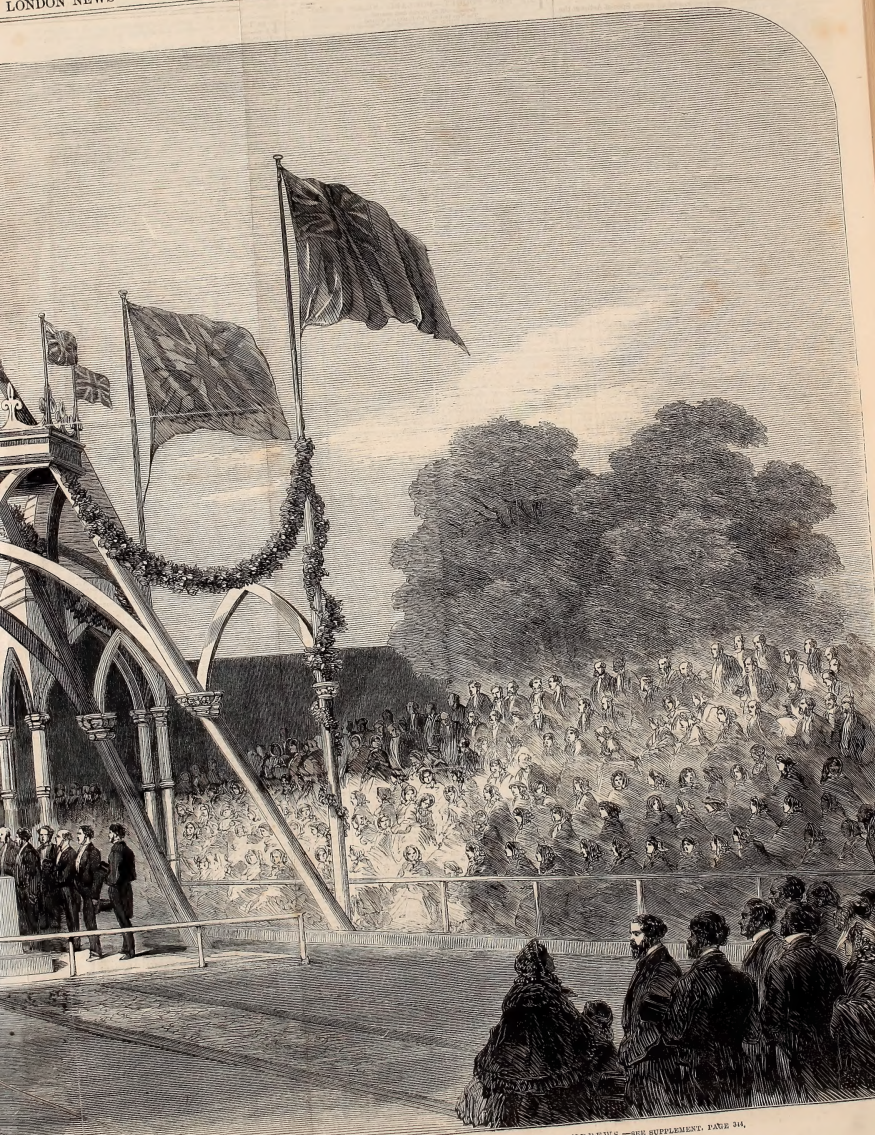
The dislike which the majority of Englishmen entertain for those who seek to introduce into the worship of the Anglican Church any of the customs which have been perverted and to keep the authorities rather inactive in regard to the abominable conduct of the mobs that attend St. George's-in-the-East. It is, however, a mistake to leave legislation in mob hands, and the result is now seen. Although all that could be properly complained of has been accomplished, the Bishop of London's, a body of male and female ruffians continue to attend to make noises and sing parodies, and turn the House of Prayer into a den of thieves. Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, has astonished one of these persons by sending him to prison; but the example has not been sufficient, and the scene of Sunday last was most disgraceful. The police are very reluctant to interfere properly, and whether they have orders to be indulgent or not we are not in a position to say; but it is quite certain that, if knots of persons conducted themselves at one of our churches as the St. George's rioters do in the sacred edifice, they would be watched, pounced upon, dragged out without ceremony, and remitted to the cells of the station-house. The Home Secretary may be able to say—we cannot—why an interruption of "Lurline" or the "Huguenots" should be made impossible, while any gang of scoundrels may disturb a congregation engaged in the service of the Church.

According to the decision of the magistrates who had to superintend the latest investigation into the Road murder there was nothing in the newly-discovered evidence to warrant the committal of the nursemaid Gough, and she was therefore discharged. It may be right to mention that Mrs. Kent desired to make a statement, which she was not allowed to make, to the effect that on the night of the murder her rest was so bad that she is able to say distinctly that Mr. Kent never left the bedchamber. Mr. Kent, through his solicitor, offers an explanation of his having locked up the policemen. He states that he was desired to do everything in the ordinary manner, so as to avoid exciting the attention of the household, and, as it was known that he always locked the door in question, he followed that custom, though its effect was to make the officers prisoners. Public opinion will, of course, place its own estimate of value upon these statements, as it has done upon the rest of the evidence in this remarkable case.

Among the various attractions in London, perhaps none is more noteworthy than one which has just been announced. A new church is to rise on the former site of Vauxhall Gardens. The "tall maypole" that "once o'erlooked the Strand" gave place to the "church that collects the saints of Drury-lane;" but the change immortalised by Pope is somewhat less remarkable than the conversion of the cockney fairyland to ecclesiastical purposes. Surely there must be a Rev. Mr. Simpson somewhere, and to him, for the sake of the fitness of things, the first presentation of the living should fall.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 344.



...N BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 344.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have left Coburg and gone to Rudolstadt, near Cobourg, where they are guests of the Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia.

During the sojourn of the Court at Coburg her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with Prince and Princess Frederick William made excursions in the neighborhood which daily, and generally at an early hour, a few members of their suites.

On Tuesday se'nnight the Queen drove to Pillitsch (a property belonging to the King of the Belgians) with the Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Princess Alice. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Royal dinner party consisted of the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Leopold Count Bismarck, Lord Augustus Loftus, her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, who had arrived at Coburg on the previous day, and his Excellency had received an invitation to dinner from the Duke and Duchess of Coburg.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince Consort walked, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, to the Museum of Sculpture at Coburg; they remained for some time inspecting its contents. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, Prince and Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, and Count Mensdorff, drove to Kalenberg, which is in the neighbourhood. The Royal dinner party in the evening comprised the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess of Reuss, Count and Countess Alexander Mensdorff, Lord Alfred Russell, and Lord Augustus Loftus. The Hon. C. Murray, her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Saxony, who had arrived at Coburg on the previous day, had the honour of dining with the Prince.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen, with the Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess of Reuss, Count and Countess Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly, drove to Rosenau, where luncheon was served. After luncheon her Majesty walked round the Royal gardens, which were very much in abundance, and her Majesty and the rest of the party remained for some time inspecting its contents. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, returned to the palace at Coburg at six o'clock.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, drove to Rosenau. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg and Princess Alice drove to Coburg. After his Royal Highness had gone about three miles the horses became restive, and commenced kicking violently. The coachman, finding that he could not control them, jumped off the box. The Royal Highness, not without effect. At about the distance of a mile from Coburg the carriage was overturned, and the coachman was thrown violently to the ground. The Prince Consort observed that the last, which is lowered to prevent accidents when driving in the streets of Coburg, was not necessary to the arrival of the train due at Coburg at five o'clock. A waggon using the Royal road at the time was ordered to leave the road. A violent concussion being then inevitable, his Royal Highness jumped from the carriage and the horses dragged his Royal Highness, though receiving some superficial cuts and bruises in the face, was not at all seriously injured. The coachman was thrown from the coachman. The carriage had in the meantime come into collision with the last of the waggons, and was completely overturned and dashed to the ground and considerably hurt. His Royal Highness immediately directed his attention to the coachman, who appeared to be the least injured of the party who has charge of the hor. The horses, having then freed themselves from the carriage, continued their course for the palace at Coburg, where they were met by Colonel Ponsonby, the Prince's Equerry, who had taken his attendants to the earlier part of the road. Colonel Ponsonby, on seeking assistance for the coachman, and desired Colonel Ponsonby to continue his route to meet the Queen, who was at that time on her way to Rosenau, and to inform her Majesty of what had taken place. His Royal Highness's health has not at all suffered from the accident, and the bruises and cuts on his face are healing in a few days. It is gratifying to add that the coachman is doing well after the accident.—The condition of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort is very satisfactory. His Royal Highness slept well throughout the night, is free from fever, and the slight injuries he has received will, no doubt, be healed in a short time.

On the evening of the 29th ult. the Burgomaster of Coburg and a deputation from the town were admitted to an audience by the Queen to congratulate her Majesty, in the name of the inhabitants, upon her arrival at Coburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have arrived in town from Goodwood, N.B. We regret to learn that his Grace has been but slight amendment in the health of the noble Duke from his sudden illness.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Countess of Shaftesbury have left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, for Bowood, Wilts.

The Earl of Aberdeen has arrived at Argyll House from Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, in which county his lordship is in much better health.

The Earl of Carlisle is entertaining a family circle at the viceregal seat at Dublin. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lady Caroline Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, Hon. Mrs. Ellis, Elizabeth Grey, and Captain Lascelles are among the noble Earl's guests.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Broadlands, Romsey, Hants, for the residence of Countess of Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire.

The marriage of Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, with Captain Hon. Frederick Stanley, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury, took place on Thursday at Knowsley.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England has returned to town from a brief tour in Italy.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lady Smythe: The will of Lady Smythe was proved in London on the 8th inst. Her Ladyship was the widow of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., and the daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, Bart. Lady Smythe died at Paris on the 16th of December, 1859, and a codicil to the duly following, and did not die till after the decease of the testatrix, appointed the executors of the brother, Richard Montagu Bethell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Lincoln, of the testatrix's husband, Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart., who succeeded to the title and estates of his father, the late Baronet, and to whom she bequeathed the sum of £5000, and the residue of the testatrix's property to be divided equally amongst them, with the exception of a legacy to her brother, Lord Bethell, of £5000, and to one or two of her friends of £1000 each. Her daughter Catherine is residuary legatee, and was also appointed executrix by a last will dated the same property.

The will of Donna Maria de Bezieres nuit Sampaio, widow, a Portuguese lady, late post mes proved in London. She was residing in the parish of Kensington, where she died in November last, and was possessed of property in England, which she bequeathed to her sister, Donna Antonia Maria Sampaio, for her sole resting executor. The will is in the Portuguese language. A copy in English translation was also proved of her property in Portugal, by her sister and sole executrix, bequeathing to her legitimate children, or their issue, the sum of £1000 each, and also an annuity of £100 to her sister—two thirds thereof, during the term of her widowhood, together with the furniture, and has for dividing the remaining portion amongst her near relatives, according to the degrees in which they stand.

The will of Thomas Addison, M.D., of Berkeley-square, late consulting physician to the Middlesex Hospital, was admitted to probate on the 4th of this month, and the personalty sworn under £30,000 by one of the executors—Dr. John Addison, Esq., of Monks House, Cumberland, the testator's brother; power being reserved to Alfred Rooker Bateman, Esq., surgeon, of King's road, Brighton, also an executor, to prove when the said Bethell has forfeited and made over all his shares in the Internationl Mutual Marine Assurance Company; and to her son and daughter he bequeaths an annuity of £100; these annuities to be free of legacy duty. The presentation of plate made to him from various parties, both public and private, he leaves to his said brother, to be held by him as heirlooms in the family. He appoints his said brother, John Addison, Esq., residuary legatee of his estate, real and personal. The will bears date September 26, 1855, and a codicil in 1858. He died at his residence, 14, Wellington-villas, Brighton, on the 12th of June last.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our account, last week, of the Prince's progress in America we announced the arrival of his Royal Highness at the Island of St. John, in which, dropping the Royal state that marked his receptions in Canada, he is to be recognised simply as an English nobleman.

From Quebec to Chicago the Prince travelled in a superb car splendidly fitted up for his use. At every point crowds of people lined the road. At Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, and Detroit, there were immense gatherings, salutes, music, and excitement. The Prince, who was very much fatigued, spent the greater part of the day on the sofa in his sleeping apartment, and would in no instance gratify the curiosity of the crowd. They climbed up to and looked through the windows, and cried out "Prince, Prince!" "Let us see him" and so forth. Presents of honey, fruit, and, in one instance, bread, were made and accepted. Great disappointment was felt at Kalamazoo, where the Prince declined to receive several points people attempted to force themselves as passengers into the train, and were with difficulty kept out.

At Chicago station the rush of people was awful. The police kept up admirable order, and the party were enabled to get to their carriages in a comparatively quiet manner. A fine view of the Prince. In reply to the often-repeated cheers the Prince raised his hat and returned the salutations of the people in the most kind way. He was highly gratified at the enthusiastic but orderly welcome.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Chicago in intense grain-elevators at Chicago on the morning of the 22nd, and then drove through the city. He afterwards drove to the Hydraulic Works.

The Royal party left Chicago for Dwight, a small village on the prairies, and a great resort of English sportsmen, on the way to St. Louis, which they reached on the 24th. There was very much excitement at the Prince, who enjoyed the sport highly, bagging over a hundred birds.

A telegram, dated St. Louis, the 27th of September, says:—"The Prince left Dwight this morning. Before he left he expressed himself in regard to the sport and said he was to stay longer, as I presented his hosts with several beautiful gifts. The Prince departed amidst hearty cheering. Mayor Taylor, who was invited with the Governor to visit the Prince dashed by. At Alton he took the steamer for St. Louis, where he was received by the Mayor, who welcomed the Prince on the reception of citizens.

A letter from New York says:—"The ball to be given at the New York Academy of Music in his honour on October 12 will be the most splendid ever given in this country. Already a meeting comprising 1000 of the élite of New York has been held, and steps of construction adjoining the Academy. The first night, a portion of the building will be profusely decorated with floral decorations of the building will be profusely decorated with floral decorations of the building will be profusely decorated with floral decorations

LITERATURE AND ART.

THERE is nothing so indefatigably industrious as literature. Your proclamations in unanswerably lazy. It needs an effort now and then to say a kind thing, but he would as soon attempt to trouble a wheelbarrow over a Niagara tightrope as to go out of his way to do a malevolent action. Literature, however, will sit up all night, will walk hundreds of miles with peas in its shoes, will toil like a navigator, will overcome difficulties to which piercing the Box Tunnel or draining Chatmoss are as trifles, in order to say a spiteful thing, and even a sweet reward will lie in the knowledge of having inflicted pain or annoyance. It would have puzzled the worthy Doctor who discovered a whole book full of the "Fine Arts" contained nothing to have told the story of "Lefevre," or invented "My Uncle Toby's Conversation with His Bluebottle" but with the assistance of pen and ink scenes that he not front and hunt up the minutest loans from Montaigne, from Rabelais, or from Tom Brown, appropriated with or without permission by the genius who wrote "Tristram Shandy."

Poor Mr. Tom Taylor is just now the butt of the illustrated tribe. Last week, in an invidious spirit, we referred to the fact that the companion's Lyceum drama of "The Brigand and his Banker" having been borrowed from M. Alboni's "Roi des Montagnes," from which the plot and the characters, from Hadji Haynes to the English tourists, were the original property of M. Edmond About, how does this affect the originality of "The Brigand and his Banker" as a play? Is not the plot of "The Iron Chest" taken from "Caleb Williams"? Is not "The Lady of Lyons" the life-story of Napoleon Bonaparte and others annexed, besides, from a novel by Frederic Soulié? And does the point of mistaking a gentleman's name for an inn, on which "Box Tunnel" and "Conquest" turn, belong wholly to Oliver Goldsmith? The wood incrustation that can be brought against "The Brigand and his Banker" is that it has not been successful; but the author of "Still Waters Run Deep" and "The Overland Route" can afford to bear with equanimity or trifling and temporary annoyance. Meanwhile in connection with the play and the study of what has been said concerning motes and beams in their relation to the eyes of critics, a literary and learned friends, one of whom has actually devoted six columns of his esteemtaining print to the parade of parallel passages from About's novel and Taylor's play.

We see that Sir Francis Scott, chairman of the Birmingham School of Art, has published an elaborate statement of the case of "Art and Foreign Office be Cobbe or Classic." Sir Francis has indited an eloquent plea in favour of the fine arts and their claims on the State, and has put the important question that could be asked just now is, "Are we to have any new Foreign Office as all." Months—nay, years—slip away, and the Ministers of the British Government continue to transact business in uncomfortable cupboards and ruinous hovels. A fire, a flood, and a gimlet in the hands of a practical joker, and the affairs of State are there carried on should bring a blush to the cheeks of our Department of Works—if Departments had any cheeks or could ever blush.

We have seen this week two Gladstones in the field—not political, but literary and palæographic Gladstones. The one was recently earned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer through his crushing defeat of the abominations of the Government of the Ionian savages of Carlo Fearlo and his companions has incited Lord Lismore and Mr. Edwin James to write eloquent descriptions of the Ionian Nadia, Procida, Zante and their accomplishments of tyranny and misery. These graphic narratives have been duly printed in the *Times*, which appears now to fulfil the long-wanted function of a Government General to publicity." The days of hopeless sighing for the honours of type are over. Any person who has a grievance has but to say he only bide his opportunity, and choose the proper one—viz., when the Session is over, intelligence scanty, and the town full of dukes and dustmen, to write the poorest of leading articles, a copy poem, or a dissertation on the digamma.

Albeit, the penultimate paragraph we lamented the delay which surrounds the subject of the new Foreign Office, it must be admitted that every exercise is not badminton. Some of the most splendid edifices. We have no Louvre, no Palais de Justice, it is true; but we may point with pride to Bridgewater House, to our clubs, to Mr. Hope's mansion in Piccadilly, and Mr. Holford's in Park-lane, and say, "these are our Palazzi Pitti, Barberigo, Doria Strozzi, and Grimani; our Villa Pamphili, our Hermitage, and Buckingham Palace." We shall have, ere long, another palace in the metropolis, owing, notwithstanding supplemental purposes, to its private entrance and private enterprise and munificence. The foundations of Baron Rothschild's house at Hyde Park-corner are already commenced; and although the head of the principal of the many connections to the eastward to part with his premises will curtail the contemplated area of the site, the new Mansion House Rothschild will be one of the noblest structures of which London will be enabled to boast. Mr. Marsh Nelson, the well-known architect to whom the commission has been confided, will next, we hear, devote his attention to the re-edification of the business premises of the Rothschilds in New-court, St. Swithin's-lane. It is fitting that the Rothschilds should have countinghouses as palatial as their "pleasance houses. Hyde Parkcorner and "New-court"—what a change from the little shop in the Judeu-gasse, Frankfort; and how much energy, toil, and strength of will does not the change represent!

The Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute holds a high festival, in the shape of a soiree, on Saturday, the 20th inst. Lord Brougham, undaunted by the fatigues of the Social Science Congress, has promised to preside, and give away the prizes at Huddersfield. One marquess of the series is the expectation of the attendance of a gigantic master of celebrities enamored with literature, science, and art.

A most interesting document is the recently-published report of the Bookwalking Union. The hawkers employed by this society have gone far to supersede the old chapmen and pedlars with their ruinous ribbons and soft cotton stuffs. Many of the publications among the loveliest in the provincial and rural districts a love of sound and wholesome literature. Widely circulated periodicals of this kind are the majority of our cheap publications, it still needs the "house-to-house" visitation of our bookhawkers to drive out the pernicious and irreverent ribaldry from the cottage and the shop. Only the other day we collected from a dead wall in Liverpool a *fasciculus* of halfpenny ballads, written down to the understanding of the multitude, most nearly all either seditious or morally objectionable. The least hurtful were the efforts supposed to be written in the confessions of the murderers under sentence of death. Judicious bookhawking may do much to destroy the influence of these pernicious publications.

The spirited printseller who exhibited Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "Our Saviour with the Doctors in the Temple" has, we understand, cleaned away the pitiful grimy abominations of Mr. Ruskin, by the mere shillings received from the exhibition at the German Gallery. Old-fashioned people when they are told of the thousands contributed by the public for gazing at an oil painting are apt to recall the bygone truth to the President West's Scriptural pieces, and Miss Linwood's wonderful needlework pictures.

We mention as a rumour—and nothing but a rumour—that the profession will have to hang out a new sign, and that the dramatic critic on the *Times* newspaper is about to resign his post, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Tom Taylor. Although the latter will still be able to spare the brilliance and candour of Mr. Oxenford as theatrical critic, the literature in its higher aspect would be the gainer by an increase of leisure on the part of one of the ripest scholars and most thoughtful essayists of the day.

* * *

James Phillip Baker, Esq., has been appointed to be an Inspector of coal-mines, in the room of Henry Longridge, Esq., deceased.

The performance of the miracle play at Oberammergau is at an end, and having reached its twentieth representation, and put into the pockets of the pious villagers as much as £6000.

The Chamber of Citizens of Hamburgh on the 5th resolved, by seventy votes to fifty, that civil marriage should not be made obligatory but should be allowed if required by the parties.

The coal of mail and the sword worn by the Marquis de Monadescha at the moment when he was assassinated at Palermo, by order of Cheridino of Sweden, have just been placed in the Museum of Army of Mr. Thomas d'Aguila.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opened on Wednesday evening—neither at the time nor in the manner intended and expected. The opening of the house was announced for Monday, the 8th instant, with Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new opera, "Robin Hood;" but this was found impracticable, owing to the insufficiency of the rehearsals and attention required for the production of a work of such magnitude. It was, therefore, postponed to Thursday; and that evening (as we have said) opened on Wednesday with an opera which is as far as possible from having any pretensions to novelty—the "Trovatore." Mr. Smith has embarked in a very bold undertaking; but the public have learned from the experience of many years that this gentleman is prudent and sagacious as well as bold. The selection of the present work will, we are satisfied to infer that his future will resemble his past. He has come forward as the manager-in-chief in the place in the Haymarket in what has always been regarded in a fashionable sense as the dead season of the year, and at a time when, in common parlance, "there is nothing else going on." Consequently, to the Italian and English opera in a style of completeness and splendour not unworthy of this great theatre, he will add the drama in its highest sense. His scheme, we believe, was originally confined to English opera, and Italian opera was an after-thought. But in this he may have made ample provision for both. He has engaged two distinct companies, in which we find the names of the most distinguished English and Italian singers, both of the established reputation and of rising strength; and the performances are under two separate conductors—Sir Julius Benedict for the English, and Signor Arditi for the Italian. Perhaps Mr. Smith might have opened his theatre with more éclat had he given more time to more elaborate preparation; but, perhaps, he courted the curiosity of the public. Not that the performance was either "stale, flat, or unprofitable." On the contrary, this opera, though it cannot be termed a first-rate work of art, though the better parts are mixed up with much that is commonplace and noisy, yet contains in the stirring character of the music a most striking combination, and the vein of pure Italian melody which runs through it elements of popularity which must ensure success in a country which is not ripe for far greater excellence. And when, besides its own attractions, we have the acting and singing of Titiens and Giuglini, the two great stars of the Italian Opera, we have no doubt of its success—for it is that the "Trovatore," hackneyed though it be, is still one of the best and most effective operas that the Italian stage has to boast. But the performance of Wednesday was completely successful. The music was received throughout with applause, and the singers were duly rewarded by a reception even more than usually enthusiastic, and at the fall of the curtain the expressions of approbation were loud, general, and cordial. Titiens, whose first Italian début as the *Count of Luna*, was suffering under a hoarseness which evidently affected the power of her voice. She unexpectedly failed to obtain the encore which used always to be given to Gratian, in the famous air, "Il balen del suo sorriso;" but, luring the voice, our impression was that the intelligent and forcible actor and as an artistical singer, he is Gratian's superior. The character of *Azucena* was sustained by Madame Lemaire, a lady who held a respectable position on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre last season. She has a fine contralto voice, which is powerful enough for the strongest enough for the wild and passionate gipsy. The choruses were good, the orchestra, under Signor Arditi's baton, went admirably; and the stage was well arranged and beautiful.

At present we can only mention the production of "Robin Hood" on Thursday. Next week we shall give some account of this opera and of its performance.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Mr. John Brougham, many years ago a favourite English actor of Irish character, reappeared before an English public in the character of a Frenchman in "Playing for Love." The United States we understand he has been very successful. His reappearance was made in a very comedy, "Playing for Love," written by Mr. —, and which, it is stated, is written by himself. He therefore on this occasion comes before us both as author and actor. The comedy is in five acts, but the author has not sufficiently compressed his materials to force than to the more dignified drama. Bustle and oddity are the chief characteristics of the piece, and the author has not the very happiest conceptions of the kind. Thus there are two brothers, *Oliver* and *Jasper Wardle*, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Buckstone, who are the exact reverse of the other impatient; and they have a niece, who is a strong-minded woman, and named *Barbara* (Mrs. Wilkins). Mr. Broughan himself plays the Irishman, *Jack Swift*, who is over-wild, and produces the great effect to the ridiculous situations which arise in consequence. Mr. Broughan's acting is very clever, but he has a large number of smaller characters in the drama, all qualified to give variety and animation to the piece, which is extremely amusing in parts.

LYCEUM.—On Monday a change of performance took place at this theatre, and a Miss Gougenheim—a lady who has secured some reputation in the provinces—made her first appearance in London for her appearance was that of the heroine in Mr. Bourcicault's comedy of "The Colleen Bawn," which, though not great enough to exceed on its first production at Drury Lane, has since acquired popularity in the United States. She was warmly welcomed by the audience. Her first start, however, was not a favourable one, for she appeared to labour to some difficulty in the reading of a letter with which her part commences. This difficulty, however, being overcome, she performed the rest with vivacity; and, being an impulsive actress, with quick, black eyes and pleasant voice, she soon won upon the audience. The play was throughout well performed; and a scene between Mr. Charles Mathews and Miss Kate Saville excited extraordinary enthusiasm. Mr. Boiler, as the Irish peasant, *Myles-na-Coppaleen*, made a decided hit, and was efficiently appointed, and the utmost done to imitate a brilliant success.

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. Fitzball has given a new drama to this stage on an old subject—"Robin Hood; or the Merrie Outlaws of Sherwood." The author has taken the liberty of making considerable use of *Ivanhoe* and *The Lady of the Lake* with several charming songs. The management have provided the piece with a very splendid scenic display. There are many noble spectacles, in which, of course, the equestrian element prevails. The drama will probably achieve great popularity. The scenes in the circle must be absolutely attract; and the season promises fairly for a prolonged success.

The performance of the "Passions-spiel," similar to the miracle-plays of the middle ages, and which only takes place once in ten years, has just concluded at Oberammergau, in Bavaria, and has attracted as one of the latter exhibitions. On the last occasion of the performance the number of strangers who visited the village was about 5000, and the receipts, which have been kept separate, are stated. About twenty performances were given, and the whole of the money is considered to consist of about 6000 florins, part of which will be devoted to the production of the entertainment in 1870, and part to the relief of the poor.

A FEROCIOUS ASSAULT, which is expected hourly to become a murder, is reported to have been perpetrated, in the vicinity of Annsley Hall, one of the suburbs of Leeds. Mr. Stephen Lupton, a shopkeeper, was returning to his home at Annsley Hall from Leeds, on a pony of wanting some cutter oil, and struck over the head with a hatchet. A horse-driver named Longley, who was with Mr. Lupton, heard the blow and gave up and crawl away. The assailant then ransacked some drawers, but seems to have found little booty, and decamped. A man named Lupton, a cry of "Murder!" and going to the house, met him coming out. He pushed him down, and escaped. He is still at large.

ESCAPE OF THREE PRISONERS FROM HULL GAOL.—Last Saturday morning three men were awaiting their trial at the ensuing sessions effected their escape from Hull borough gaol under circumstances of unusual daring and ingenuity. While in the cells adjacent to the chapel the shape of a saw they managed to escape through the bars, and, fastening their prison window, and, by the assistance of long ropes made out of "mumlin," which it was their duty to prepare, they climbed over a wall twenty-seven feet high. The escapade was taken day after day, as the prisoners found opportunity, and the whole affair appears to have been the labour of weeks. With one of the men the labour has been ineffectual, for he was captured the day on which he made his escape, and to the taking-place of the others the police are said to have a clue.

Intelligence has been received at North Shields of the loss of the *St. Laurence* of that port on her passage to Constaza. The master, mate, and five of the crew perished with her.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A new line of railway from Hatton to Stratford-on-Avon was opened on Tuesday.

A young man named Philcox is in custody at Lowes for stabbing his father. He pleaded a peaceable into his father's thigh, remarking, "That is what I good you!"

The following Judicial appointments have been made at Dublin:—Serjeant Fitzgibbon to be the new Master in Chancery; and Mr. T. de Moleyns to be County Judge of Donegal.

The Confirmation-feast of the Devon County School for the education of the middle classes was held at West Buckland, on Thursday week, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Fortescue.

A Monastery of Benedictine Monks and a Priory Cathedral have just been inaugurated near Hereford. The institution is purely the gift of a gentleman of large property in the county named Mr. Joseph Leycester Mr. Wegg-Prosser.

The *Swansea and Bellance* laid the cable in connection with the Liverpool and Holyhead telegraph on Wednesday morning across the mouth of the Mersey. The cable is laid on the bed of the sea north west of the new dock at Liverpool.

The *Dublin Morning News* says:—"On Sunday evening the solemn Office of the Dead was recited by the students of the College of Maynooth for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Irish Brigade."

A young lady, daughter of Mr. Mosley, of Sans-Souci, Cheltenham, went out to dank but were her hair as flowing swaying motion of the grave. The flames were extinguished by the man servant, but she died on the following morning.

Last Saturday morning fifty-three tubs of smuggled spirit were found buried in Mount Sion, about two miles from Penzance, by the preventive men stationed there. Those who had been taken in custody have been charged in what was, no doubt, the right quarter.

ELECTION FOR BOSTON.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons to the effect that the death of Mr. Hercules Pigott has created a vacancy in the borough here certified to him under the hands of two members of the House of Commons, the right hon. Thomas Baring and the right hon. Sir Edward Ryan, and that a writ has, since, issue a new writ for the election of a member to serve for the said borough.

The tomb designed by Mr. G. Scott as the monument to the late Earl of Eldon, and erected over the grave of his lordship and that of the deceased nobleman repose on a slab of Devonshire marble, the body of the tomb being of Portland stone. On the slab are inscriptions giving the family quarterings of the Elizenore family; and the figure of the deceased, which is in full robes, is surrounded by the collar of the Garter, and that of the Bath, in order of the Garter.

The Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association holds its sittings in Newcastle this year, and on Tuesday the eighth annual session was opened in the new Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Hall. It was resolved to hold the meeting of 1861 at Worcester, and it was also decided to appoint a committee to consider the following different questions, requesting them to convene a meeting of the profession in their several towns, and to report to the next meeting of the Association to enable the extended support.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Monday a letter-carrier named Charles Richard Lines, belonging to the Manchester Post Office, was committed to the Assizes for trial on a charge of stealing money from the letters which he was employed to carry. On the person of the prisoner a certain quantity of valuable articles were found, all of which the prisoner said he found in the streets, but which, there was no less than seventeen persons found in his drawer, nearly as many rings, scent-bottles, and guard-chains, in considerable quantities of jewellery and articles of value. He was remanded.

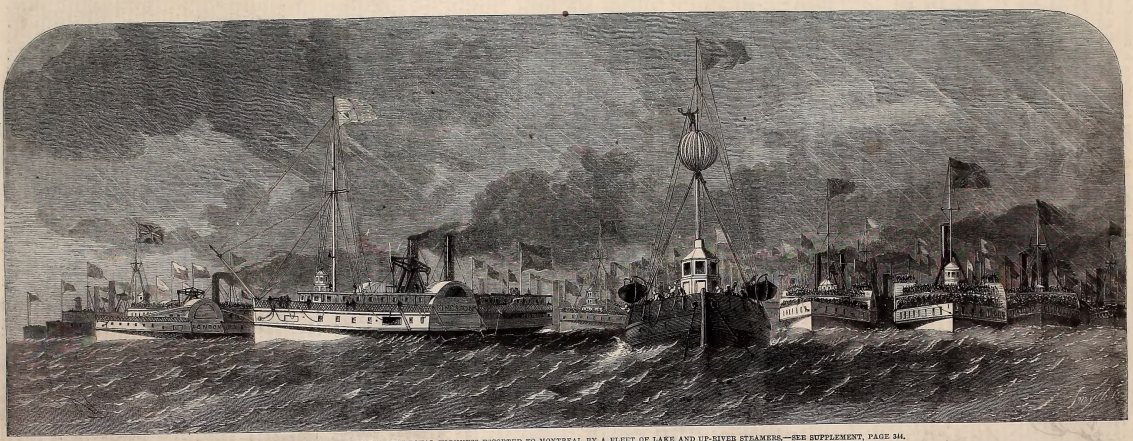
AFFRAY AT LIVERPOOL REGARDING GARIBALDI AND THE POPE.—A fight was fought last night in the Irish quarter of this town, arising out of difference of opinion on the question of Garibaldi and the Pope. Some Irishmen, it appears, had been drinking each one's health as men took part; and the fight was maintained with vigour for half an hour. In the end several of the combatants were locked up. A woman Duffy has committed for trial; a man named Gregger, owner of a bookstall, was fined 40s. and costs for assaulting a policeman; and a man named Patrick Kelley was also fined 40s. and costs for breaking the head of John Coupland with a pair of tongs.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Education in Staffordshire, held at Stoke-on-Trent last Monday, Lord Lyttelton presided. He said that the object of the society was to bring home to all to find the working of the rule that a Bible prize must have been obtained before a secular prize could be gained. The rule had produced excellent, but a great deal might be done without it; for instance, he had received 50*l*. for the Bible prizes, which were given at the end of the year, who, if they had walked with a Government grant had been obtained, would have received a stipend. The Rev. Mr. Fegan presented, in all, 1200 prizes to 1000 scholars. The Rev. Mr. Pages and Ernest Jones, chartist, who, with Mr. Adden, the Rev. J. R. Norris, and others, took part in the proceedings.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* gives the following particulars of an extraordinary case of obtaining money by false representation which has been brought under the notice of the police of Newcastle:—Mr. Woodman, solicitor, Morpeth, having received a sum of £300 on behalf of Mr. Bowes, of Gosforth, to be paid to the trustees of Mr. Bowes's children, asking how he should dispose of it. The letter fell into the hands of a swindler, who, on the following day, presented himself at the residence of Mr. Woodman to send it by cheque. Mr. Woodman, suspecting no wrong, forwarded the cheque, which the swindler presented it, got it cashed at Newcastle, and forthwith paid about £300 of it to his creditors. An acknowledgement of the receipt of the money was received by Mr. Bowes, and the abominable orthography opened Mr. Woodman's eyes, and he put the matter in the hands of the police. The swindler has not yet been found, but a reward of five has been taken before the county magistrates at Alnwick and remanded.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE MR. BROOKE.—Last week Sir Richard Brooke gave his annual treat to the children of the poor-land school of Norton. The children, to the number of about 200, met at two hundred and fifty, formed a procession through the village of Malton into the park, headed by their clergymen, schoolmasters, and mistress. On arriving at the Priory they were welcomed by Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and Captain Brooke, and Lady Emmeline Wentworth Fitzwilliam, and the children, led by their school band, sang an appropriate hymn, and then took their places at the tables, which were spread with cakes and refreshments, and plied with cake and tea. A table on which a most substantial repast was spread was set apart for the accommodation of the members of the school band; and a tastefully-decorated table, with fruit, cake, and wine, awaited a party of the band of the 4th West York Militia stationed in the neighbourhood. The children engaged with much spirit in the games and pastimes arranged for their amusement, and at 5 P.M. the children were again formed in line and thanks were returned to Sir Richard Brooke. Each child received a bun to take home on leaving the Priory.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—General Peel and Lord Robert Montagu addressed an agricultural meeting at Huntingdon on Thursday week. Lord Robert Montagu principally referred to the Ashley Act of 1847. Lord Robert was in a more humorous mood, and let off a few jokes.—At the close of the Session of Parliament, on Friday, the 31st ult., the Bucks Agricultural Society, at Longford, on Monday, Lord Rafford, in acknowledging a toast of the Chairman, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., referred to the duties of a parliamentary talk, of which we give a summary elsewhere.—Mr. Digby Seymour addressed his constituents at Dorchester on Saturday week, and, as he had declared he could not, on the same evening a demonstrative meeting was held at Blandford, addressed by Lord Ashley and Mr. Bankes.—Lord Elcho, in favour of Parliamentary reform, the French treaty, and Italian independence, Mr. Bright, on Monday week, at Birmingham.—Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, attended a meeting of the North Waltham Agricultural Society on Saturday week, when he said, "Her Majesty having expressed to Her Majesty's Ministers would adhere fully to the principle of non-intervention in foreign affairs, but that feeling that sympathy which was the basis of the policy of the Government; though, at the same time, Ministers felt it to be their duty to make every effort in their power to bring the Government into sympathised with the nations that were struggling for freedom. Lord Wodehouse addressed his constituents at Wellington on Monday week, while preserving the most friendly relations with France, should not enter into any engagement which would prevent the country from exercising its full value Powers.—Mr. Grant Duff last week addressed his constituents, the electors of the Elgin Burghs, and made one good suggestion on the subject of Reform. It was, that to ensure a good Reform Bill the people should form, and give expression to, their own opinion of what it ought to be. He repudiated the delusion that a Conservation reaction had set in. The hon. gentleman also testified to the fairness of the French Government in the matter of the treaty.—Mr. Peget and Mr. Mellor, the members for Nottingham, addressed their constituents on Tuesday evening. There was little of general interest in the speech of either gentleman, with the exception of Mr. Paget's allusion that the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee had induced him to change his opinion as to the policy of lowering the borough franchise to £6. Both members attended a meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday morning, when a memorial was adopted in favour of the leveling duties of the R. Bethell's Bankruptcy Bill.



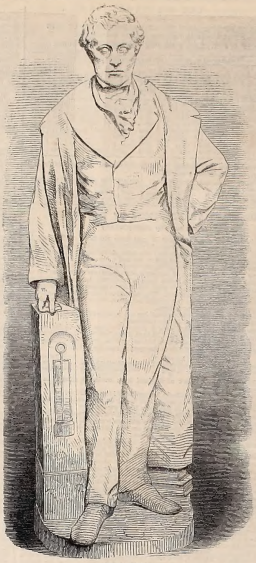
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ESCORTED TO MONTREAL BY A FLEET OF LAKE AND UP-RIVER STEAMERS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 344.



GRAND CANOE RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 344.



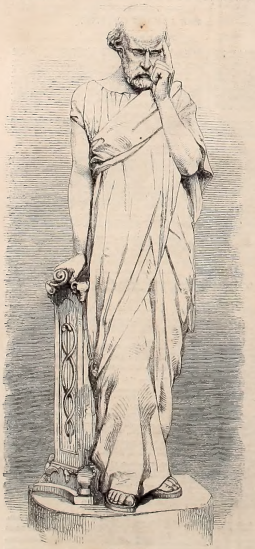
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STATUES IN THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 344.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Newmarket Second October was opened by Stockade, who had quite recovered from the stab in the fetlock which kept her from Doncaster; and the Earl of Glasgow lost two matches, won one, and ran a dead heat for another. In the T.Y.C. Handicap Lapellus showed something of his old T.Y.C. form; and Fordham took two match mounts for Sir Tatton Rogers and Wells, both of whom in this cold weather were too much "shaved" by the 7lb. Admiral's day, as we fear, quite unable to get much below 8st. 7lb. Admiral's day, as we fear, quite over, as all his staunchest backing and walking before Doncaster failed to bring over, as all his staunchest backing and walking before Doncaster failed to bring him lower than 8st. 2lb. "The Whip," so full of fatal reminiscences to Teddington, Brighton, and Weatherbury, produced a splendid race between Special License and "The Land," the latter of which waited till the last two strides, and was only beaten a head. Fordham's one lucky "boy in yellow" of the year, rode the winner, and also pulled off the Clearwell with Folkestone in earnest. Twenty-seven sons of the Baronet followed on the card came to the post for the Swaxwitch, while Conscript and several others "went to the wall," the latter being overweighted. Volunteers are the descendant with the first favourite, Dulcibella, another of the Woodyates pots, and Mr. Tom Parr's second (as so invariably is the case) was beaten. Lord Clifden beaten ten lengths with Optimist. Heiress, Moorcock, Lady Trespass, Ben Webster, Cape Flyaway, Bonnywoon, and Plunger were the rest of the foremost of the beaten division. This was the maiden victory of the winner, who has been beaten seven times. The ring is said to be hit very severely; but "the peripatetic philosopher" of Bridle-lane, who lost £2000 at Ascot, and met his misfortune most manfully, is said to have done pretty well by laying against Killigrew and Golden Pippin. Kramer put up a gallowsy sort of a Handicap, and not been put for Thursday, when sporting men were more at liberty to run down.

The Judge Clerk has promulgated a good rule to reform bill; but Lord Glasgow's motion that two-year-olds should not run before Newmarket July will, most probably, be thrown out. Indeed, as the Derby is so very salutary one; and the Earl of Derby (who is to some extent a public character) is so much in favour, we should be glad to see a particularly good example to masters of horses (as well as of Townshipps' case) has produced a good effect with the negro slavery question, as applied to young and old jockeys—a point to which the sporting press have directed attention for years. If not, however, the special attribute of the Jockey Club to take up questions about five years, on an average, after every one else, and shake the dust off immense pretensions.

The stout Independence is for sale at Tattersall's on Monday, and Hirndyke is entered to the hammer at Mr. Houghton. Meajid's racing days are numbered, and, like Sir Joseph's Derby winner of the previous year, he was never so valuable as he is now, after his last grand coup. The Great Yorkshire Stakes for 1863 has only a poor entry of 16, which includes Bertram, Bloomsbury, Bonnie Scotland, Lord Clifden's half-brother to Knight of the Garter, and Kilmarnock.

Hollo, a splendid daughter of West Australian and Ellerslie; and Sister to Vedette. Alice Hawthorne had no foal this year, and has visited Will Dyson's stallion; while Marmion, a brother to Vedette's, Cerdenay has been sold to go abroad.

Everywhere there is the same story as to the partridges, which consist of little more than leashes of barren birds. The pheasant accounts are not flattering; and Mr. Hargreaves' letter to the Times on Earlsheis is one of the King's preserves near Naples seems to have astonished the natives not a little. The pheasants which fell, like autumn leaves, before the deadly blade of the Sicilian Mower, Garibaldi, are said to have been plump and well-favoured; but the hares sadly wanted a Bentley or Langton Wold cover.

If the corn is sufficiently carried to enable them to drive the hares on to the Downs, the Wilchire Stag Hounds will open at Aldbourne's on Wednesday, &c.; the Caledonian, Dulcoten, and Berwickshire on Thursday; and the Pevensey, Kirkington, where Captain Hall will be in force with his young Sambeans and Selfpolls, on Friday. Effort stretched a neck in front of Overton, and the Duke's favourite took also first and second in the two stakes at Cambermere. Falconside and Cover, the joint winners at Biggin, were not much behind, and Judge Talbot has engaged in public. Their sire, Jeffrey, is from Morris, a daughter of Egypt and the renowned Mocking-bird.

Tom Sebright's testimonial is to be presented to him at a public dinner at Peterborough on Thursday next. Tom will never see seventy-one again; but as his father, who showed such rare sport with his harpers over the New Forest, lived to eighty-six, we have an earnest that the fourth season will bring him back to his thirty-second with Earl Fitzwilliam, on which Tom is just entering, will not by any means be his last. A son of James Treadwell's will hunt Mr. Radclyffe's hounds, and, as there is room for all but, we should like to see the good Farquharson era of Dorsetshire revived. All accounts speak well of the cub-hunting, which strong and plentiful, and plenty of sport to boot. After the poor account of "noses" on many kennel doors last season, it was a struggle if the hounds were not worked out. Lenbeshall Market, we can vouch for it, never saw such a regiment of good cubs of all nations as it did this spring.

The race-course Dean Myers, who amused the Court of Queen's Bench so much in the spring by the recital of his fiery dragon and traction-engine, will be honoured in a more substantial form at the shot over hedges into apple-orchards, or through the study-windows of quiet burgesses, in summer terms, as the case may be, now the unfruitful, forty-four strong, not including the trained bull, stag, dog, and brace of performing monkeys, were brought to the hammer at the Barbican last Saturday, along with all the other "properties" of the ten cents for Turpin's ride to York," Royal Standard, and so on. Most of the old delights of the ring reminiscent for the occasion of this benefit. The don Miss Haswell; "a well-known bare-back or pad-ster" (we think); the ceaseless-cracking Simms, an "extraordinary trick mare," Slops, the same as the skewbald Lady Mary of like accomplishments; while the spotted pony Tommy, and "the brown horse Arm, used in single and double acts," were knocked down at 80gs. a piece, and the bull Don Juan at 21gs.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Betrosal of Mr. Sowerby's Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Dulcibella, 1. Lady Falconer, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Ella, 2.

Hunting Handicap.—Tartan, 1. Lapella, 2.

Fifty Pounds.—Lava, 1. Burlesque, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Titus, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Parbidore walked over.

Maiden Plate.—Godderoona, 1. Kate, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Special License, 1. Promised Land, 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Dr. Nichol, 1. Pretty Boy, 2.

Clearwell Stakes.—Folkestone, 1. Virginia Water, 2.

Casawroth Stakes.—Dulcibella, 1. Optimist, 2.

Betrothal Stakes.—Lord Clifden, 1. Diamonds, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Etwall's Jerse Brown, 1.

Mr. Hesketh's Uncle Brown, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Ruby, 1. Parapet, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 15 sovs.—Miss Fanny, 1. Sister to Jessie Brown, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 10 sovs.—Dreadnought, 1. Golden Hale, 2.

Scotland Stakes.—Thorpe, 1. Dr. Nichol, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Wee Polly, 1. Julia, 2.

Town Plate.—Antonelli, 1. Guilder, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 10 sovs.—Niger, 1. Sparta, 2.

Maiden Plate.—Burlesque, 1. Molly T., 2.

Select Stakes.—Thunderbolt, 1. Buccaneer, 2.

Cutland's Plate.—Zaretan, 1. Courier, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Walleen walked over.

£50 Plate.—Cullen, 1. Malta, 2.

Derby Stakes.—Sister to Rosalie, 1. Castafiore, 2.

Craven Sweepstakes.—Cowley, 1. Gaiderdine, 2.

Sweepstakes.—Callisa, 1. Weatherwitch, 2.

£100 Handicap Plate.—Moorcock, 1. Gladiolus, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Sea, 1. Largesse, 2.

Sweepstakes for Three-year-olds.—Senile Stone, 1. Ringtail, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Tom Bowline, 1. Thormanby, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK,

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE withdrawal of about £600,000 in gold from the Bank of England, in addition to the £1,000,000 sovereigns sent out during the month, has led to supply the Societé d'Escompte at Paris with £600,000, for the purpose of establishing branches in India and China, on a depreciated gold system upon the Consul Market. Prices have given way about ½ per cent. It is stated that there is no immediate prospect of further heavy shipments of bullion. We believe that the Bank will be called upon to meet other demands upon it for gold coin, as the Australian Banks have commenced to issue their own sovereigns of the precious metals from Australia. The entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the territory of Naples has caused a panic on the Stocks, the ruins of which have been somewhat numerous.

The Bank of England's minimum rate has not exceeded £300,000, the whole of which has been disposed of for the Continent.

As regards the Stock Market we may observe that the demand for accommodation, both at the Bank and in Lombard-street, has been decidedly active, and the rates of discount have ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. The following quotations for the best commercial bills in the open market are as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills	3½ to 3¾	Four Months Bills	4 to 4¼
Three Months Bills	3¾ to 4	Six Months Bills	4¼ to 4½

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum rate.

The dividends on National Stocks become payable on Saturday.

There has been a considerable amount of business in the Funds; and the Bank of Frankfort has raised its rate from 2 to 3 per cent.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, on electrons for public works, has been closed. A letter from our correspondent at Cape Town, dated August 21, says that the sales are still steady cash paid on account of import duties.

As regards the Foreign Stock Market we may observe that the demand for Spanish has taken off £21,300, of which £14,000 is in silver. The steamer for Australia has taken out £21,300, of which £14,000 is in silver. The steamer for Australia has taken out £21,300, of which £14,000 is in silver. The steamer has been disposed of at 5s. 3d. per ounce, or 5½ above the previous transaction. Exchanges have ruled 25.90 to 25.95 on Paris, and 35.90 on Hamburg.

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Three Months Bills	3¾ to 4	Six Months Bills	4¼ to 4½

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CHINA.—THE BRITISH FORCES IN TALIEN-WAN.

OUR Special Artist in China writes from Talien-Wan, on the 23rd of June, as follows respecting the accompanying Illustration:—"Food is scarce, and we go ashore to purchase fowls. It rained hard this morning, but after tiffin, the sky having assumed a more smiling appearance, we went ashore in search of fresh provision—fowls and eggs having become scarce items in our culinary list. Providing ourselves with waterproof coats and umbrellas, we sallied forth, got in our boat, and rowed round the wild-looking headland of Victoria Bay. When coming in on board the steamer we had observed a curious natural cavern, which we felt inclined to explore. Near it was a little fishing village, with junks riding at anchor and sampans drawn up on the beach. The cavern seemed worth exploring, and the village gave promise of producing eggs, at all events, if nothing more, so we made first for the grotto, but were disappointed, and landed on the beach near it instead. The skies had recommenced weeping, and we who had escaped a wetting by fresh water were destined to be soused by salt ditto, for our little boat shipped many seas, making umbrellas and sketch-book flout. We jumped ashore and ascended cliffs that looked like ruined forts, scrambled over loose stones, and walked over hills, grumbling at the miserable fate that ministered us on two successive days. We next passed some plantations of fir-trees, and at length saw the pretty village at our feet. We descended, and were politely received by the inhabitants. We signified our desire for eggs and fowls, and presently small boys were observed running after the cackling birds, and grown-up men disappeared for a short time, returning with splendid eggs. We communicated with them through the medium of a southern boy belonging to one of the party; and, though they could not understand each other, yet they comprehended the written character perfectly. Their manners were quite comme il faut. We offered them payment; we put the money into their girdles, but they would not accept any recompense, neither would they take their fowls back again, but pressed them upon our acceptance, and placed them in the boat. The rest of our party went to eat oysters on the rocks, while I remained sketching among the people, much to their delight; no small boys being allowed to get into my light or way, and I had to smoke innumerable pipes of strong tobacco. After a while our party returned satiated with the number of natives they had eaten."



PURCHASING EGGS AND FOWLS OF THE NATIVES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

TROOPS LEAVING ODIN BAY FOR THE PEIHO.

OUR Special Artist writes as follows from Odin Bay, Talien-Wan, on July 23, respecting the Engraving on page 347:—"I am writing under difficulties. Myriads of flies are not conducive to serenity of mind, especially combined with a roasting heat, glare, and dust. We are off the day after to-morrow. We only this morning heard that the mail was to start to-morrow morning, instead of on the 28th: the consequence is a paucity of sketches. For the last few days the troops have been embarking, and now the bustle at the landing-place presents a melancholy contrast to the scene of yesterday, when it was crowded with every variety of the genus soldier from the grey dawn till late at night. When the scorching rays of the sun had given place to the mild evening I sallied forth, and made the inclosed Sketch. Two dead artillerymen were being borne to their last resting-place on the shoulders of their comrades, which contrasted painfully with the excitement around—Sikhs of Probyn's Horse, graceful and picturesque officers of ditto; natives, coolies, kittmajars, and the paraphernalia of Indian campaigning; soldiers and sailors; ships, gun-boats, and little boats; donkeys, mules, and horses. It was a splendid sunset. The night, however, soon put an end to my sketching, and I turned in to the tune of chatting coolies."



LANDING OF SIKH HORSES AT ODIN BAY, TALIEN-WAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

PEKIN.

PEKING or Pekin (Chinese Pih-king, "the northern capital"), the capital of the province of Chili, is also the chief city of China and the modern metropolis of the Chinese empire. It is situated on a sandy plain, between the Peiho and its affluent the Hoen-ho, a hundred miles north-west of the mouth of the former river in the Yellow Sea, and fifty miles south of the great wall of China. The population of the city is estimated at 2,000,000. Pekin consists of wo contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, and, together, entered by sixteen gates, and occupying an area of from twenty-five to twenty-eight square miles, though much of this space is occupied by gardens and inclosures, the houses seldom being more than one story in height. The south or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the population, is intersected throughout by four wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other are large arches; but, except these and a temple or two, there would seem to be no edifices of any note in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The to the God of Agriculture, there

northern, Tartar, or Imperial city consists of three separate inclosures. The outer of formerly superintended the Tartar provinces, but now is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; but it contains five of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The second palisade (Hwang-Ching, the "august city") is six miles in circuit, and entered by four large, and several small, gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, the college and buildings of the Russian Embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of ancestors and of prayer, and the lofty altar added to it an institution for Buddhist lamas; the national college of China, and the residence of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner inclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls two miles in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the palace and private grounds of the Emperor and Empress, and has a magnificent temple of the Imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs; and Pekin has, besides its numerous temples and pagodas, a fine mosque, a Greek church and convent, and a Roman Catholic chapel. About ten miles west-north-west is an Imperial park, covering at least twelve square miles, and containing thirty palaces of the Emperor and other officers of State. There is also a large printing and bookselling trade, and manufactories of coloured glass, lake, and other articles. In the inhabitants' cemeteries are many members on employment connected with the Court. The Peiho is navigable for boats to within twenty miles, and communication with the grand canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed.

The plan of Pekin from which our Engraving was taken belonged to a distinguished individual in command, and was sent home as a great curiosity. It is now the property of Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, Dover, author of "The Social History of the People of the Southern Counties of England," and other works.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

THE PRINCE ESCORTED TO MONTREAL BY A FLEET OF RIVER STEAMERS.

THE members of the Legislature attended the Prince from Three Rivers to Montreal. "They arrived (says the *Toronto Weekly Leader*) at the former place on board the *Kingston* on Friday, the 23rd of August, while the Prince's boat, the *Kingston*, was at anchor. After a meeting had been held, the Hon. Messrs. De Blaquiere and Drummond were appointed a deputation to wait upon his Royal Highness and request permission to be allowed to attend him as far as Montreal. The Prince assented. Shortly after, the steamer *Kingston* was unmoored with muscle-trees, and on the following morning started in the wake of the Prince. At various points along the river groups of people assembled cheering as the steamers sped past. The Lake St. Peter and even the very buoys were decorated, and here the Trinity House on the St. Lawrence took charge of the boat and line behind them. It began to rain heavily, and continued until Montreal was reached. Another steamer, crowded with spectators, had been understood the Provincial Marine proceed by the south channel, past Verchères, while the wharves were crowded with people and decorated, and a fleet of river boats had been moored in order to run by the north channel, where no preparations had been made. He thus gave the steamboats the opposite go-by. The Prince was aware of this trick they put on steam, and most of them managed to overtake him where the two channels meet at the Lake of Two Mountains.

"While the *Kingston* passed them their numerous passengers cheered as heartily as if the weather had not obliged them to wear waterproofs as their chief costume. Immediately in the rear the whole of them fell into line, or at least followed in some way, and the sight of so many gaily floating houses, every one of them gaily and crowded with passengers, needed only sunshine to make it the most perfectly picturesque that could be conceived. As we drew near up the rest of the way, some twenty miles of the channel, the bells of the numerous villages on shore were all set ringing while the people on the steamers joined on land greetings with a will. Fortunately when the sun shone out when Montreal was sighted, so that his Royal Highness's first glimpse of its towers and spires, and of the mountain which overlooks it, was not obtained under unfavourable circumstances. Below St. Helen's Island the Prince changed his quarter for the *Kingston*, which was more suitable to complete their arrangements, and information was sent to his Royal Highness that a request that he would land was desired by the citizens. The landing, therefore, did not take place until the next morning.

"It rained very heavily all the night and on the morning of the 25th until half-past nine o'clock, the hour fixed for the landing; but just at that time the rain ceased and the sun shone out. Notwithstanding the condition of the streets, which were perfect seas of mud, immense crowds were assembled on the quays and steam-boats, while the whole of the windows from which a view of the landing could be had were black with human heads. Punctual to the hour the Prince left the *Kingston*, with the Prince and his suite consisting of the Duke of Newcastle, and was saluted with a royal salute by the batteries on St. Helen's Island, while as it neared the wharf the crews of the men-of-war in the port, the 60th Rifles, and the 47th, manned the yards. Repeated cheers from the multitude on shore were heard, and the city bells commenced to ring." Mr. Hingston, the Mayor of Montreal, and the important ceremonies at Montreal in which he took part, have already been noted in this Journal.

GRAND CAVOR RECEPTION GIVEN TO HIS ROYAL PRINCE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Whilst his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was at Montreal he made several visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood. On the 29th of August the Prince visited Dorval Island, a small wooded place in the St. Lawrence, about three miles above Lachine. The Hudson's Bay Company, represented by Sir G. Simpson, had made a grand reception. Ten canoes of the first class, prettily painted and decorated, and each manned by twelve Indians of the Iroquois tribe, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, met the Prince as he crossed over to the island from the village of Lachine. The Indians were red shirts, blue trousers, and round red sash round the waist, with red feathers on the top. After his Royal Highness had been entertained at Dorval Island by General Williams, the Prince and suite again went on board the canoes, and were paddled down to Lachine, where they boarded the steamer *Kingston* and proceeded to Montreal, passing the great rapid of Lachine at sunset, and passing under the Victoria Bridge by moonlight. A correspondent of the Toronto *Weekly Globe* gives the following account of this visit to Dorval Island:—

"Four man-of-war's boats from the *Valorous* were waiting in readiness to receive the party, consisting of the gentlemen composing the suite, and given so many times during the progress, with the addition of the Marquis of Chandos, who arrived here on Monday from Quebec. At Montreal, Dr. Pulford, was observed by his Royal Highness, who kindly advanced and shook hands with the jovial soldier. The Prince had just then embarked, and was on his way to Isle Dorval, the property of Colonel Williams. The only house upon it belongs to that gentleman, and is used by him as a residence in summer, but it is now occupied by Sir George Simpson, he having given up his residence to the Prince of Wales. The distance from the main shore to the island is about a mile. Here, at first about halfway across his Royal Highness was met by ten large canoes, each one filled with twelve stalwart Indians. They advanced in a line, and then, by a sudden sweep of their paddles, divided and ranged themselves on each side with startling rapidity. They then commenced a boat-song, which was sung as floated over the water with wonderful exceedingly musical. The island was reached in a few minutes, and the Royal party proceeded to the house of Colonel Williams, where they all lunched. In about half an hour's time the river was again sought. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and General Williams, took their seats in a large bark canoe, and made a tour of the island. They then proceeded by the north channel down the stream, direct for the wharf, which was crowded with people. The appearance presented was very beautiful. The sun, rapidly setting in the west, tinged the fleecy clouds which hung over head with his golden hues, and shed his beams upon the mighty river, marking out a precious pathway on the blue waves for the Royal Prince. The paddles of the Indians glistened at each of the strokes which they gave, as aided by the rapid currents, they strained every nerve to propel their canoes swiftly along the stream. The dark forests which clothed the opposite banks, the glittering white houses peeping out from among the trees, the shining spires of the village churches, all combined to produced a scene of exceeding splendour. The canoe containing the Prince was kept a little in advance, the rest were formed in a line behind. As they neared the wharf the rapid action of the paddles became more distinct, and the regular dip, dip, dip of the paddles glittered in the sunlight like showers of sparkling pearls. The Indians themselves were all dressed in red flannel shirts. Their canoes were also painted of the same colour; in fact, what with their red dress, red shirts, and red boats, they were one mass of red, varied only by their feathery headdresses of various colours, and by a tuned streak of white which ran around their frail crafts. On they came, keeping admirable time, and presenting a picture of the most striking description as they neared the wharf. It was thought by all who saw them that the Indians had never appeared to better advantage on board the *Kingston*, which lay waiting to receive him. But when within a few yards, at a signal given, the whole fleet suddenly turned. There was no apparent diminution in speed, with every stroke of the paddles each canoe was brought round. So close were they together that it seemed as if the canoe of Hiawatha had been among them thrown into confusion, and some by no means light collisions have taken place. But no such thing occurred. The feet of the Indians, as, indeed, when he did get a sight of the little Prince, set up three or four lusty cheers which, as was apparent, waved his hat in the air, and declared that he could now die in peace."

THE PRINCE LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

This ceremony, of which we give an Engraving, from a Sketch by our Special Artist, on pages 334-335, took place on the 1st of September last, at a point on which stands the Victoria Tower. A hotel where he was staying, and which, in honour of her Majesty's choice of Ottawa as the seat of Government, is called the Victoria House, and processed to by the Commissioners of the Parliament Buildings. A great and handsome Gothic arch had been built at the entrance to the grounds, and from it to the site of the new Parliament was to take place, there was a Gothic canopy, immediately in front of which, and over the arch, there was a platform. Above the arch there was a railing painted white; outside this an open space for the press and a few privileged individuals; while surrounding this central space, covering nearly half a mile in circuit, was a dense mass of people, including several thousand people, all filled with ladies and gentlemen. On each side of the arch were temporary but handsome bearer stretches for children and for those who could not be accommodated with room in the more central enclosure, and the conveyances, hosts of lumberers in scarlet shirts, Orange societies from the townships, mounted and clad in Orange regalia, parties of the Roman Catholic clergy, and, in short, all the population assembled from the north of march. Ine day was fine, and the scene consequently magnificent. Foreman Mr. Mellon was the first person engaged, followed by the Governor-General, Soon afterwards came this Duke of Newcastle, and H.R. Commodore Dunlop, Colonel Gray, Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Sir Allan M'Nab, Colonel Taché, Major Teesdale, and Captain Gray, the Prince's Equerries; and while all these took up their positions in a semicircle, in front of the arch, the Prince, with the Duke of Newcastle, proceeded the line on one side, and the Canadian Ministers, in due rank and order, on the other. Among the latter group of the Prince Highness the Prince of Wales. The names of the members of the Government, of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Commissioners, were also inscribed upon the scroll.

The clerk of the works having spread the mortar, his Royal Highness assisting with a silver trowel, the stone was slowly lowered to its last resting-place, the Prince gave it three raps with a mallet, and the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Canada proceeded to lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and to invoke the Great Architect of the Universe to bless the work in the sanctioned by the ceremony. The three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the Governor-General. The band played the National Anthem, and a Royal salute was fired by the Ottawa Field Battery, under Major Boyle Turner.

His Royal Highness then presented to Mr. Wilmot Superintendent of Public Buildings, and after the Hon. Mr. Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, the following address, in acceptance of a silver trowel—on which was engraved a view of the intended buildings and a suitable inscription—a portrait of her Majesty, placed at the back of the handle, and which has been a work of considerable interest to the Royal party passed, and quickly disappeared from the sight of the excited and vociferating spectators.

SCULPTURES IN THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

WE this week engrave six of the Sculptures of Philosophers of all ages which adorn the central court of the Oxford University Museum, a general view of which we published in our last week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. These statues, six in number, have been executed by Mr. Thomas Cooper, who has renowned happy specimens of portrait-sculpture, full of mind, vivacity, and expression. They are placed in niches immediately above the pillars, being in each case suggested by some appropriate emblem. They display great simplicity of treatment in respect of costume, &c., following as nearly as may be the traditional dress of, at any rate, that of the period to which they belong. They are carved in Caen stone, and are a little under the full height of man—measuring about 5 feet 6 inches—the proportions of the compartments for which they were designed not admitting of a greater height. The first of these three which, in addition to the Baconian, have been presented by the Queen—is represented with the concave and convex lenses, indicative of the science he principally cultivated; Newton, in schoolboy attire, contemplates the apple which has just fallen at his feet, and which suggested the gravitation theory; Leibnitz, while he looks upwards as in deep thought, points to a scroll on which is his formula of the differential calculus. For the other three, Davy (given by Lord Lothian) is identified by his safety-lamp; Watt (the gift of Mr. Boulton) carries his model of the condenser, his greatest discovery in the steam-engine; and, lastly, Hippocrates (the gift of Mr. Ruskin, senior) rests his hand on a tripod, on which is represented the Æsculapian symbol, and on a scroll at his feet, of which is inscribed, in contraction, the first line of his celebrated aphorism, "Art is long, Life is short."

THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO

The Piedmontese and French journals give exceedingly animated accounts of this great conflict, fought on the 1st inst., in which the Neapolitans were completely beaten. A correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, who was present, gives the following graphic description of what he saw :—

"During the last five or six days the Royal Guard has shown immense activity. The Royalists, on their part, have erected formidable works on the right bank of the Volturno; they hold most favourable positions, without mentioning the fortress of Capua; they are masters of the course of the river, which they can cross by the bridges from Capua, where the river is little more than a ditch, for Capua is built on a height. From San Prisco to Capua the Royalists the right bank is bristling with guns, cleverly masked, strong redoubts thrown up with incredible rapidity, and a line of infantry whose flank rests upon a ra trap. Add to this a retrenched camp of 20,000 picked troops, dotted by pennies of Bourbon cavalry.

"On the 29th the operations of the Garibaldians was at Maddaloni. Their left was stretched from Santa Maria to Arverta, protected here by the canal which runs through it, and occupied by Major Corte, with the volunteers of Bastlicata. Santa Maria, strongly fortified, was occupied by General Bivitty, by the Sicilian brigade, La Masa, rather an embarrassment than a support to Corte. The Garibaldian centre, Maddaloni and Caserta, and Sakha's German Carabineers. The head-quarters remained at Caserta. The right wing, extending from Maddaloni towards Monte Sant'Angelo, and Rivio, who had returned from Genoa, as far as San Salvatore by San Leonore. At a mile from Santa Maria, on the road to Santa Del Parco, and a little beyond a ravine capped by a hill which commands Caparro. The hill was occupied by Garibaldians, Caparo by the Royalists. A little in advance of Punta the Faro the road divides, one leading to Caiazzo, the other to Capua. This point was the key to the whole position, and hence Monte Sant'Angelo was of the defence, commanding the course of the Volturno, had triple batteries placed there. The attack was commenced at half-past Spaugaro, corps of General Bixio's brigade, under the direction of Captain Ferraro. To this position there was but one road, and that he had violated thirty days the Garibaldians, which consist of twenty-eight guns.

"On Saturday the 1st the Royalists issued Santa Maria. On the preceding day the 47th of the Garibaldians had been massed. The Royalists seemed determined to strike a blow, for their movement. The Royalists seemed determined to strike a blow, for their movement. The plan was to attack the Maria I found Garibaldi, much agitated, there. He had been informed by Captain Castelli, of the Royalist movement, and had ordered artillery carriages, guns, &c., and sales-de-camp were giving orders for all to be prepared to march on the Royalists at the 1st.

The Royalists had made up their minds to attempt a decisive blow. They felt they were fighting for existence. They knew Garibaldi was at hand, and steadily advancing; that Lamoricière was completely defeated; and that in Umbria Victor Emmanuel was on the 1st of October, 100,000 men, of which number 5000 were cavalry, left Capua, commanded by General Palmieri, with the Royal Neapolitan Guard, the Swiss, and the Queen Bitazzi had the chief command. Generals Afan de Rivera Barbalonga and Von Mechel were under him. I have already described the position of Captain Ferrio, of the 7th Chasseurs, who was taken prisoner. At the same time a body of the Royalists marched from Maddaloni on Santa Maria, on the rear and cut of their retreat. The soldiers of Francis II. were divided into three columns, and they had made up their minds to capture the Garibaldians at the arches of Santa Maria, and draw their attention to that point; the attack by the Royalists commenced at half-past seven in the morning, being guided by the reactionary peasants of San Prisco and the neighbouring villages. The Royalists reached Santa Maria in the rear of Garibaldi's position early of 1000 men, starting from La Pisna, was to cross the Volturno below Capua, and attack the right of Garibaldi.

All this has been known to Garibaldi, and it is extraordinary that in a very reactionary country like Southern Italy, the movements of the Royalists should be so well known. The latter had erected redoubts, dug ditches, and built barricades on the very hill on which the Royalists had to march, and could advance without being seen and attack the right of the Garibaldians, or throw themselves into Santa Maria.

Half-past six was the hour fixed for the infantry commencement, but the sun soon began to roar with fury. The populations showed great excitement, and every one prepared to witness the battle. The Royalists were not expected to be as the Royalists were crossing over the fifteen arches of the railway, crossing the Volturno, and marching on the road to Santa Maria, the former in front of Castelli at Santa Maria, near the walls of the Campan amphitheatre.

"While Garibaldi was watching the Royalist movement, Garibaldi, who had arrived on the scene of battle, ordered an analogous one. He ordered the Garibaldian regiment to be formed on his left, to be supported, as it was by the rear, and threw it into the fields which the Royalists had to cross. The latter thus found themselves between the fire of Angelo, every man having up between the railway and the road, and completely surrounded. The 7th Chasseurs, commanded by Colonel Ferrio, and the 10th, by Colonel Ruiz, with an Adjutant, Major, and Captain Feroli, who were made prisoners. It is quite impossible to see a more complete rout, and the Royalists fled in disorder, and in calm courage of the most engaged.

"Such was the end of the campaign in Lombardy; I was present at Magenta and Solferino, and yesterday I fancied I was there again. Three hours were the principal of the engagement, which taken and lasted about the bayonet. The grape swept men down unsparingly. No quarter was given, Garibaldi's men, as they saw their wounded men bayoneted, rushed on the attacks and paint used in a fight which commenced with the rifle. Except the Sicilian and Neapolitan regiments, all fought well, every man did his duty with enthusiasm—a strange and fearful circumstance, if we consider the composition of the Garibaldian army. It fought without leaders, almost in silence. It was a lovely day, the sun shining in all its glory, and the ground stirred with the combatants.

"At noon the tale of battle turned in favour of the Garibaldians. Royal Highness Francis II. was defeated, and the road to Naples and joined in the battle. The Garibaldians when the battle commenced were not 15,000 strong; at noon they were 20,000. The Royalists 30,000, but seemed stupefied. He watched every phase of the battle, keeping 2000 men in reserve, and at the last moment ordered the wounded men bayoneted, the attacks and paint used in a fight which commenced with the rifle. Except the Sicilian and Neapolitan regiments, all fought well, every man did his duty with enthusiasm—a strange and fearful circumstance, if we consider the composition of the Garibaldian army. It fought without leaders, almost in silence. It was a lovely day, the sun shining in all its glory, and the ground stirred with the combatants.

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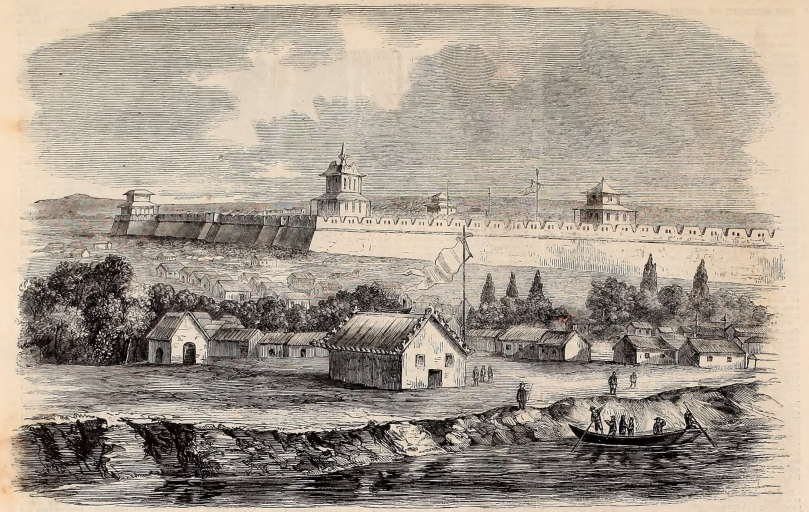
"A sqaudron of hussars, at Santa Maria, I believe, was literally annihilated by a discharge of grape. The number of prisoners is very great; several estimate is at 6000. The Garibaldians have many wounded, but few dead.

"Colonel Spangaro fought badly. From noon to evening, with admirable coolness, he commanded the extreme right of the patriots, and defended that position against more than double the force. He retook all the last positions captured seven of the enemy's guns, and drove him back till he was sheltered by the guns of the fortress of Capua. For the Garibaldians, the battle was the bloodiest they ever fought, and the victory they gained such a shower of grape has scarcely ever been seen.

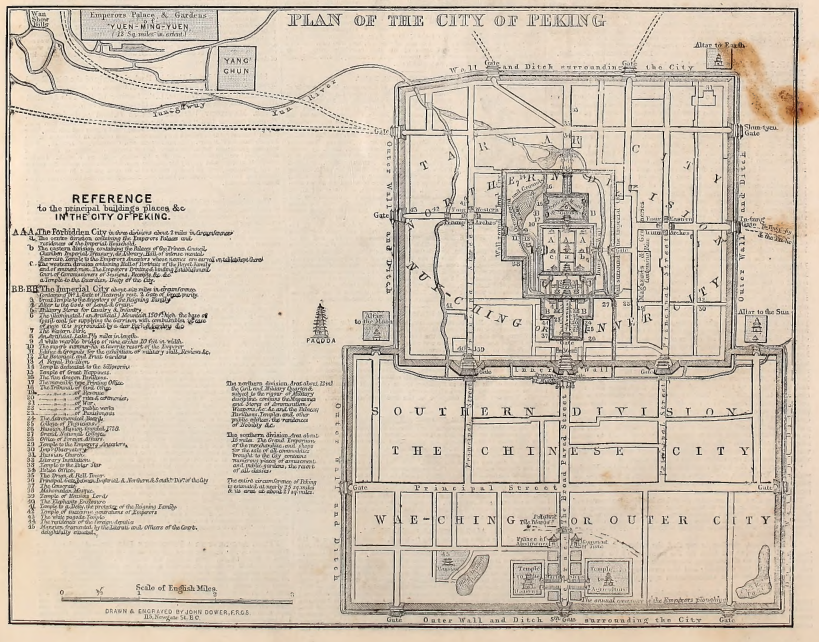
THE FUNERAL OF MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P. FOR BOSTON.

The mortal remains of this lamented gentleman were interred yesterday week in the new Cemetery at Boston, Lincolnshire, whose inhabitants testified their deep respect for the deceased by entirely refraining from business during the day, and accompanying the body of their honoured townsman to its final resting-place "among the people whom he had loved so well." We copy from the *Manchester Examiner and Times* the following account of the removal of Mr. Ingram's remains from Chicago to this country, and of their interment in the family vault:—

"A fortnight only has passed since the first news reached this country of the terrible accident on Lake Michigan, by which this gentleman and his eldest son, with some hundreds of other persons, lost their lives. That time, it appears, has sufficed to enable the bereaved to collect their shattered energies, and to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the remains of the deceased gentleman and his son to their native land. Mr. Stansell left Chicago with the body of Mr. Ingram on the evening of Friday last, and the body was conveyed on board the Cunard steamer Canada, which left Portland on Wednesday last, and reached Liverpool on Thursday morning. The body was forwarded to the residence of Mr. Ingram, in Wellington-street, Strand, and was there met by Mr. Ingram's brother, Mr. Edward Ingram, and



TIEN-TSIN, ON THE BANKS OF THE PEIHO RIVER.—SEE PAGE 351.





THE WAR IN CHINA.—DEPARTURE FROM HOCKLY PIER, COLNE RIV., OF THE SIKH CAVALRY AND TROOPS FOR THE PEIHO.—SEE PAGE 361.

LITERATURE.

MODERN PAINTING. Volume V. Completing the Work. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

(Concluded from page 282.)

After our very plain avowal of the low estimate we hold of Mr. Ruskin's qualifications as an instructor in art, it will hardly be expected that we should trouble the reader with any elaborate criticism of the portion of his labours comprised in the particular volume before us. Let it not be supposed, however, that we have shirked the trouble of reading it. To have canned it through would have been impossible; and regret to be compelled to say that it surpasses in absurdity and incoherency any which have gone before it. In addition to all the usual extravagant dogmas on points of art-criticism which we have been accustomed to receive from the author, we find, now, running through and, as it were, overriding the whole, a new and startling doctrine—a constant reference to Divine inspiration and Divine objects—as the motive for nothing of all art, interlarded continually with the translated verses from the most solemn passages in Scripture, the whole being calculated to leave a very painful impression upon any well-regulated mind. Some samples of this sort of thing, but by no means the most flagrant, will be found amongst the passages we are now about to extract; our purpose in making the selection being to illustrate the extraordinary assertions of fact and opinion in which Mr. Ruskin constantly indulges. Of Salvator's painting he says:—

> In the course of our inquiry into the moral of landscape (vol. iii. chap. 17) we promised, at the close of our work, to seek for some landscape of a higher character than those hitherto considered, in which the noble sentiments in that chapter to the realization of which the whole of the third volume has been directed, should be found in the embodiment of painting such scenery. It remains for us to delight in the work of Salvator, to declare his real honours and his mountains. But is it not follow that it was advisable to point them out? from the many reasons might be given why we should not expect to find it.
>
> A child would, I suppose, receive a religious lesson from a flower more willingly than from a print of one, and many a man would be more touched by the nineteenth psalm on a stormy night better than by diagrams of the constellations.
>
> Whence it might seem a waste of time to draw landscape at all.
>
> I believe it is—to draw landscape more than usually earnestly, more beautiful (unless it be for the sake of geographical or other science, or of historical record).

It would be waste of time to controvert the extraordinary position here propounded. It suffices to know that Mr. Ruskin's notions of the purpose of landscape, the purpose which alone gives to its pleasure derived from its contemplation, differ essentially from those of all other lovers of art. It is unjust to burden the reader with the principles set forth, what becomes of all the landscape-painters that ever painted, including Turner; and why should Mr. Ruskin trouble himself to write so much about the theory and practice of landscape-painting? The enjoyment of a fine landscape painting is not so much in the contemplation of its scene represented by the artist, as in the mind of the artist represented in it. For all purposes of "geographical and other science, or of historical record," photography would supply all that could possibly be wanted.

Of the qualifications necessary for a painter we are told that "no rule or skill can ensure possibly pain, in the case of the inferior order;" "no shallow or petty person can paint;" and lastly, "no false person can paint."

> A person false at heart may, when it suits his purpose seize a stray truth here or there; but the relations of truth, its perfectness, that which makes it wholesome—these in no sense perceive. Its fragments are to him meaningless together, to also right with obscurity. It is only the constant desire of and examination into truth which can measure its relations, and be sure of the infinite aspects, and let them and knit them into the strength of sacred interwoven.

Admitting some truth in this, is it not rather inconsistent with what occurs in another passage a few pages on?

> No painter belonging to the purest religious schools ever mastered his art. Peregino nearly did so: but it was because he was more rational, more a man of the world, than the rest. No itinerancies of the mind, no wanderings of fancy, made him in the pure religious temper.

This is a heavy blow to all religious art on the one hand, and to painters and writers of "pure religious temper" on the other. We will not discuss with the author what constitutes purity in religious art, nor whether Fra Bartolommeo, Angelico, Francia, Perugino, and some few others, might lay claim to exemption from the sweeping censure implied by the above passage. But we must protest, in the cause, and plead it, we think, successfully with all unprejudiced and right-minded men. With respect to the other surrounding assertions about men of letters, how are we to apply it to Shakspeare, to Johnson, to Addison, or even to Ruskin? The question shall answer itself. We pass on to livelier matters.

Touching dogs, we are for the first time informed of an extraordinary discovery—how they may be, and have been, employed as not the gravest historical pictures, and are, indeed, essential to their consummation. "The dog," it appears, "is constantly introduced by the Venetians in order to give the fullest contrast to the highest tones of human thought and feeling." This is illustrated, for instance, in the case of Titian's famous picture of the Assumption, which is supposed to the Virgin (in the Dresden Gallery), concerning which, after describing the position and expression of each individual in the group, Mr. Ruskin thus winds up:—

> Last of all, the youngest child, perhaps about three years old, is neither frightened nor interested, but finds the movement of the Virgin's drapery to coax the dog to play with him; but the dog—which is one of the little curly, short-haired, fluffy-eared beasts which all Venetians delighted to paint—will be coaxed. For the dog is the last link in the chain of lowering feeling, and takes his place accordingly. He is the necessary contrast to the highest that Madonna gets into the house; nor, accordingly, why she is allowed to stay, she is not to go further, and looking at little more than the sky-clouds; and the waking away much offended.

So also in the same artist's picture of "The Presentation of the Queen of Sheba" at Turin, where the Queen faints with emotion, and a great deal of confusion amongst her attendants, of the table, with a pet—"The Queen's dog, another of the little fringy-paws, is wholly unabashed by Solomon's presence, or anybody else's; and stands with his fore-feet on the right hand front of his master's throne, very properly as he has lost their wits, and barking violently as one of the attendants who has set down her dish, and has unexpectedly got a bone. Also, the dog in the picture of 'Susanna' (also by Paul Veronese), her little pet dog is merely there to play, barking at the Elders."

And again, in another picture by the same master:—

> In the supper at Emmaus the dog's affection is fully dwelt upon. Nevenese's two little daughters are playing, at the bottom of the table, with a pet wolfhound, larger than either of them. One with her head down, nearly touching his nose, is talking to him, asking him questions, it seems, nearly pushing him over at the same time; the other, raising her eyes half-archly, half-reverently, from her sharp thought about the stranger guests, turns on the other side, propping him with her little hand just slightly on his neck. He all passive and quiet, probably himself a little puzzled at the strangers, but only looks earnestly into the face of the child close to him; would answer her with the gravest of demeanour, if so it might be, and look at her, after her.

Mr. Ruskin throughout all this appears to overlook the fact that dogs, cats, birds, and other animals, as well as inanimate and lifeless objects, were not introduced into scriptural subjects until the later period of art, and are pointed to by all judicious writers on the subject as amongst the evidences of its decline and the advance of the pure theological character which should inspire their execution. Although he speaks of the dog as being "constantly introduced by the Venetians," he does not mention any other artist than Paul Veronese who indulged in this propensity. We can, however, add another name to the list, undistinguished as it is—Ambal Carracci, Albano, and Barocchio, the last named effectively exemplified in the "Madonna del Gatto" in the National Gallery. But all these men lived and painted in the sixteenth, and some of them even as late as the commencement of the seventeenth, century, long, long after Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Correggio had departed from the scene.

And now for a few smart hits at various masters who have hitherto generally been held in esteem by ordinary connoisseurs. Of Salvator Rosa we read:—"Of all men whose works I have ever studied he gives me most distinctly the idea of a lost spirit. Condemned Salvator! &c. Of Claude—"Nevertheless, on account of such small sterling qualities as they possess, and of their unpretending manner, as well as their importance in the history of art, genuine Claudes must always possess a considerable value for drawing-room and other ornaments or museum relics. They may be ranked with fine pieces of china manufacture and other agreeable curiosities, of which the price depends on the rarity rather than the merit, yet always on a merit of a certain low kind." Of Nicolo Poussin (who, let us be allowed to suggest, would be more properly described as a painter of history than of "classical landscape")—"It would take considerable time to enter into accurate analysis of Poussin's strong but degraded mind, and bring us no reward, because whatever he did has been done better by Turner." [Some reasoning two reasons whose styles find no single point in common]. As for Rubens—"He is a healthy, worthy, kindhearted, generous, noble man, wrong, wilfully, at every point, in the issues of a soul, except when he paints his children." Paul Potter—"Does not paint landscape, but also it is not landscape painting; and he never will enable me to lay hold of the temper of Teniers or Wouvermans any more than I can enter into the feelings of a dog" [but Mr. Ruskin will cannot see why they painted—what they are aiming it—what they are doing]. Adding that "no person can paint who cannot enter sympathy to me as the mind of my dog when he revels on carrion." Of the Dutch school generally—"The whole school is inherently mortal to all the highest purposes of art by its fatal Anglesd-like devotion to the exemption of all purposes of painting, and throughout the north of the Continent effaced the sense of colour among artists of every kind." The modicity of variance this to Reynolds's estimate of the importance of the Dutch school (!), he may infer—"No effort of fancy will enable me to lay hold of the temper of Teniers or Wouvermans any more than I can enter into the feelings of a dog" but which

scroll was made by him. The copy and the original were both purchased for the British Museum, where no doubt they came under the critical supervision of Sir Cornewall Lewis, who set about to examine the evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the original, and came to a conclusion wholly in its favour. Sir Bulwer has been finally set up to rule over the realm of early fable, and Æsop passes into the category of myths or plagiarists, according to the evidence. The best has been rendered into English verse by the Rev. Mr. Davies, with more or less success. The task was not perhaps an easy one, but has been executed, and on the whole pleasantly performed. Mr. Davies's version will reconcile every one to the loss of a household word remains to be seen.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW. Chapman and Hall.

The number of this periodical which has just appeared seems to us adequately, and something more, to support the high character which it has acquired in its own peculiar wall of literature. The first article, "The Fraudulent Clergyman," might serve as a text for a sermon, or history, from the earliest times down to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, sufficient to make a young gentleman never read another word on the subject in the regular way to discourse upon it with facility and every apparent knowledge, after dinner, if he had only taken the precaution to read this paper in the morning. It treats with remarkable fidelity and fulness the long tale of Parisian aggression, and in particular calls attention to its gradual advance in the direction of Switzerland and the Swiss provinces of the realm of the family of Savoy. The most recent volume of Homer into English metre by Mr. F. W. Newman and Mr. Ichabod Charles Wright, the translator of Dante, form the groundwork of a review of all his translations, beginning with that of Chapman. Hall, of Grantham, in 1581, of ten books of the Iliad, which, however, were taken, not from the original Greek, but from the French of Du Chesne, so that the result must be somewhat curious. Some of the less erudite of us may not, perhaps, be aware that the whole of the Iliad and the Odyssey were translated by Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, with what success the following rendering of the lament of Andromache will testify :—

> My dear, you'll by your cozenage be undone,
> And this your son a wretched orphan be.
> The Greeks at once on you alone fall;
> And then a woeful widow shall be I.
> And have no comfort in the world at all.
> But live in misery and with to die.
> Father and mother may they fail me none—
> * * * * *
> Now, Hector, you my father are and my brother
> Husband and mother, in thee I confide;
> Pity take, then, on this tender infancy,
> Lest fatherless your son, I widow be.

To the labours of the immediate translators whose works have elicited the essay, succeed, in the strict sense of the word, has been done. Merely mentioning in passing that the subjects of "Builders' Combinations" in Russian Literature" is connected with the name of Michael Lermontoff; a poet, though a son of one of the first families of the Russian aristocracy, of "The Middle Ages in the Island of Ceylon" are dealt with a nicety of discrimination which extends even to the length of each paper; we wish to direct attention to the article entitled "Female Influence in Modern Days." It is probable that few English readers will deny that a just and pure estimate of the character of the ruined women of the age is desirable. The dissection is merciless, and not the less so that it seems to come from the hand of one who, suddenly inspired with a deep love for humanity, has undertaken of book which is making its way—slowly, we must—even in England, determined to begin with the beginning, and read up from the beginning *now* a quarter of a century old. Even this we why should we be favoured with quotations from Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Bug-Jargal," which, however, are not objectionable—morally speaking—as they are powerful, are familiar to every subscriber to any circulating library, to say nothing of every boy in a lucrative employment that the plot of "Monte Christo" and "The Mysteries of Paris" should be detailed in a not over-lengthy article, as if they were productions of yesterday. This objection, of course, does not apply to the more recent productions of Paul de Musset and Eugène Feydeau, and to other writers whose comparative review of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne will probably be read with much interest. The fact is that the writer has taken the best of his genius opposer to us to have been accurately perceived, and as fairly described—although, perhaps, not so much by the elaboration of a hurry summary of his qualities by Edgar Poe which is quoted in its pages. As a whole—fresh, vigorous, and original—the *National Review* possesses the tone of the very which has been marked out for it, without any diminution of those characteristics by which it professes to desire to be judged.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. George Manwaring.

Passing from, but not passing over, the first two articles in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, headed "Neo-Christianity" and "The South American Indians," which contain much matter of special interest, we desire to dwell for a moment on the paper which is simply entitled "Robert Owen." The intention of the writer of this article of but a page was written by himself; on his "Book of the New Moral World;" and on a recent work by Mr. Lucas Sargent, entitled "Robert Owen and his Philosophy;" a work which is not wholly unsuccessful, was made to present Owen to the world in something like his true character as distinguished from that of a mere speculator in socialism which he was popularly supposed to be. Perhaps, however, no better, more judicious, or more just estimate of the character of Owen has hitherto been found and offered to the public than the paper in the number of the *Westminster* before us. The biography, all things considered, is from a favourable angle to give us a picture of the old man, while the elements of his idiosyncrasy are soundly comprehended and temperately and fairly described. The one fact is known to be that many of Owen's faults, to say nothing of his absurdities, originated in his utter want of education. He was, in fact, a self-made man, exhibited rather the usual fashion in such cases. Of his capability as an administrative manufacturer, and of the genuineness of his philanthropic desires there is no doubt; but his theories and his life are well and discriminately dealt with in this article. An amusing anecdote is told with reference to an interview with Prince Albert, at the request of Lord Liverpool on the occasion of the Government having evinced a disposition to receive Owen in a favourable manner. Owen, it is said, some alarm at his having called a meeting in London to discuss with a view to the adoption into the spurious of the principles of which he was then Mr. Peel, afterwards the talented and celebrated Prime Minister—the second Sir Robert Peel—who, at that time, was a private Minister—the second Sir Robert Peel—who, at that time, was a private member of Parliament in his manner, 'My Lord Liverpool will not you immediately,' and then remained standing, while I was seated, for two or three minutes, when Lord Liverpool came hastily from his private room adjoining, to request me to walk in. I mention these particulars here to show the effect which my extraordinary proposals produced upon the Government; and it was equally paramount with the population of all classes."

Among the minor articles noticeable are those on "The Organisation of Italy," "The Antiquity of the Human Race," and "Russian-Present and Future." On the question of the Italian Government it is well handled, nothing extravagant being demanded, while a certain tone of mission and moderation appears to run through the whole of the recommendations. We confess that when we turned to the paper headed "Thackeray as Novelist and Humourist" we were disinclined to play the Priest or the Levite, and pass by on the other side. The word "photographer," however, attracted our attention, and we soon found that therein was linked the gist of the article. Perhaps the numerous disquisitions on Mr. Thackeray's claims to be the first novelist and satirist of the day no better, clearer, or more keen estimate has been taken of his powers than in this particular treatise. The main idea which pervades every page may be found in the following sentence, which is among the earliest introductory remarks of the paper:—" We speak of a very distinguished contemporary who has, we think, in some degree descended to the level of the world's majority, but who has also been eminent beyond most men for vital sympathy with his own age. For of the assimilation already dwelt on we know few instances more marked than the resemblance between our latest developed art and our greatest living novelist; between the mirror-like narratives of the one, and the permanent mirrors presented by the other; between what we shall venture to call the photography of Mr. Thackeray and the photography of Mr. Frith." We think that the writer has established this point with a certainness far beyond the sense in which it is now often applied. It is given by travellers to their own hasty sketches, by others to successive superficial novels of society; it is also presumed by a host of writers who resemble Mr. Thackeray as little in genius as in genuine photographic power. The reader, however, who has simply synonymous with minute description, implies not only a peculiar fidelity and severity of imitation, but a peculiar restriction to the imitation itself, and in the sphere of objects to which it is turned. Each of these points deserves a notice more complete, profound, and discriminative than we can give it here; yet on each a careful rereading of Mr. Thackeray's writings, *vice versâ et studio*, has suggested various remarks which we have not room to transcribe. Is the novelist himself in a more emphatic sense than a true of most men) nothing beyond a photographer?

Again it is said—"It is a common remark that a first novel from the fastidiousness with which it exhibits society, fails in art. Perfection is not an art but a gift. Imperfection is a result with which they exhibit little except society. And, like inferior photographs in another sense, the first novels possess exactly the interest which the more accurate and truly commonplace side of life: they show us neither the glories or about our dull glories of the present, but at least the dress, the houses, not homes, the manners, the reproduce wigs and whiskers, dishes and furniture, with more than stereoscopic fidelity. Hence the collection, as a whole, has been a failure, and a failure of the highest kind. In the freshness of the writer's youth we find the tawdriness of outworn fashions." Again, and in connection with the same idea, we find in a subsequent page, where it is said—" In the photograph the least qualified person can say, 'I see,' but the most accomplished only the accuracy of the detail. Yet there is a chilling character in the work. Perfect and admirable as in its way it seems, it is a cold and lifeless image of which it is said, 'Behold the handiwork of God.' We find this photographic quality in Thackeray's early writings. There seem to be no passions except, perhaps, those of the moment. They are, as it were, on the further side of the glass he holds to them. He scrutinises them with an unabashed curiosity, but he does not feel them which springs from unselfishness itself; that the whirling of time brings more than it takes away. From all this arises the lack of characters. Insight, however, so keen and rare as this has a disadvantage. Like the taste for rhetorical figures in writers, it makes the speculative mind suggest the opposite antitheses of human nature; it leads him to say almost that man is an animal consistent only in his inconsistency." Even in this we may say that Mr. Thackeray has been over-influenced by this negative element." It is, perhaps, but a fair question to ask whether many of the remarks on the subject of these remarks, have thought something very like all this, only we were unable to express it so admirably. As usual, the foremost among the ranks is agreeably round up by an able discussion of "Contemporary Literature."

ODD PEOPLE, OR SINGULAR RACES OF MEN. By Captain MAYNE REID. Routledge.

This is a contribution to popular literature which contains a good deal of information about the remarkable and exceptional species of humanity which are to be found in the world. We do not believe in the negative distinction of being the most decided savages on the face of the earth—a very favourite boast with travellers—and we are asserted that, so far from the Fuegian cannibals being savage according to the ordinary acceptation of the term, they are, in fact, very far above the average of the rest of fact, they go a great way towards reaching that standard of civilisation which implies the possession of the intelligence by which they are able to live in a climate which defies fabricating fine goods, tilling their lands in a scientific and successful manner, and in short, all the ordinary requirements of a comfortable and social life. It would appear, therefore, that their real title to the dignity of savageism resolves itself into their living invariably out of doors, and nestled with a people, but that, we suppose, may be put down in the same category with the assumed abhorrence propensity for turtle. The specimens of the Fuegians which have been shown in this city by travellers are here boldly indorsed. Our author says that the Bosjesman is the smallest type of the Negro race, but that he is also the most active and lean, and is frequently so diminutive as a foot 2 inches, while the women are rarely above 4 feet 6. Livingstone states that the Bosjesmen are not dwarfs by any means, and that those who have been described as such are merely the young people of the tribe, who have been chosen with a view to increasing their attraction when exhibited. We have not perused the entire of the paper and information book, we do not hesitate to recommend it for perusal.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING MADE EASY. By THOMAS C. FLETCHER. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

This small volume consists of a series of articles which were addressed to the *Farmer's Magazine* several years ago, and are now re-written and dedicated to the proprietor and editor, Mr. Jeo Bradshaw. It is divided into two parts—the Soil and its Cultivation, and the Cattle-feeding. The first, which is the science in a style utterly free from technicality, and, indeed, is a model of simplicity and clearness, as, in fact, the title of the, "Agricultural and Analytical Chemist," would quite have led us to expect. The second part is somewhat more elaborate, but is equally estimated; but still it is impossible for any farmer to read the section on ammonia and its properties without deriving from it considerable benefit. The price of a hundred of his crats are on this all-important question. Valuable as this contribution to the cattle-feeding gets more recklessly wasted, and the means so simple as those require to preserve it. For this we may safely say, "Inquire within," page 58. There are many, we may safely say, "Inquire within," page 58. There are many, we may safely say, "Inquire within," page 58. There are many,



THE CAMP OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE BAY OF PEARLS, TALIEN-WAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



A VILLAGE STREET, TALIEN-WAN.



LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS IN PEARL BAY, TALIEN-WAN, ON THE 5TH OF JULY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE AT TALIEN-WAN.

INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE AT TALIEN-WAN.

Our Special Artist in China, writing, on the 2nd of July, from Talien-Wan, says:—"It being a splendid day, with a cloudless sky, I went this morning to the village of Loo-Lee-Tun, and stopped there till evening with the villagers. The streets are quite broad, and the houses are substantially built of stone, and have thatched roofs. Some of the shops, however, are built of grey bricks, and have tiled roofs. I went into a house: the inmates asked me to sit down, and were very polite and agreeable. When they went into dinner they asked me in, and presuming, I suppose, that the barbarian did not care for their usual food, they poached me some eggs, and insisted also on my drinking hot samshoo. Whilst they were dining I took the opportunity of taking them off, and send you the result. All houses here have a stove-bed, built of brick and clay, on the top of which is laid a mat. There is room on one of these beds for half a dozen people, and the sleepers must undergo a kind of baking in the winter. However, it does not seem to hurt them, for a stronger or more healthy-looking set of fellows you could not find anywhere. The fire is made underneath the bed, the smoke escaping through the chimney outside. Many of the houses are papered with brown paper, but most of them are merely plastered with clay, browned to a delicious rich colour by smoke and age; whilst the floor is simply the ground the house is built upon. On their bed they place a little table, and leave their shoes on the floor, at least some of them do, for the gentleman with the white ones kept his on. They say there is no tea here: the people drink water and hot samshoo with their meals. After dinner, as usual, they rinse their mouths with water, and put on the extra clothes they have taken off, for your Chinaman partially undresses for dinner. What an agreeable people they are! Up here everybody likes them, and the Generals take especial care that no plundering shall be allowed, though before we came a little had been done in that line—frightening the people away without reason. This was on the other side of the bay. Here they have every confidence in us, and are constantly bringing in provisions, whilst on the other side fellows are hard up, and know the taste of salt junk pretty well. This is a wonderfully cool climate. I have actually sat under the afternoon sun without an umbrella, sketching, and that in July. For the last fortnight the sky has been cloudless and beautiful; the nights are chilly, and a heavy dew falls immediately the sun has gone down."

TIEN-TSIN AND THE PEIHO RIVER.

Small vessels only can approach the mouth of the Peiho River. Large ships are obliged to anchor just in sight of the low shores through which it flows into the sea of Pechili. There is also a bar at the entrance, which can only be crossed by gun-boats at high tide. The forts which we took in 1858, and upon which, reconstructed by the Chinese, we suffered so severe a defeat in 1859, are just inside the entrance, within range of heavy guns from outside the bar. The village of Takoo is just above the forts, with a picturesque-looking building—the Governor's house.

The course of the river is winding up to Tien-Tsin; its depths regular; no shoal water in the centre of the stream. The banks gradually rise in height on ascending the river. At



TSON PEAK. GENERAL SIR R. NAPIER'S TENTS. 67TH REGIMENT. COOLIE CORPS. 99TH REGIMENT.

RLS, TALIEN-WAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



TH OF JULY,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



WATER-JAR. STOVE-BED. HANDMILL.

INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE AT TALIEN-WAN.

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SMALL vessels only can approach the mouth of the Peiho River. Large ships are obliged to anchor just in sight of the low shores through which it flows into the sea of Pechelli. There is also a bar at the entrance, which can only be crossed by gun-boats at high tide. The forts which we took in 1858, and upon which, reconstructed by the Chinese, we suffered so severe a defeat in 1859, are just inside the entrance, within range of heavy guns from outside the bar. The village of Takoo is just above the forts, with a picturesque-looking building—the Governor's house.

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scroll was made by him. The copy and the original were both purchased for the British Museum, where no doubt they came under the critical supervision of Sir Cornewall Lewis, who set about to examine the evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the original, and came to a conclusion wholly in its favour. So Babrius has been finally set up to rule over the realm of early fable, and Æsop passed into the category of myths or plagiarists, according to the evidence. The text has been rendered into English verse by the Rev. Mr. Davies, with more or less success. The task was not perhaps an easy one, but has been creditably, and on the whole pleasantly, performed. Whether his version will reconcile every one to the loss of a household word remains to be seen.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW. Chapman and Hall.

The number of this periodical which has just appeared seems to us adequately, and something more, to support the high character which it has acquired in its very peculiar walk of literature. The article on "The Franks and the Gauls," might serve as an epitome of French history, from the remotest times down to the accession of Louis Napoleon. Nor, sufficient to enable a young gentleman who had never studied the subject in the regular way to discourse upon it with tolerably every requisite knowledge, after dinner, if he had only taken the precaution to read this paper in the morning. It teems with remarkable facility and fulness the long list of Parisian aggregation, and in particular calls attention to its gradual stages in the direction of Switzerland and the consequent rise of the realm of the family of Savoy. The most recent renderings of Homer into English verse by Mr. F. W. Newman and Mr. Isaac Charles Wright, the translator of Dante, form the groundwork of a review of all his translators, beginning with that of Arthur Hall, of Grantham, in 1581, of ten books of the Iliad, which, however, were taken not from the original Greek, but from the French of M. Salel, so that the result must be somewhat curious. Some of the specimens of the style of translation which are quoted are, perhaps, be aware that the whole of the Iliad and the Odyssey were rendered by Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, in what succeed the following rendering of the lament of Andromache will testify :—

> My dear, you'll by your courage be undone,
> And this your son a wretched orphan be,
> The Greeks at once on you alone shall fall;
> And then a world widow shall you be call'd,
> And have no comfort in the world at all,
> But to misery and with to die.
> Father and mother have they left me none—
> * * * *
> Now, Hector, you my father are and my brother;
> Husband and mother, in deed a widow;
> Yet pittie's sake, then, on this tarret stay,
> Less fatherless your son, I widow be.

To the labours of the immediate translators whose works have elicited the essay, ample justice, in the strict sense of the word, has been done. Merely mentioning in passing that the unpicked of "Builders Lofty Lions," of "Russian Literature" in connection with the name of Michael Lermontoff, is poor, though a son of one of the first names in the Russian aristocracy; of "The Middle Ages in England;" and the "Natural History of Ceylon" are dealt with in a manner satisfactory which extends even to the length of each paper; we wish to draw attention to the article entitled "French Fiction: the Lowest Deep." It is probable that few English readers will think that it is just and legitimate has been taken of the current literature of this class in France. The dissection is a tedious, and not the less so from the fact that from the hand of one who, suddenly inspired with a desire to know something of a description of a book which is making a noise slowly, we trust—we hope in England, determined to begin with the beginning, and read up from a period dating now a quarter of a century ago. Else why should we be favoured with particulars of the "Builders of Notre Dame de Paris" and "Bug-Jargal," which, happening to be as unexceptionable—nay, dull—as they are proved to be, have long since left every subscriber to any circulating library, to say nothing of Mudie? It is hardly nowadays required that the plot of "Monte Christo" and "The Mysteries of Paris" should be detailed in the present lengthy article, as if they were productions of yesterday. This objection, of course, does not apply to the more modern works of such as Mr. Musset and Ernest Feydeau, and the quotations from the latter certainly add to the amusement which may be derived from perusing the tone and purpose of which cannot be too much commended. A most elaborate, skilful, and, at the same time, most appropriate review of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne will be peculiarly be read with every possible interest. The turn of his mind and the bent of his genius appear to us to have been most successfully and not as faithfully delineated—although, perhaps, the treatise is but an elaboration of a lucky accuracy of his qualities in the single line which is quoted in its pages. As a whole—fresh, vigorous, and honest—the *National Review* pursues the tenor of the way which has been marked out for it, without any diminution of those characteristics by which it professes to desire to be judged.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. George Manwaring.

Passing from, but not passing over, the first two articles in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, headed "Australian Explorers" and "The North American Indians," neither of which are without their special interest, we desire to dwell for a moment upon the third, which is simply entitled "Robert Owen." The dissertation is founded on a life of that singular man written by himself, on his "Book of the New Moral World," and on a recent work by Mr. Lloyd Jones, entitled "Robert Owen and his Philosophy," in which an attempt, not wholly unsuccessful, is made to present, in a popular form, the principles like real character as distinguished from that mere monster of wild socialism which has unfortunately supplied to the Owenite movement, no better, more judicious, or more just estimate of his character and of his actions could be found and offered to the public than the paper in the number for July of *Fraser's Magazine*. The life of Owen, although considered, is sufficiently ample to give us a picture of the life of the man, while the enumeration of his chief works is given in a comprehensive and temperately and fairly described. The sum of it all appears to be that many of Owen's ideas, to say nothing of his practical benevolence in his utter want of education. He was, in fact, a *tête monste*, and exhibited himself after the usual fashion in such cases. Of his capability as an administrative manufacturer, and of the grandeurness of his philanthropic designs, there is no doubt; but these phases of his life are well and deservedly dealt with in the article. A most curious anecdote is told with reference to an interview which Owen demanded of Lord Liverpool, during the session of the Government, and which some alarm at his having called a meeting in London, in July, 1817, with a view to the formation of one of his schemes for ameliorating the condition of the poor. He says:—"The interview was accordingly appointed for twelve o'clock the next day at his Lordship's private house. After we had opened before him our whole plan, Lord Liverpool was shown at once into the apartment of the private secretary, who was then left with me, and then remained standing, while I was with the Minister—the second Sir Robert Peel—who, on my entering, arose and said, with great deference in his manner, 'I am glad Liverpool will see you immediately,' and then remained standing, while I was with him for two or three minutes, when Lord Liverpool came hastily from his private room, adding to request me to walk in. I mention these particulars here to show the effect which my extraordinary popularity produced upon the Government; and it was probably considered by the population of all classes."

Among the other articles noticeable are those on "The Organisation of Daily," "The Antiquity of the Human Race," and "Russia—Present and Future." The question of "Our National Defences" is dealt headlong in a most extravagant light. Assertions, without any pretence of military caution and prevision runs through the argument and the recommendations. We confess that when we turned to the paper headed "Thackeray as Novelist and Photographer" we were inclined to play the Priest or the Levite, and pass by on the other side. The word "photographer," however, attracted our attention, and we soon found that thereon was linked the gist of the article. Perhaps in the numerous disquisitions on Mr. Thackeray's claims to be the first novelist and satirist of the day no better, clearer, or more keen estimate has been taken of his powers than in this particular treatise. The main idea which pervades every page may be found in the following sentence, which is amongst the earliest introductory remarks of which the paper :—"We speak of a very distinguished contemporary who has, we think, in some degree descended to the level of the world's majority, but who has also been eminent beyond most men for vital sympathy with his own age. For of the assimilation already dwelt on we know few instances more marked than the resemblance between our latest developed art and our greatest living novelist; between the mirror-like narrations of the one, and the permanent mirrors presented by the other; between what we shall venture to call the photography of Mr. Thackeray and the photography of Mr. Talbot. We think that the term is applicable to this great writer with an exactness far beyond the sense in which it is now often applied. It is given by travellers to their own pencil sketches, by critics to successive superficial novels of society; it is a title assumed by many who have not the faintest idea of Thackeray as the genius as in genuine photographic processes. For the epithet, unless used in simply synonymous terms with mimic daguerreotype, implies a peculiar force and vivacity of imitation, but a specific peculiarity in the imitation itself, and in the sphere of objects to which it is turned. Each of these terms deserves a note of explanation, and perhaps a philosophical than we can hope to give; yet on such a careful reader as the writer of this article we trust that a few hints may suggest some remarks which may interest those 'from whom' (as with the Apostle) 'nothing human is alien.'

Again it is said—and it is a common remark that a first novel, from the feebleness with which it exhibits emotion, is a failure. Thackeray's unaided speculation on an age, the greatest artist cannot equal the delicacy of the detail. Yet there is a chilling character in the work. Perfect and finished as it is in every line, it is not the full-blood image of what, in the reality, was animated with the breath of God. We find the photographic quality in Thackeray's every larger other eyes, the reverse of the medal is always in view. He delights to show us the worst side of human life; he has a fondness for showing that the greatest warmth of heart has its limits; that there is a selfishness which pervades the most benevolent minds; that the wisest men at times brings about its revenges, not only on our fortunes but on our characters. Insight, however, so keen and rare as this has a disposition to be used for the base purposes of the satirist, who delights the speculator to exaggeration of the personal antitheses of human nature, and to which the world almost daily is more accustomed only in his inconsistencies. Even in his later works we think Mr. Thackeray has not been free from this tendency to exaggeration. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that a great many of us, in thinking of the subject of these remarks, have thought something very like all this, and have been unable to express it so distinctly. We think the current number of the *Westminster* is agreeably wound up by its able discussion of "Contemporary Literature."

ODD PEOPLE, OR SINGULAR RACES OF MEN. By Captain MAYNE REID. Groombridge.

This is a contribution to popular ethnology which contains a good deal of information about the remarkable and exceptional species of humanity which have to be found on the globe. There is no scientific pretence about the book; but it will, nevertheless, be found useful, as it is the first attempt to collect in a popular form the facts as far as they are to be relied upon. The Fuejans, who believe, at the present moment have the negative distinction of being the most debased savages on the face of the earth—is in opposition to the generally-received notion. It is asserted that, so far from the Fuejans cannibals being savage according

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers have been awarded good-service pensions of £100 a year each—viz. Major-General C. W. M. Balders, Colonel R. Bourchier, Colonel Pole, 12th Lancers; Colonel Hamilton, 13th Lancers; Colonel W. Parke, late of the 73d Highlanders; Colonel W. J. D'Urban, and Colonel W. D. Daverell.

The huge piece of brass ordnance recently cast in the Royal Gun-factory of Woolwich Arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. John Anderson, and which is said to be the heaviest of that species ever cast in England, has been completed under the turning and boring lathes, and has received a 6-inch smooth bore for present experiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ford has arrived at Woolwich from Barbadoes to succeed Colonel Walpole as commanding Royal Engineer at that garrison, the latter officer having retired from the service with the rank and pay of Major-General.

Preparations for the erection of the testimonial about to be raised at Woolwich to the memory of the late officers of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Crimean War were commenced last Saturday.

It appears that Mr. Thomas's steel rifled gun, which excited such considerable interest during the late experiments at Shoeburyness, is, with a charge of 5lb. of powder, and a shot weighing 160lb., obtained a range of 4,000 yards. The weapon is to be submitted to still further test under the direction of the Woolwich Select Committee.

A review of the troops stationed in and around Portsmouth, with whom were mingled the local Volunteer Artillery and Rifles and a troop of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, took place at Portsmouth on Thursday week, and concluded with a series of manœuvres, in which the whole force were engaged in defending the heights of a supposed enemy, and taking a fine, retiring within the town, covered by the guns of the fortress and the sea-

The entire force of Chatham garrison was engaged last Saturday morning in a series of manœuvres, having for their object the instruction of the officers and men in defending the garrison from a supposed attack by an invading army advancing from the river in the direction of the town. Troops from New Brompton, the operations being precisely similar to those carried out by the troops at Chatham, assisted by the local volunteer corps, the Royal Rifle Corps, a short time back.

The Tipperary Artillery underwent a half-yearly inspection, by Major-General Eyre, at Stuckmore, yesterday week. The General expressed his entire satisfaction, and, as to the conduct of the men, stated that "good" was too weak a word, and that he could only say "very good indeed."

The Admiralty have decided upon commencing the building of another steam-sloop of the class of the Rattlesnake, which will be of greater power calculated to give her a very high rate of speed. The new ship is intended to be 200 feet in length, with a proportionate beam, to carry a very fine-of-battle ship, and constitutionally greater than any other ship at present existing in the Navy, where decidedly to resolve her construction, she will be armed, and to be armed exclusively with heavy Armstrong guns of great range, she will be the most formidable ship afloat.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A volunteer fête was held in the village of Redmire, in the picturesque valley of Wensleydale, on Wednesday last, to which the corps of the district have been invited to partake of the hospitality of Captain Ochet, at Elm House there. After the military operations were over, the men sat down to dinner, Lord Bolton, Sir George Denys, Colonel Wade, and others.

The promotion of prizes for the Queen's Prize, the Cheshire Rifle Prize Meeting, held at Leasowes on the 19th and 20th of September last, took place at the Townhall, Birkenhead, last Saturday—the Mayor in the chair. A gold cup, and ornaments of the value of ten guineas, being presented by the Hon. Lady Ouet-

Last Saturday evening Colonel Wyndham, C.B., a distinguished Peninsular officer, was formally introduced by Major Gordon to the members of the Victoria Rifle Corps at their Orderly Room, in Duke Street, St. James's, previously assembled for parade, by permission of the authorities. The event is really worthy of notice, as it gave a most striking proof to the very-opposite Colonel.

A handsome silver salver has been presented to the Hon. W. P. Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's Own Staff Corps, by the officers serving in his marriage with Lady Emma Stanley.

The other day a party of young men, among whom was Mr. Frederick George Furse, a member of the 18th (Cardiff) Rifle Volunteers, went for private practice at the target on the Moors, to the north of the city, but to score for his companions, and it is supposed that he was in the act of looking at the target to see the effect of his shots when he was struck by a ball struck Mr. Furse in the leg, shattering the bone in a dreadful manner. The leg has been amputated.

A volunteer encampment will be formed to-day (Saturday) upon Nuneaton Common, about two miles out of the town, by the Nuneaton corps of the Eastern Counties Railway, when the West Essex Yeomanry, Artillery, and Cavalry, the Leicester Artillery Company of Lancashire Rifles, will be met together; and any other rifle corps of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, may avail themselves of brigading with them. Prizes will be awarded in the review and field-day of that body.

An interesting match took place at Ridgate yesterday week between several members of the 9th Royal Surrey Rifles, who competed for prizes given by Mr. Hen. B. Mason, M.P., the Captain and Lieutenant of the corps respectively. The prizes given by Captain Monson were a handsome rifle, a silver cup, and a field-glass, and these were to be given for the best shot at each of three ranges each, at two hundred and three hundred yards each. F. Blackstone won the rifle, Lieutenant-Jenkins' prize; F. Hughes the cup, and Captain Monson's prize. R. Killick the field-glass, making nine points. The two best shots then competed for the silver ribbon of the day—seven rounds at two hundred and fourteen, made and subscribed by the ladies of Reigate, five rounds at five hundred yards. This was carried off by Lieutenant Jenkins, with a score of 31 points. A green mask of the inhabitants, among whom were a number of ladies, were present at the field at which the match was concluded, and the prizes were distributed.

RIFLE COMPETITION AT WINDSOR.—On Wednesday and Thursday, last week, seven prizes, given by the second Windsor Rifle Corps, by Lieut.-Col. Rep., G. W. Hope, Esq., and by the Hon. A. H. Rothven—were shot for by members of the Windsor Volunteer Corps. The distances were as follows:—Tuli, 72 points; Hill, 71 points; Bainbridge, 21 points; Holden, 21 points; Stone, 21 points; Harper, 19 points. Fire shots each, at distances of 200, 300, and, 500 yards. The shot off—Hill, 5 points; Bainbridge, 4 points; Holden, 4 points—one shot at each range. Harper, 4 points—two shots each range. At the close of the competition the prizes were distributed by Lady Mary Wood.

PRIZE-SHOOTING ON A LARGE SCALE AT HASTINGS.—The beautiful little valley near Hastings, known as Bourne-mead, was on Monday the 8th the scene of a rifle match, or rather a series of rifle matches, on a large scale. The contest was chiefly among the corps of Sussex Rifle Volunteers, but others joined in the competition for some of the prizes. The first prize was a Lancaster rifle, given by Captain Jenkin, which was won by Mr. Hargrave, 24 points in ten shots at 200 and 300 yards. Lieutenant Crake and Mason Pashall each obtained 24 points; and in the shot-off for the rifle Mr. Pashall scored prize (a silver medal) and the third prize (a bronze medal) Mr. Hilton won the second and Mr. Pringall the third prize. A shooting match took place between twelve members of the 1st company of Cinque Ports Rifles (Hastings) and twelve members of the 1st company of Sussex Rifles (Battle), at ten rifle shots at each distance, when the Hastings company proved victorious, making 119 points to the Battle company's 116. An open match was shot for by the seventeen gunners, and a second prize of five guineas, which, after a close contest, was won by Gunner Hall, who scored 30 points out of the possible 40 for the cup and Mr. C. Brittenden the guineas. Countess Waldegrave gave away the prizes. There was an immense concourse of visitors to witness the shooting.

ST. GEORGE'S BIBLES.—The following prizes for the annual course of 1860 will be awarded at the conclusion of it on the 31st of December next, and are the property of the corps for ever—to be held for one year by the member who has the honour of winning it:—The qualifications for the first prize are for those who have passed into the first class in the second period. First prize: "The Gold Medal of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers," value twenty guineas, and Silver Cup. Second prize: A Silver Tankard (presented by the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour), to the member who has obtained the greatest number of points in the three classes throughout the course, with the proviso that he is a marksman with a minimum of 60 points. Third prize: A Silver Goblet, value £7 10s., to the best shot in the third class, standing. Fourth prize: A Silver Cup, value £5, to the best shot in the fourth class. In addition to the above, the following prizes will be shot for at the conclusion of the course:—A Wellington Rifle, value £5 5s. The qualifications are, that every competing member should have attained eight full-dress parades since the 1st of May; have passed into the first class of battery-instruction in the corps, be in the first or second class in either of the three periods, and must use the Lancaster rifle. Second prize: A Silver Cup, enjoyed the advantages of a recognised course of instruction at Hythe or elsewhere. The conditions to be 200, 400, and 500 yards, seven shots. The Sykes Rifle, presented by Mr. Charles Lancaster, for the best shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Ten Rifle prizes.

A SHAM FIGHT ON THE NORFOLK COAST took place yesterday week between the Norwich company, seventy-three strong, and two Yarmouth companies, under the command of Captain Patteson, the defending force being composed of seventy-two men. The attacking force was commanded by Captain Bignold, and the movements being supposed to be a hostile force, resisted by an opposing native body. The gallant defenders of the coast had their forces were posted on the Lighthouse Cliff, and commenced a brisk fusillade against the "enemy," upon whom, however, they did not seem to make much impression, and after a short interval the order was given to foil back. The enemy scrambled to the cliffs in excellent style, and gradually drove their opponents before them. The latter, however, soon took up some fresh positions, and some animated skirmishing followed, in which the mounted brigade have took part. The "enemy" by degrees gained the cliffs at the point where it is to be presumed they surrendered at discretion. The whole affair went off with great spirit, and the "engagement" was followed by a dinner given by Captain Buxton, M.P., in a tent near the Hotel de Paris, at which 300 volunteers sat down. Captain Buxton presided, and was supported by Lord Suffield and many gentlemen known in the locality and others, who took part in the spectacle of the day.

THE PORLOCKSHIRE RIFLE MATCH.—This contest commenced at York, on Thursday week, and terminated last Saturday. The prizes, which were offered by the Lord Mayor and citizens of York, were, for the best rifle-shooter, five shots at each of the distances of 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, the sum of £50; for the second best, £25; for the third, £15. At the conclusion of all the rifle corps in the county, and there was an entry of no less than 313 names, the prizes for the competition had been finally decided, and the contest was wrestled out, in consequence of their having failed to score seven points. The firing took place on the Knavesmire, on the north side of the racecourse. After firing the third range thirteen more competitors retired whose chances were considered hopeless, leaving only thirty-seven of the original number to shoot at 500 yards. This was done on Saturday, when Mr. Lupton, of the 1st Yorkshire Rifles, won the first prize, and made the best score number of twenty-six points. This was the highest score, and he was consequently the winner of the first prize of £50 and the rifle. Mr. Hall, of the 1st York, won the second prize of £25; whilst for the third prize Mr. Hall, of the 1st York, each of these gentlemen having scored twenty-five points. The shot-off was then resorted to, and ended in favour of Mr. Whitley, who thus obtained the third prize, Mr. Hall coming in second for the fourth.

PRESENTATIONS OF COLOURS, BANNERS, ETC.—The Trent-bridge Cricket-ground, Nottingham, was on Saturday last the scene of a military display on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the 1st Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteers, when the Robin Hood Rifles were presented with a pair of colours and a silver bugle by the ladies of Nottingham. The ceremony was preceded by proceedings, and the ceremony then took place. The colours were escorted to the front by the Rifle Band, and were received by the ladies with the addresses of Nottingham and clergy, the presentation party, and ladies' colour-bearers, who were the Misses Bainbridge and Mellors. Lieutenant Wells took the colours and consecrated them, using a suitable form of prayer composed for the occasion. After the colours had been consecrated they were handed to Lady Belper, who presented them to Lieutenant-Colonel Enslea, who, on receiving them, addressed the ladies, and spoke of the Enslea's knowing, after which the colours were posted. They consisted of a crimson silk flag, with a green silk one on each side. The latter, in handsome white charges were then presented to Adjutant White; and the presentation of the silver bugle to Sergeant-Major Hughes, after which the whole of which were on a most satisfactory nature.—Last Saturday the Lewes Rifle Volunteers received their colours. Thomas Ridgway Bridon, Esq., J.P. The ceremony took place in the field near the Brighton-road, on the ground usually staked out for the Lewes races, in a large number of spectators. The volunteers were formed into a square, when Miss Bridon, accompanied by her father, and by Lord Pelham, and having acknowledged the gift on behalf of the corps, Private Delmard stepped forward and received the colours, which were consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Hall in the name of the 15th. At the conclusion of the ceremony a luncheon was provided in the Corn Exchange, at which upwards of 200 persons sat down at the tables.—Last Saturday Miss Phillipps, daughter of Mr. Phillipps, of Bradley, presented a silver flag to the Bradley Rifle Corps. On the name of her brother, who is Ensign in the corps.

THE RIFLE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.—We have left in its leading article on this event, has a well-written passage describing the shooting at 900 yards, the between the best shots of the country, and as it is one of the events we have already said, were open to all comers. "Here," says the writer, "the shooting for the purpose of deciding the question of the prize. Those who shooting for the purpose of deciding the question of the prize. Those who had made the highest scores at the shorter ranges were then allowed to fire at the 900 yards range, and the two champions stood forth again to decide the question. The first shot of Mr. Rose, at the 900 yards distance—concealing more than half a mile. Mr. Lecce, however, had that he was much in favour, though on the other hand, Captain Kirk had won the prize at 900 yards, under circumstances of considerable excitement, the rivals took their ground, and the anxiety of the spectators was intense. Captain Kirk fired the first shot, and the ball fell a little short of the bull against the target laid instantly at the bit. Mr. Lecce then advanced to the firing point, and, as he presented his weapon, a second and the same signal told the marksman that the correct distance had been obtained. The ball struck the target, and a second came up to the mark, and a second time the shots were equal, and the tie at that of establishing their equality. Three bullets in succession had each pair of shots that it was impossible to make any distinction of merit. The excitement was now intense, the excitement of the spectators increased, and those peculiar and involuntary expressions of emotion which frequently attend the progress of a contest of skill and nerve were heard all over the Southport Sands. At length, for the fourth time, Captain Kirk appeared upon the ground, and, under circumstances of the most exciting nature, the shots. He then forward, intoning anxiously for the ring of the bullet. Presently the sound was heard, and the marker was seen to disappear below ten, but no sound was heard, nor was any signal displayed. He had missed. Mr. Lecce then advanced, and, notwithstanding the disappointment he had just undergone, he showed the same steadiness and coolness which had characterised his previous shots. He fired,



HIEN-FOU, THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA PROMENADING IN THE GARDEN OF THE PALACE AT CHARLOTTENBURG.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.



H.M.S. "EURYALUS," WITH PRINCE ALFRED ON BOARD, ENTERING SIMON'S BAY.



TABLE BAY AND TABLE MOUNTAIN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We give on the preceding page an Engraving of the *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board, entering Simon's Bay on Tuesday, the 24th of July last. Simon's Bay is an inlet on the west side of False Bay. In this bay is situated Simon's Town, about twenty-three miles south of Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. At this port homeward-bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, and it is the residence of the naval Commander-Chief of the station. The Prince landed and made a public entry into Cape Town, as already stated, on the following day, attended by his Excellency the Governor, stated, on the following day, attended by his Excellency the Governor, Sir George Grey, Major Cowell, and the Lieutenant-Governor, General Wynyard. The welcome which greeted his Royal Highness on his arrival, on his landing, and throughout his tour through the colony, has been of the most cordial and enthusiastic character—Englishmen, Dutchmen, Malays, Mosambiques, and Hottentots vying with each other in perfect harmony in a long series of right loyal rejoicings. During the Prince's stay at Cape Town he visited every object of interest in the town and neighbourhood. The volunteers and regulars were reviewed in his presence, and a sham fight performed. The last three days were devoted by him to an excursion through some of the most productive, romantic, and historically interesting districts of the colony.

No part of the world, not even Tasmania, can boast of an aspect in which the sublime and the beautiful are so exquisitely mingled as the Cape on being approached from the sea. Seen at first from afar in Lion's Rump (as on the right of the Engraving) and Lion's Head and Table Mountain, the latter of which is 3,582 feet high, and the former (on the left) presents themselves to view, and on nearer approach the castle, town, and shipping fill up the beauty of the scene.

The Government House, the residence of the Governors of this colony, is situated in some beautiful grounds, about fifty acres, extending from the city towards the mountain at the foot of Table Mountain. A broad avenue of oak-trees, upwards of half a mile long, leads through the grounds, forming a shady and much-frequented promenade. This is crossed by numerous other walks, also planted with trees, and dividing the ground into large square plots. Most of these consist of greensward, but a large space near the Government House and private grounds is devoted to the purposes of a botanical garden, containing such a collection of trees, flowers, fruits, and plants, indigenous and foreign, as perhaps few similar establishments can boast. This was founded by the Dutch long ago, and its merits can boast. This was founded by the Dutch long ago, and its merits can boast. This was founded by the Dutch long ago, and its merits

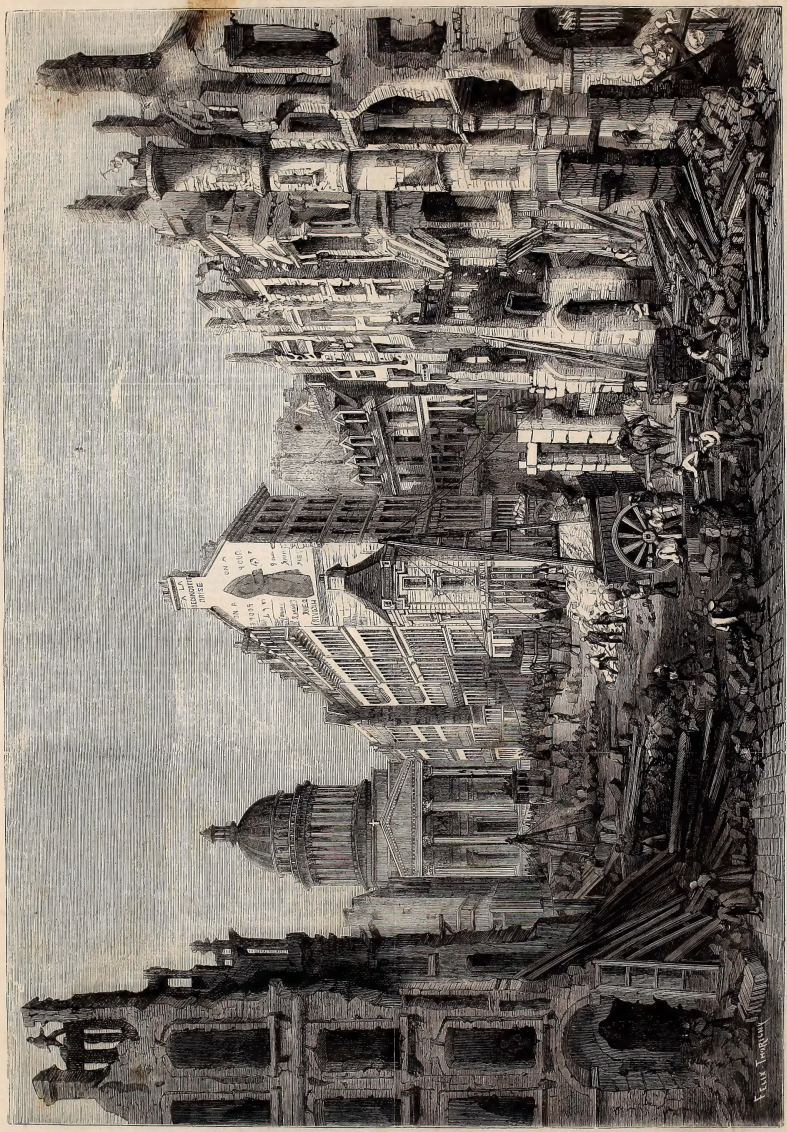
Relics of the Past.

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT RELATING TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A REMARKABLE old MS. relating to the history and privileges of Westminster Abbey is, or was a few years ago, in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Masserene. It forms a roll eleven feet and a half in length, consisting of six pieces of parchment; usually five skins of fine handsome additional piece, evidently intended as a protecting covering to the rest.

The first is a Latin legend, relating the miraculous consecration of the church by the ghost of the Apostle Peter. The second is an English translation of the legend. It tells that when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine, he built a church in honour of St. Paul in the east-London, and that his nephew, then King of Essex, did make and found a noble minister in honour of St. Peter on the west part of the same city, on the Isle of Thorns. It proceeds to relate that the night before the public consecration St. Peter appeared in the guise of a pilgrim on the opposite side of the River Thames to a fisherman, and asked to be carried over in his boat; that the Apostle, having landed, proceeded to the church, which was immediately filled with supernatural light, and consecrated by Him, which was immediately filled with supernatural light, and consecrated by Him, fully believing the miracle, paid tither of their fish to the ministry.

The third skin, next, bearing the title of "Privileges Westminster," embodies a canon of St. Dunstan Archbishop of Canterbury, in synod assembled with Oswold of York, Adelgare of Elmham, and the other Bishops of England. By this document the Prelates excommunicate all offenders against the Church of St. Peter in Westminster; enunciate all offenders against the Church of St. Peter in Westminster; enunciate all offenders against the Church of St. Peter in Westminster; enunci



PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—REMOVAL OF A PORTION OF THE QUARTIER LATIN.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. THORIGNY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1055.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND ITALY.

In the last few days Europe has had presented to it a very remarkable State paper. The manifesto of Victor Emmanuel to Southern Italy is before the world. The proceeding is one which we in England will gladly recognise, inasmuch as it is one nearly akin to some of our institutions and to some precedents of our own. It is true that for some time past, and, probably, for some time to come, we have not felt called on to demand for ourselves the choice of a king, and to ask from the candidate a declaration of his principles. Perhaps we Englishmen, who are so free that we talk treason as fast as we like, always supposing that we commit no overt act against known law, are apt to forget the state of transition through which we passed before we reached to that perfection of liberty which we now enjoy. We, too, have gone through the fiery ordeal of civil wars, have had to dispose of one king and to depose another, while we asked the moral and material aid of a foreign Monarch to cap the climax of the constitution which we were endeavouring to build up. We placed a Dutchman on the throne of England because, by a little stretch of imagination, we could think that he bore a touch of legitimacy, acquired, if not natural, about him, and thus combined those two principles of hereditary right and free choice of the people which, somehow, we conceived were necessary elements of a Sovereign. The case of Victor Emmanuel appeals almost directly to those sentiments which have also induced us to compound for the angularity of the circumstances which surrounded the throne of a British Monarch imported from a small German State, who never did his chief subjects the honour of learning their language. Those sentiments may be defined coarsely by stating that we will not have any one to rule us who is not in some sort or in some way our selection and our choice. It may be that we have taken our alternative Sovereigns—so to speak—pretty much as a man takes his wife—for better, for worse; but then we have taken them; we had eyes and chose them. Happily for Southern Italy she has not to go to a foreign land, and perhaps an uncongenial race, to pick her future Monarch. When the hopes that are conveyed in the cry of "Italy for the Italians" are realised, that consummation which is implied in the settlement of the crown of a united realm will be attained in the person of an Italian King. Not among the least of the moral triumphs which this Italian struggle for freedom and constitutional government has produced is the fact that in its very midst has stood the representative man whom every voice has always proclaimed as the coming Sovereign of the realm which was about first to be created and then to be consolidated. When Greece and Belgium achieved the dignity of free monarchies, those who managed their affairs went abroad, and sought in the places where crops of princes were most plentiful for the person who was to wear the crowns of those kingdoms. Italy has not had to send out on any such search, but has found her King complete in that quality of blood and race which must necessarily speak so directly to her dearest sympathies. Everything which could tend to make the suffrage of the people complete has, with a coincidence so happy as to seem like a special interposition on behalf of the new kingdom of Italy, centred in the



CHELSEA NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MARKHAM-SQUARE, SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 376.



OVATION TO THE FIRST GARIBALDIAN WHO ENTERED THE CAFE DI EUROPA, NAPLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 371.

name of Victor Emmanuel. With this, added to his other positive advantages, it is from no ordinary standing-point that the King of Northern Italy asks the suffrages of the people of the liberated South. We, of all others, have shown no disposition to underrate the momentous services of Garibaldi in bringing about the existing condition of things. What would have been the result of the constitutional struggle without him it is not easy to say. But it is impossible to deny that the attitude which Sardinia has maintained, and the action which she has exhibited, have, after all, been the means of consolidating the Italian movement. It is in no vain spirit of empty boast that Victor Emmanuel appeals to the course taken by his Ministers—proceeding which he pursued as the verge of martyrdom—and to the consistent adherence of Piedmont to those principles which are now we will not say accepted, but eagerly seized, by the rest of Italy. He is fully justified in his assertion that the strength and freedom in no epoch not very favorable to freedom." It is impossible to over-estimate the influence of a kingdom like that over which he has ruled on the events which have taken place. Imagine Piedmont in exile—its constitutional Government, and what must have been the effect on the people of the rest of the peninsula, deprived of such a rallying-point for their hopes and their exertions? Even so apparently remote a fact as that of the junction of the forces of Sardinia with those of England and France in the war with Russia is pointed out in the manifesto of the King as a part of that system for the liberation of his country which he has never lost sight of; and, considering that circumstance from the light which he has thrown upon it, we are inclined now to admit its significance in a new point, we are inclined now to admit its significance in a new point, conscious of it before. It probably led to that alliance with France which resulted in the campaign in Italy last year; at any rate, the sequence is not forced or violent. If so, apart from the direct wresting of Lombardy from Austria, it led to the subsequent revolution in Tuscany and the Roman States, important links in that great chain which has now extended to the uttermost south of all the Italian provinces, and to the consummation of the policy, at once consistent and profound, of ten years, by which Sardinia has been influenced.

In fine, we must but hope that Europe—at least that part of Europe which is actuated by feeling for, or bound by assent, actual or implied, to, the liberating movement in Italy—will accept the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel, admit the claims which it contains, and do what is necessary to sanction the ratification of that state of things which it declares. It is true that difficulties yet lie in the way of *Il Re galantuomo* and his able counsellors, who, from the mouth of Count Cavour, have also proclaimed their scheme of policy and organization. It is not impossible to see eye to eye with the anxiety which exists and the danger which may arise from the presence of the troops of France in Rome. It is whispered that this occupation is only contingent on another cession of territory by Victor Emmanuel, and that if the island of Sardinia be added to France there will no longer be an obstacle to the achievement of a design of Cavour—namely, that Rome should become the capital of regenerated Italy. An ominous reticence on the part of the Emperor of the French is now, as ever, supposed to betoken some predetermination on his part to attain a certain object, which will be declared in his own good time, and in his own peculiar way. In a very short space whatever is lurking in the secret policy of that Potentate must be brought to light. The Italians have nearly done their work; it is to be hoped for the Powers of Europe to declare themselves, so that the final settlement of the great question of Italy may be arrived at. Surely there can be but one result from all that has taken place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Winter Session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws at the University College was opened on Tuesday, when Professor Long delivered an introductory lecture. There was a numerous attendance, including a considerable number of ladies. The subject selected was—"Rome with reference to its History to Political Economy," which he dealt with logically and in great detail, illustrating his arguments by familiar comparisons. The professor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his lecture.

DEMOLITION OF THE PUBLIC BATHS IN THE HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.—A large range of premises has been taken for a term of years appropriated to the purpose of public baths and washhouses in George-street and Hampstead-street, Hampstead-road, which, after the removal of families, and houses and shops are to be erected on the site of the old building. The New Road Improvement Act, which on removing the old buildings, provides that has for many years been a conspicuous object from the Hampstead-road, and to build a number of new houses on the spot, has been carried out by Mr. Drummond-street.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 876 boys and 819 girls—in all, 1695 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49 the average number was 1463. In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1035. In the ten weeks the average number of deaths in London was 1000, exceeding the average only was 1018; the present return is for a population which has scarcely increased, the average with a view to the increase of population, and in proportion, a correction which will very much raise it, 1019. Hence it appears that the deaths in the last week returned are less by 19 than the number which, on the average rate of mortality has prevailed.

LOVERS' GIFTS.—At the Lambeth Police Court, last Saturday, Emma Cutten, a smartly-dressed young woman, was summoned to show cause why she refused to deliver up to Mr. Thomas Wakefield, a tailor, of Kennington, certain articles having reference to a matrimonial engagement which he presented her with a wedding ring, and a gold watch and guard. Having discovered that she had been engaged to another young man, he had requested that she would hand herself to the company of other young men, but she refused to deliver them up. The defendant said that she had returned the ring, but she refused to return the watch. She therefore she did not see why she should be called on to be fined. Mr. Norton observed that it was quite clear that the defendant had received the various articles from the complainant as tokens of unchanged affection, and to be made use of as the complainant thought proper. The defendant had broken off the engagement, and, therefore, the complainant had a right to the articles. Mr. Norton said he must make an order for her to deliver up the articles.

FACTORY LIFE.—A curious glimpse into the inner life of a jute-factory, belonging to Mr. Clews, in Bromley, Middlesex, was afforded on Monday at the Thames Police Court, when Ann Jessie Jeffrey, a female, was charged with an assault on Catherine Cain, a young woman employed in the establishment, an able-bodied woman, and that on Wednesday last the defendant, who was forewoman, had told her she was not doing her work properly. She replied she was doing it as well as she could. The defendant said it was a lie. She said she would do it no better. The defendant, who was in a passion, said, "You can do it better," and told her she was a liar. She said it was no lie at all, as which he struck her on the head. He hit her on the face, and also on the temples and body, in various places, and caused her mouth to bleed. As she left the factory he said, "I hope this will be the last of you." She had been employed in the factory nine months. The wages were 9s. per week, and the working hours were fourteen hours per day. The defendant admitted that every differed considerably: the complainant had struck him first, and he never took her by the hair. Acting on the advice of the magistrate, a private arrangement was made by the parties, Jeffries compensating the woman.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Count Kisseleff had a conference last Saturday with M. Thouvenel and the Papal Nuncio. He took leave of the Emperor on Sunday in a private audience at St. Cloud, before setting out for Warsaw.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following from M. Bonfils:—"On the invasion of Naples by the Sardinian troops. The writer, while exculpating Garibaldi, charges the Sardinian Government with the invasion of the Roman States and the Neapolitan territory, with violating every principle of international law, and acting in contradiction to all the principles involved by itself.

The French and English Plenipotentiaries have signed a convention, containing a reduction of articles 4 and 5 in the treaty of commerce. Refined sugar will be taxed 40f. per 100 kilogrammes. The import duty on machines, tools, and instruments will be reduced to 5f. per 100 kilogrammes. The duties on earthenware will be a maximum duty of 20 per cent., which in four years will be reduced to 15 per cent. Printers' pottery will be subject to a reduced duty, and percelain to a duty of 10 per cent.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation "to the people of Southern Italy" in which he summarises the main events in Italy. He states that, in carrying out the design of a united and independent Italy, the memory of his father never left his mind. Called to the throne at the moment when the misfortunes of 1849 had placed his hereditary crown upon his head. Previous to his accession Piedmont had obtained important rights from the unanimous will of nations. He felt that the cause of Italy was worthy of the great nation over which he rules. By the justice of his cause, and by the sacrifices on the ground that the expulsion of their rulers arose immediately out of the war begun by himself; but, as the same time, exhorted the people to keep himself in pace with his own feelings and proposals, not only to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but also to the Duke of Modena and to the King of Naples. His exhortations, however, the cession of two most noble provinces of his hereditary kingdom, and directs a portion of his army to the assistance of the Pope against the enemies of the Papacy, and the other against Mazzini's faction. In conclusion, he informs the people of South Italy that the Piedmontese are coming among them as friends, in order, as they had entered the Marches and Umbria in order to dispense that tranquillity of persons and of all the blessings which were assembled there; and finishes by saying, "I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions."

The Genoese Corriere Mercantile says Victor Emmanuel's proclamation has been followed up by energetic acts. The King himself is now on Neapolitan territory, and has reached Teano, which is, at last, in name also, restored at Loreto at noon. He then proceeded to Grottolmare. Here, on the 12th, he received the Neapolitan Ministers, municipalities, and numerous influential persons of Naples. M. Borghi presented the address of the municipality, and M. Valla that of the Neapolitan Senate. The King

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Pehtang, August 10.

We left Talien Bay on the 27th ult. at daybreak, and arrived at our first anchorage on the next evening, about twenty miles from the Peiho. It was certainly a most magnificent sight to see this splendid fleet of 300 vessels sailing together on the calmest of seas; scarce a ripple disturbed the sleeping waters, and the sky was an ocean of blue, the breeze was delicious; in fact, it would be difficult to convey to you the delightful feeling experienced in our trip. Junks were sailing about, and some even came right through our fleet, and the Chinese steamer, of the *Pekin Gazette* was on board taking notes and describing the fleet of the vessels. Barbarians as countries call us, and 'tis said of us, covering the ocean like the stars in heaven, or flies in Talien-wan.

Talien Bay could only be approved over to the Peiho; got a distant view of forts; general rush for telescopes; a town discovered to the north of forts; the gun-boats go in first, towing the commissariat junks. In the distance the land has a fine effect of it, we observe thoughts of masts. We perform a variety of aquatic waltzes and go round and round the fleet, and not till dusk do we cast our last go to anchor. Several Russian gun-boats and American steamers. Frantic saluting takes place, deluding us, for the first shot is fired we all scamper, supposing the fight has begun. Thunder also every now and then is heard. Day hot and muggy, and water possesses colour.

31st.—Sticking, sticky sky. Nothing done except a large amount of saluting. Waterspouts in the evening, and rain in square masses—most extraordinary.

August 1.—Raining in the morning. A move for the Pehtang. Great excitement, the gun-boats towing about in all directions, towing first brigades of men. Signalling from various ships. Gun-boats in boats with troops. Signalling from various ships. Looking very wicked, fighting trim—topgasts down, rifle-pits made by the riflemen, with hides to protect them. They tow junks filled with red breeches, and small boats. A steamer of peculiar description, with a long row of heavy 8 gun in front, accompanies one of them. Towards noon all start at a signal from the Admiral on board the Coromandel. We are in the division with the red ensign; the white and blue, the French, take the division with the red ensign; the white and blue, the French, take the right; and off we go. Rocket-tubes are rigged on the gun-boats' bows, and they near the Pehtang forts. Some troops are landed in the mud a long way off the Pehtang, and all expect to hear the fort guns open fire; but no such thing happened. The troops are encamped as all; and the forts soon appeared with the French and English flags floating in the evening breeze. No more guns were fired, and we began to speculate as to whether a few wooden guns were found, and some inferior machines. The town was occupied, and the troops were encamped there, after spending a night on the mud. We also ended the taking of Pehtang.

On the 2nd of August a reconnoitring party of 2000 French and English went out towards the Peiho forts, and were fired upon. Several were wounded by jingalls—a sort of gun, I fancy, up the spout, at 2000 yards. Skirmishers were thrown out, and kept up a fire against the Tartar cavalry, who came out in force. The French had some rifled cannon, which proved very effective, and after keeping us for some time we retired, as it was not considered wise to engage the army till we were all up. Commissariat stores. Major Greathead received a spent ball on the knee, but was all right next day. The Tartars had a strong intrenched camp surrounding the only causeway that leads to the Peiho. The approach to the town of Pehtang is very peculiar: the bar is only to be got over at three p.m. and enters exactly by the intrenched camp. Encampment of dead and dead horses. Delightful colours of "Archy the Bles" are wafted on the wings of the breeze. Muddy waters. Mosquitoes by land in comparison. The forts are built of mud and chopped straw, beautifully rounded, and stuck off to perfection in every direction. They formed pyramids and a perpendicular square fort at the top; the walls are excellent. The town, land, and water all of the same colour. The houses are mostly of mud and chopped straw, about two high, with chimneys pots; they are for the most part thatched with straw, but all perfectly open to the interior as regards one side—generally the side of beautiful cupboards, and wooden partitions finished off with Japanese perfection. Strange to say, the rooms are often papered with green satin paper (English), and they have ceilings; altogether, you might go far before meeting such good dwellings; the windows are papered with like material of green. The streets are narrow, with side-walks raised one or two feet, and a verandah coming out over the said sidewalks, so that you should see the sky in some streets, and could convey to you half the idea. My brain was in a whirl of confusion at the sight of the town, with its strange costumes, and languages. The gallant Captain of the *Pearl* must be distrusted by this time, as he is there from morning till night. Horses kicking, mules getting rid of their packs, bullocks trying to gore you, coolies sy-saying, orderlies bawling, commanders of gunboats scrambling in the same line, Europeans and Chinese noises, troops landing, horses landing, baggage landing, artillery landing; green cheese, blue cheese, red cheese, white cheese; cheese of all sorts, tarbuns, bamboo bats, pith helmets, puggories and straw hats; poles, muskets, bamboos, wheels, oars; black faces, pale faces, yellow faces, and red copped hats; guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, puffing, cringe, long-boats, short boats, rowing, hauling, pulling, and running over each other, the din of Babel, confusion of different languages at the top of their voices; Frenchmen, Sikhs, Punjabees, English, Chinese, all mixed up together, and occasionally trying to gore you, coolies sy-yahing

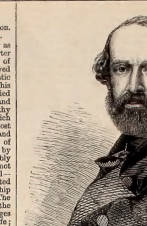
LITERATURE.

THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA: a Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army. Longmans.

Another African traveller, fully up to the standard (extraordinary as it is) by which the European explorer in that hopelessly dreary quarter of the globe has been ever characterised. He gives us abundance of facts, descriptions almost too lifelike, to collect which he has braved the dangers and only just escaped the fatality of a deadly miasmatic climate; and the result of his labours, admirably brought before his readers, has been still in that sickening condition of unsatisfied wonder at the dispensation of Providence which has created a land with natural features so strange, and people with attributes so earthy as to render them its fitting inhabitants. The fitful gleams which travellers have caught of tracts of country possessing the most striking beauty standing out on the confines of regions of bush and forest, dense with vegetation in its rankest and most fantastic form; of marsh and mud, festering in an atmosphere of fog and overhung by skies which only add another dismal phase to the scene—have probably fostered the idea that civilisation in the interior of Africa is not only possible, but comparatively proximate. They have dreamed—perhaps in the intervals of marsh-fever—of large tracts of cultivated land, tended by people toned down from their present hideous kinship to the gorilla into an industrious population to the climate born. The rude, squalid, filthy hovels which do duty for habitations have in the mind's eye of the philanthropic explorer, been replaced by neat cottages and gardens, such as are created in the romance of agricultural life; the swamp and the jungle have given way to fields of waving corn or cotton-bush, and the tinkle of the church-bell is heard where but the discordant sounds of the tom-tom announced the progress of some bestial ceremony of the Fetish—a goodly dream, but one which, as we think, the perusal of Captain Burton's book will do much towards dispel. All this, however, has nothing to do with the merits of the work itself, which are great and manifold.

In June, 1857, there started from the harbour of Zanzibar an East African expedition, originally projected by the expeditionary committee of the Royal Geographical Society of London, of which Captain Burton is a Fellow and Gold Medallist. It consisted of two European members, Captain Burton and Captain Speke; two Portuguese, or rather half-caste Goanese "boys;" two negro gun-carriers, the Seedy Mubarak Bombay, and Mainy Makhrib, his brother; and eight so-called Baloch mercenaries, a guard appointed by his Highness the Sayyid Majid, who took the death of Seedy Said somewhat coolly on the Sultan of Zanzibar and Sawahil, to accompany the travellers. The object of the expedition, as proposed by Captain Burton to the Geographical Society, was primarily to "fix the most important points in the limits of the Sea of Ujiji, or Unyamwezi Lake, supposed to be situated in a distant hearing but little designation, and to explore the solar, the far-famed Land of the Moon; and, secondarily, to determine the exportable produce of the interior and the ethnography of its tribes. With what success, endurance, and ability these objects were carried out it is hardly necessary here to state. The book itself has been for some little time before the public in a tangible form, and we therefore incline them to the study of this class of narrative of travels are doubtless well acquainted with its details. We have to deal with another class of readers—the indifferent, the uninitiated, so to speak; and it is not by minute and elaborate dissection of its various parts, but by a broad reference to the principal features of the work that we seek to enlist the sympathies of as many persons as possible towards its perusal. We must content ourselves with a somewhat indistinct statement that the travellers, in the first place, made the transit of the Valley of Usagara, and Mgeta River. After a halt for provisions, the caravan was formed, the East African Ghauts crossed, Ugogo traversed, and the region of Unyamweri having been entered and explored at length, on the 13th of February, 1858, from the summit of a stony hill a "streak of light" was discerned lying below, which turned out to be the sea. We cannot refrain from allowing Captain Burton here to speak for himself in the following extract:—"I gazed in dismay; the remains of my blindness, the veil of trees, and a broad way of sunshine illuminating but one reach of the lake. Advancing, however, a few yards, the whole scene suddenly burst upon my view, filling me with admiration, wonder, and delight. Nothing, in sooth, could be more picturesque than this first view of the Tanganyika Lake, as it lay in the lap of the mountains, basking in the gorgeous tropical sunshine. Below and beyond a short foreground of rugged and precipitous hillfield, down which the footpath zigzags painfully—a narrow strip of emerald green, never seen and never wanted by fertile, sterile—was a ribbon of glistening yellow sand, here bordered by sedgy rushes, there cleanly and clearly cut by the breaking wavelets. Further in front stretched the waters—an expanse of lake, blue and softest blue, in breadth varying from thirty to thirty-five miles, and sprinkled by the grey canoe of many with tiny crescents of moony foam. The background in front is a high and broken wall of steel-coloured mountain, here flecked and capped with pearly white, there standing sharply pencilled against the azure air; its yawning chasms, marked by a deeper plum-colour, fall towards dwarf hills of moundlike proportions, which apparently dip their feet in the water. To the south, and opposite the long low point behind which the Malagarasi River discharges the red loam suspended in its violent stream, lie the land-locked bays and capes of Ugalla, and, as the eye dilates, it falls upon a cluster of outlying islets, speckling a sea-horizon. Villages, cultivated lands, the frequent canoes of the fishermen on the waters, and, on a nearer approach, the murmurs of the waves breaking upon the shore, give a something of variety, of movement, of life to the landscape, which, like all the fairest prospects in these regions, wants but a little of the neatness and finish of art—mosques and kiosks, palaces and villas, gardens and orchards—contrasting with the profuse lavishness and magnificence of nature, and diversifying the unbroken coup d'œil of excessive vegetation, to rival, if not to excel, the more admired scenery of the classic regions. The rant shores of this vast crevasse appeared lovely beautiful to the eye after the silent and spectral mangrove-creeks on the East African seaboard, and the melancholy, monotonous expanses of desert and jungle scenery. Every reach and sun-parched plain or rank herbage, and flats of black mire. Truly it was a work for soul and sight! Forgetting toils, dangers, and the doubtfulness of return, I felt willing to endure them for what I had endured; and all the party seemed to join with me in joy."

The book only enumerates, and in the early portion returned to Unyanyembe, commenced its down march to the coast. It should be said that the first of the passage of the Usagara Mountains is such region which they traversed is interspersed with minute and spirited details of the respective geography and ethnography of each; while the closing chapters treat of "Village Life in East Africa," and of the "Character and Religion of the East Africans, their Government and Customs," as regards the latter subject, it is stated that in East Africa there are two forms of this traffic—the export and the internal trade. In the former slaves are collected like ivories throughout the length and breadth of the land. They are driven down from the capital depôts—the islands of Kazeeye, Kwenge, Unyanyembe, and Zungomero—to the coast by the Arab and Wasuluh merchants, who afterwards sell them in retail at the great mart, Zanzibar. The internal trade is carried on between tribe and tribe, and therefore must long endure. The following observations in reference to a very important element of the slave trade—namely, the average price of slaves—are notable, and tempt us to an extract:—"There is no article, even household, that wears so much, value as the human commodity. The absolute worth is small compared with the wants of the seller and the requirements and the means of the purchaser. The extremes range from six feet of unbleached domestics or a few pounds of grain in time of famine, to 70 dollars, equal to £15. The slaves are cheapest in the interior, on account of the frequency of desertion. About Unyamwezi they are dearer, and most expensive in the Island of Zanzibar. At the latter place, during the last few years they have doubled in price. According to the Arabs, who regard the abolition of slavery with feelings of horror, this increase results from the impediments thrown in the way by the English. A more probable explanation may be found in the greater cheapness of money. At Zanzibar the price of a boy under puberty is from fifteen to thirty dollars. A youth till the age of fifteen is worth a little less. A man in the prime



DON JOSE GUELL Y RENTE, OF CUBA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 376.

of life, from twenty-five to forty, fetches from thirteen to twenty dollars; after that age he may be bought from ten to thirteen. Educated slaves, fitted for the work of factors, are sold from twenty-five to seventy dollars, and at fancy prices. The price of females is everywhere about one-third higher than that of males. At Zanzibar the value or custom-house dues vary according to the race of the slave. The Wahiao, Waruguhu, and other servile imported from Kilwa, pay one dollar per head, from the Mrima or maritime regions two dollars, and from Unyanwezi, Ujiji, and the rest of the interior, three dollars. At the central depôt, Unyanyembe, where slaves are considered neither cheap nor dear, the value of a boy ranges between eight and ten doit or double-doilie; a youth from nine to eleven; a man in prime, from five to ten; and past his prime, from four to six. In some parts of the interior men are dearer than children under puberty. In the cheapest places, as in Karagwah and Urori, a boy costs three shukkahs of cloth, and three fundo or thirty strings of coral beads; a youth from ten to fifteen fundo; a man in prime from eight to ten; and no one will purchase an old man. These general notes must not, however, be applied to particular tribes. As with ivory and other valuable commodities, the amount and the description of the circulating medium vary at almost every march."

Before concluding our notice of this striking work, in which we have been enticed far beyond our prescribed limits, we would point to the valuable commercial statistics which are contained in the appendix. This completes a book of which the best praise that can be given to it is to say that it speaks for itself.

THE ARCHER AND THE STEPPE. By F. R. GRAHAME. James Blackwood.

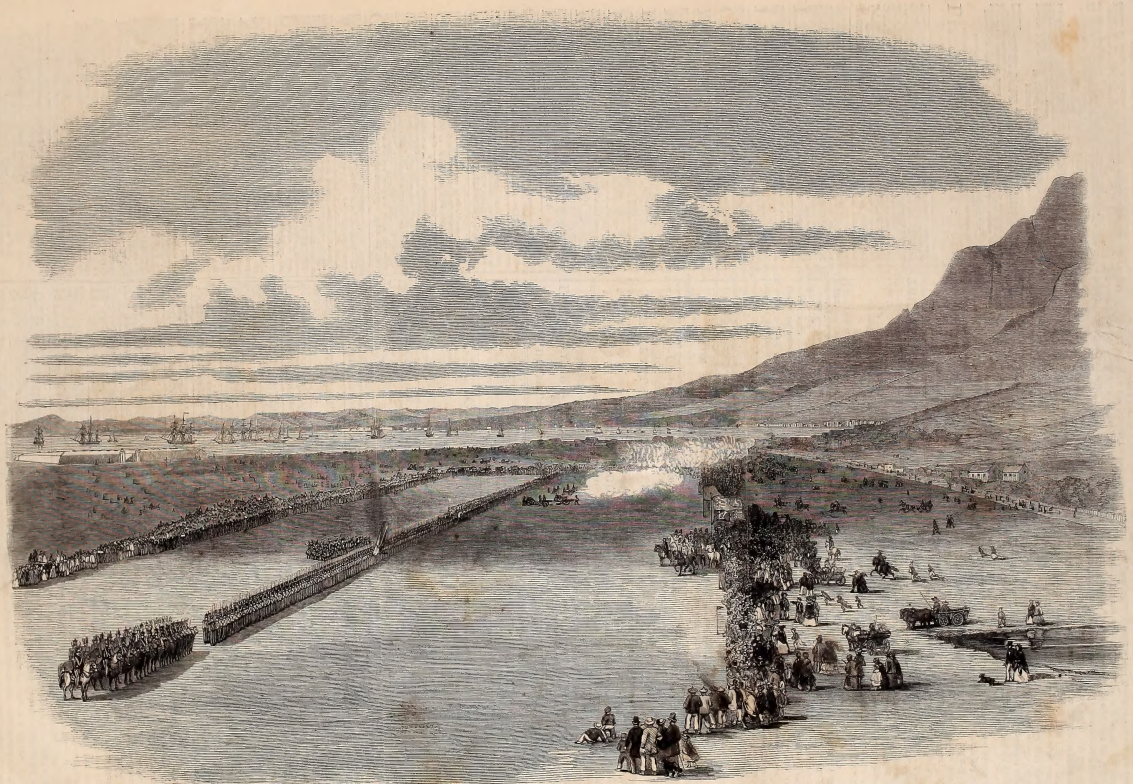
The somewhat fantastic title of this book—for the like of which, however, there are numerous modern precedents—is intended to typify a history of the empires of Scythia, and especially of Asia and Europe, from the earliest ages till the fall of the Mongol power in Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. The country received mythical designation of Scythia was given by the Greeks, and even by the Romans, to all the countries that extended from the banks of the Dnieper to the borders of that empire which is now known as China. The ancient divided into European and Asiatic Scythia those regions which are now denominated Russia and Turkey. The former, owing to her geographical position, became, as it were, a barrier between Asia and Europe; while from the days of Darius to those of Attila, Scythia has originally issued every torrent of invading barbarians that have overrun Eastern Europe within the last nine hundred years. Thence came the Huns, the Ugurs, the Avars, the Khazars, Patzinaks, Uzes, and the Mongols—all terrible, unsettled, and fleeting tribes; while the Ottoman Turks, who are also Scythian in origin and descent, alone acquired a permanent position in Europe, and in these latter days have obtained the distinction of having had the blood and treasure of the first Powers of Europe expended in an endeavour, futile as we believe, to preserve their position. Russia, as the most enduring, the most powerful, and the most known both in ancient and modern times of these nations of the north, occupies the most prominent part in the history of the Scythian empires, and the annals of that country form the principal subject of the present volume. After tracing the origin of her people, the author glances at the progress of the Huns, Ugurs, Chazars, and the numerous other Tartar tribes whose names were only known to Europe by their inroads in the east to the countries and inhabitants of Eastern Europe. Then, sketching the rise of the Russian monarchy, he proceeds to the conquests of Zenghis Khan and the Mongols, and the wars of his descendant and still more formidable countryman, Timour the Tartar, with the shortcomings of Samarcand. It is curious to note the influence of the Tartars on the empires of Russia and China, where alone remain traces of those conquerors, both in the manners and customs, besides Persia and Greece. In the two former countries there is a great resemblance in many of their institutions, in the despotic theory of government, in their dress, appearance, and character, as well as in their despotic and patriarchal forms of government. It will be seen that the choice of subject as has been selected by Mr. Grahame, if deals with in the simplest narrative form would be found interesting, especially as the work is dedicated to the Queen, at an existing very important moment. In the middle of 1854, when we were drifting into war with Russia, it is probable that the Queen's mind was directed to the question of this was a good deal bounded by the ideas which a good many of us had formed of Peter the Great, of Catherine, and St. Petersburg. How far the latter may stand since then we do not know; but it appears to us that a well-arranged and accurate account of the Russian empire is likely to be a very valuable addition to our contemporary literature. If the book before us had no other merit—and as we opine it has many—it would be entitled to the author from the fact that it begins with the beginning, and without being elaborately recondite or overwhelmingly learned, in a plain tale, in an intelligible way; while, as per title, the subject-matter is woven, though in historical connected in a manner which is pleasing and certainly not devoid of instruction. In short, it is an agreeable and sufficiently full account of that region which in the eyes of modern Europe has acquired an importance which is due to a great measure to its very association and which is still surrounded by an atmosphere, social and political, which is somewhat mystical; and, therefore, it is calculated to arouse the interest and the curiosity to the satisfying of which Mr. Grahame's volume is directed.

ANTIQUARIAN, ETHNOLOGICAL, AND OTHER RESEARCHES IN NEW GRANADA, ECUADOR, PERU, AND CHILE. By WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S. Trübner.

So far as we have been able to gather, this volume is the result of a second visit to the New World by Mr. Bollaert, in 1853-4. But the construction of the book is so inartistic, and devoid of the ordinary workmanship of a writer for the public, that, although we may, to be sure, get at historical and ethnological information facts, there is little or no trouble taken to weave them into a narrative, or to put them into a connected shape. Such a work reads like a collection of notes put together without any regular attempt at sequence or relation between the parts. Nevertheless, the matter which it contains is very well worth its perusal, even in its present form. There are pictorial illustrations, too, which help one along, and are more than usually of use in giving form and shape to the author's ideas. In the descriptive, jotting-down way which we have indicated as characterising the book we find the author in the land of the tribes of Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, accompanied in their place with observations on the pre-incarial, incarial, and other monuments of Peruvian nations. Something, too, of the different languages is given with accompanying translations. Out of a mass of traditionary lore we have selected the following extract, the more particularly as it refers to a remote portion of the subject matter of this work, but also because it affords as good a specimen of it as any other:—

TRADITIONS OF THE ORIGIN OF THE INCAS.—1. A man appeared at TIA-HUANACU; the mention of this most ancient spot induces me to think that the Incarial race may have sprung from one of the old Aymara nations. I have sometimes thought that the first Incas may have come from one of the great nations to the east of the Andes in the remote times of the foundation, in the opinion that the first Incas may have come from some of the nations of the coast of Peru. Garcilasso de la Vega, the Inca historian, says it would appear that three distinct races dwelt in Peru before the foundation of the empire of the Incas, to the effect that they had come from the east, by the Antisuyan province, which D'Orbigny distinguishes by the name of Aymarans; and the Runnans, who inhabited the Cordillera and the Cordillera and the valleys, 2° and 14° S. This man divided the land into four parts amongst the chiefs Manco, Colla, Sauri, and Ayarache. This man is described as having early on the threshold of Incarial history, but his meaning is very obscure. Manco went to the north and founded Cuzco, which he called Tampu-Tocco, or the house from we know nothing. The name of the world four men and four sisters, brothers and sisters, appeared at Pamaru, on the 5th day of the month Capac Raymi, and four rocks, Tampu-Tocco, Maras, Sutic-Cancha, Capac Uchu, and Ayar Sauca. Manco founded Cuzco. Pascar, Sutic, Capac Uchu, and Ayar Cachi acquired new names or surnames, Ayar Manco, pastures. 3. At Pavec-tampu, shining dormitory or house of veneration, eight legend Manco, Ayar Cachi, Ayar Uchu, Ayar Auca, Ayarache, Ayarsuna, and Ayramanco; and three women—Mama-oyo, Mama-cuna, and Mama-rana. Mama Ocllo was the name of the principal wife of Manco, in Quichua is Huarmi; old woman, paya. Coya is Queen or Empress. These persons were clothed in the manner of the legend that they were of Royal. They had a golden sling, which was endowed with peculiar virtues. They had abundance of sovereign silver, assumed the government of the country, and built three temples. Ayarache having got possession of the sling, overturned by its power mountains, and gained such a superiority that he became violent enough and sought to destroy him. They persuaded him to enter into a cave for a precious vessel which he had left there and put in their place the Sun, to which them in the conquest of the country. Ayarache entered the cave, when his brothers blocked it with a large stone, and became a violent enough spirit was felt, overturning mountains, extending hill, woods, and rocks, in the bowels of the earth. Ayarache was then seen flying in the air with plumed wings, and a voice was heard telling the two brothers not to be afraid, for Ayarache was going to found the empire of the Incas. Ayarache then discovered himself to his brothers, desiring them to build a temple where Cuzco now stands, in which the Sun should be worshipped. Ayra-manco was chosen Inca or Emperor, from Inti, the Sun; Inti-ghost, child of the Sun. The Sun is also called Punchau. After which Ayarache and Ayramanco were converted into stone statues. Ayra-manco and the women founded Cuzco—the man taking the name of Manco Capac. Capac or Kapac, chief—hence capo, master, lord, ruler.

There is a fourth tradition, but it is too lengthy for insertion here. On the whole, if this is not what would be called a smartly got-up book, it is a very entertaining one for its points of view, and has a sort of simplicity about it which is not without its charm.



REVIEW OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS AT CAPE TOWN BY PRINCE ALFRED.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. W. BOWLER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 370.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Moon's first quarter, 7h. 10m. p.m.
MONDAY, 22.—Hackburn Fair opened, 1857.
TUESDAY, 23.—The Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Daniel de Foe died, 1852.
THURSDAY, 25.—St. Crispin.
FRIDAY, 26.—Chloroform first appeared in England, 1831.
SATURDAY, 27.—Reform Meeting at Birmingham, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
8 35 9 0	9 5 9 30	9 35 10 0	10 5 10 30	10 35 11 0	— 0	0 29 0 47

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. Sole Lessees. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Seven o'clock, and Every Saturday, at Half-past Six o'clock, the Performances will commence with the new Opera, THE ROSE OF AMIENS. Tuesday: DORA. Wednesday: THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Thursday: BRIDE. Friday: TROVATORE; and Saturday, CHOW CHOW. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Mr. Alfred Mellon, Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 2s.; £1 1s. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of Visitors to the Theatre from the Crystal Palace. Omnibuses visit the Theatre every Evening during the Season. Special Trains to the Crystal Palace leave four minutes after the Opera is finished. Private Boxes to the Crystal Palace, 10s. 6d. each. Omnibuses at 12 o'clock, and on the second tier, for the 6d., four persons. No charge for booking or for booking-office.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Oct. 22, and during the Week, and Wednesday (by desire), THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will sustain the character of Constance; after which THE HEIR AT LAW. Mr. Buckstone as Dr. Pangloss; Mr. John Brougham's entertainment with THE BURGOMASTER'S WIFE. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE LOVE CHASE, and THE BURGOMASTER'S WIFE. Mr. Buckstone and Miss Sedgwick. ROMANCE AND REALITY, Mr. John Brougham; and THE SUN AND THE MOON, Mr. John Brougham.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE RIFLE BROTHER.—Mr. Webster and Miss Woolgar. With the following powerful Company: Messrs. Addison, Neville, D. Fisher, Billington; Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Woolgar. And HUGH MAUN CHARLES. Conductor, Mr. Howard.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Arthur Wigan.—The public is respectfully informed that the Theatre will re-open on Monday, under the management of Mr. Arthur Wigan, with a new and original Comedy, in Two Acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled THE SETTLER IN CANADA, and a New and Original Comedy, in Two Acts, by Mr. Burnand, Esq., entitled MR. ROWLEY, M.P. Mr. Alfred Wigan will perform his celebrated Entertainment of PEACHING AND PREACHING, a Comic Fairy Tale by J. Reed. And THE WRECKER. The Boxes and Stalls have been made with Masonry, Doors, &c., to prevent draughts, and the Ventilation and Drainage have been attended to. The view to the front of the house will be clear to all parts of the Pit. Prices of admission as usual. Carriages ventilated. J. RUDGE, Acting Manager and Treasurer.

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ASHLEY.—Every Evening, Quarter to Eight, Shakspearian Spectacle, entitled HENRY THE EIGHTH. Mr. Rebecca James, Mr. John Pritchard. SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. Mr. Batty, Mr. Rarey, Mr. Cromwell Price, and Mr. Wombwell.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, October 27. Monday, open at Nine. Display of the Great Fountains at Half-past Four. Tuesday, Band and Chorus Performance. Wednesday, Band and Chorus Performance. Thursday, Band and Chorus Performance. Friday, open at Nine. Saturday, Band and Chorus Performance. Handel Festival Concert. Grand Display of the Great Fountains at Half-past Four. Illumination, Shilling Admission. Open Daily. Open Sundays, Half-a-Crown. Children, Shilling. Season Tickets, Two Guineas. Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Nov. 21, Mdme. CLARA NOVELLO'S Farewell PARTING, and positively Last Appearance in London, on Wednesday Morning, previously to her retirement in future entirely into private life. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mdme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON and Miss SARTON-DOLBY will SING in RUSSIA, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 24, 1860, to be performed under the direction of Mr. Wm. Ganz, with full orchestra and choir. Organist, Mr. George Lake. Tickets at popular prices—Area, 5s.; other Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY MOMENTS, at Hipperholme, October 21; Halifax, 22; Bradford, 23; Keighley, 24; Skipton, 25; Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Davis, Jun., Gallery.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Miss EMMA STANLEY, Lessee and Manageress.—Every Afternoon (except Saturday) at Three, and Every Evening at Eight, the SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN, Every Evening. Mr. Harry Boden, Jun., Gallery.

EGYPTIAN HALL (Large Room), Piccadilly.—Mr. HAMILTON'S CONTINENTAL RECITATIONS will be given (except Saturday) at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open half-an-hour before. Box office open daily. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.

PRINCE OF WALES HALL, Regent-street.—Captain MORTON PRICE and Miss CATHARINE LUCETTE Every Evening in a Series of Entertainments, being subjects selected from great events in the History of the United States and Canada. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; Children in arms, £1 1s.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, St. JAMES'S HALL, every Night at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—New Additions. A Full-length portrait models of the King of Naples and H. R. Cardinal Antonelli have been added to the already extensive collection of Modern Celebrities. Admission, 1s.; Extra Room, 6d. Open from Eleven to Dusk, and from Seven to Ten.

MADAME OURY has RETURNED to TOWN for the SEASON, and has her new Residence, 1, Hanover-street, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 20.

CORREGGIO'S "ECCE HOMO," the long-sought Replica of the National Gallery Picture, which the most ardent Judges pronounce the finest painting in Europe, is ON VIEW, from 10 till 6 daily, at 14, PALL-MALL, 3 doors from Oxford-street. "The only head of Christ in the world."—Hogarth.

PIANOFORTE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, for half its value (Cost 70 guineas), a splendid Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood, in perfect order; metallic plate, rosewood instrument, and every improvement. Price 30 guineas. Packed and delivered free.—Buy no new or second-hand Piano before you call at Chappell's, Bond-street, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE, containing over 300 designs of Furniture, from Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture for all classes of houses, to the costliest Dining-room, Library, Lenvis Chamber and Co., Horse Furnishers, 22 and 23, Queen-building, Knightsbridge. Lenvis's Patent Iron Portable Bedstead, with dovetailed joints, and Bedding, can be sold for 20 guineas, half the original cost. Also, a Portable Iron Bedstead, with Bedding complete, for 10 guineas, suitable for servants, in the kitchen and hall, with wrought-iron and marble-top washstands, 32 guineas each suite. The whole of the above are decided bargains.

FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, fine walnut, of the newest design, in each silk, very elegant and commodious, consisting of a great bargain—price for the whole suite 48 guineas, nearly half the original cost, consisting of a handsome Couch, which, with sixty-one other bargains, may be seen at the superior suite rooms, as handsome pillar and claws, with occasional and other tables to match, and a set of Dining-room Chairs, in leather, with spring seats, rather, easy and Windsor chairs, all covered in rich silk or worsted, and a handsome Sideboard, with walnut occasional chairs, an inlaid whatnot, and large-size brilliant plate chimney-glass, in gilt-and-white frame, a handsome full-sized walnut cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, and a massive and complete solid Spanish mahogany dining-room suite, in the most approved fashion, consisting of sideboard, dining-tables, and chairs. The above is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and may be seen at 56, Queen-street, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
adulterated with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, RICKETS,
GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
INCREASE OF FLESH AND STRENGTH, AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.

Extensive experience, and the repeated testimony of numerous eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is equal to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise unquestionably the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequently economy, are the distinguishing characteristics of this unrivalled Medicine. NO OTHER OIL CAN POSSIBLY PRODUCE THE SAME BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

SOLELY MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Dublin, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland; President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, &c., writes:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, and have found it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
"I consider that the purity of this Oil is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and Intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh. Hence I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuine ness and medical efficacy."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled, and labelled with his Signature, Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

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ANSAR, HANBURY, and CO., 77, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, W.C.
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF FROUDED SUBSTITUTIONS.

OPENING of the NEW VICTORIA TERMINUS, near Bricklayers' Arms.—Passengers are booked from and to all stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. By Time-table of the Company.

NATAL.—The LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, as AGENTS for the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL at DURBAN, hereby give Notice that they are prepared to RECEIVE MONEY on account of that Bank for which they will issue letters at Credit free of charge.
London, October, 1860.

HYACINTHS, JAPAN LILIES, &c.—Assortment "A" sent carriage-paid for Seventeen Shillings. Hyacinths, Splendid Japan Lilies, 2 Pyramidals and 2 Roseum-plena, 40 choicest Tulips, 20 Crocus, 20 Iris, 20 Scilla, 20 Snowdrops, 20 Jonquils, 20 golden Narcissus (sweet-scented) and Paxtons, 12 Super. Anemones, 20 Ranunculus, 20 Crocus, 20 Snowflakes, 20 Iris, 20 Scilla, 20 Snowdrops, 20 Jonquils, 20 golden Narcissus (sweet-scented) and Paxtons, 12 Super. Anemones, 20 Ranunculus.—BUTLER and SUTCLIFFE, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

HYACINTH GLASSES.—TYE'S Registered, the only really successful ornamental and non-breakage-proof GLASS, 6d. each; per dozen, 5s. 6d. each. Triple for three hyacinths, 8s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrations free.—JAMES TYE, Seedsman, &c., Nursery, Hammersmith, London, W.

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, and DRESSMAKERS.—Matching Orders carefully and promptly attended to. Our Samples of the newest trade prints. All the Fancy Dress Fabrics of the British and foreign factories.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Manchester, &c.
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Patterns post-free. Terms, Cash.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—Rich Lyons Velvet Jackets, Sleeves shapes, for dinner or evening dress, beautifully braided, at 4½ 4s., 5½ 5s., 6½ 6s. Illustrations free.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—The AIXA, a beautiful, tight-fitting shape, with military braiding, and sleeves open to the cuff. Velvet, 4½ 4s., 5½ 5s., 6½ 6s. Illustrations free.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—Superb steel-beaded Cashmere or Cloth Jackets, Sleeves or loose shapes, at 31s. Handsome Cloth Mantles, all sizes, 21s., 30s., 42s., and 50s.—Ford's Mantle Warehouse, 37, Cornhill, London, W.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—A beautiful Fawn Cloth Jacket, for the present Season, is just out, price 7s. 6d. per yard, or paletot of the same at 31s. 6d. Patterns free.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—The Devonshire Jacket, in Fawn Cloth, at 7s. 6d. per yard; or in Jackets as a Guinea. Eight warm, and waterproof. Patterns free.—T. Ford, 37, Cornhill, London, W.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—The new Jacket, the AIXA, in Cloth, at 31s. 6d.; in Satin, at 31s.; superb Velvet, at three guineas. By far the largest and cheapest Stock in London.—Thomas Ford, 37, Cornhill, London, W.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS and MANTLES.—Illustrations of Patterns and Styles quite unique, and not to be obtained elsewhere, forwarded to the country post-free on application. Address, 37, Cornhill, London, W.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. beg to announce that their numerous customers and the public generally may rely upon procuring the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE SILKS of the present season, consigned all the leading Novelties, together with many entire shop lots, at the following prices:—
No. 1. The GARIBALDI STRIPE, in Autumn Colours, with rich glace ground, bright silk, 3s. 11d. per yard.
No. 2. The CHECKED GARIBALDI, in Green, Grey, or Brown. Drab, White, Pink, Sky, Mauve, and Straw Grey, at 3s. 9d. per yard.
No. 3. The SATIN BARRE, in all colours, rich width, from 2s. 6d. per yard upwards.
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JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
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A FINE HEAD of HAIR, WHISKERS, or MOUSTACHE, produced in a few weeks by ALEXANDRE'S ESSENCE, which never fails to restore hair turning grey, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully. Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows, of bold, new, and natural colour, are produced by the growth of the new hair. Prices 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. per bottle. Ask for "Alexandre's Hair."—No. 21, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 27,
containing a large Picture, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the
METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS
in Hyde Park, in their respective Costumes; and a carefully-finished View of
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA
(PRINTED IN COLOURS)
from the Top of the Falls on the American Side; with a number of Fine-Art and other Illustrations. Among the latter will be some exceedingly graphic ones connected with
THE WAR IN CHINA,
just received from Pehtang, from our Special Artist, Mr. Wigman, who accompanies the Anglo-French Expedition. Also, two large Engravings of THE BRITISH CAMP AT DON MAUR, from Photographs by M. Beato, taken shortly before the Allied Forces left Tallien-wan for the Peiho.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Coloured Supplement, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1861, containing Engravings of the Season, printed in colours, from original Drawings by Mrs. Margetts, will be published early in November. Price 1s.

ADVERTISEMENTS CANNOT BE RECEIVED AFTER THE 20TH INST.

Terms.—Whole Page	£20.
Half Page	£10.
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Any smaller Advertisement, 2s. 6d. per line (double column).

*** ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS will be received.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

THE latest intelligence from the Far East does not contain those accounts of the progress of the allied forces in China which were expected; but they are of a nature to show that critical action was at hand. The war, indeed, had actually begun; and the troops of either nation were in presence of each other, and something more. The allied army had advanced to the mouth of the Peiho, where they enjoyed the somewhat barren triumph of occupying certain forts which had been vacated by the enemy, and which, characteristically enough, had been mounted with wooden guns, and garrisoned by three old men. There is a touch of bathos, not usually coincident with warlike affairs, in the idea of a strong and perfectly-equipped body of the soldiers of two of the great Powers of Europe solemnly marching to take possession of works which had been prepared for their reception by the mounting of that species of ordnance which, in the jocular language of military men, are called "quakers." The next step was a little, but only a little, more like fighting; for the Allies came upon a Tartar camp, which they instantly prepared to attack. It does not seem, however, that any opportunity was afforded for the display or prowess of or strategy; for the Chinese who were Tartars, or the Tartars who were Chinese, exhibited the extent of that discretion which is held to be the better part of valour, and used every effort in their power to enable them to fight another day—if they should feel so disposed. We do not learn that there was any important casualty on either side, for it appears that the Chinamen ran away on the first opening of a cannonade, or at least when the troops prepared to advance with that terrible precision which marks the battle-march of a line of British soldiers, and with that rapid, nearly invincible, rush which characterises the somewhat looser onset of the French infantry.

The allied forces, naval and military, had duly taken up their positions preparatory to the attack on the Taku forts, the scene of the action being, as we said, the defeat—whatever it was—of the English last year. At that time the natural advantages of the spot for defence had been well developed, and much ingenuity and no little scientific skill had been shown in the erection of an armed barrier, which was sufficient to hold its own against the most pertinacious bravery of our sailors and soldiers. No doubt the time which has elapsed—always supposing that it is the intention of the Chinese to offer serious and organised resistance, which is at least doubtful—has enabled them to alter the conduct of the attack at this point of the river to add strength to, and to extend the area of, the fortifications. If some of the whispered rumours which have been floating about be founded in truth, the aid of European military science, which it is said was transferred to the Chinese operations at the Taku forts, has probably been again invoked and afforded; and genius and skill cognate to, or at least of the same school, as that which kept France and England for eleven months before the league of Sebastopol may be found now ministering to the same object: to oppose the efforts of the Allies up the Peiho River, by licking into European shapeliness the rude and half-childish military organisation of the Chinese. It is believed, too, that the material is better, and the capability for warlike purposes of the Celestials more developed in the regions of the north than in the south, the latter being those with which the English have before come in contact; and, on the whole, it is probable that our Navy and Army have before them a foe which it would be worse than indiscreet to despise. The pointed imitation of the Plenipotentiaries proves that no attempt at negotiation is to be made on their side, or listened to from the other, pending the immediate military operations. It is to be hoped that when the time arrives for settling the terms of a treaty one preliminary will be insisted on—namely, that the place of negotiation shall be in London. Without this no satisfactory arrangement can be expected.

We have pleasure in recording the safe return of her Majesty to her kingdom of England, in which the Queen arrived on Wednesday. Very propitiously, the weather, which seemed fearfully on her departure, cleared up for smiles on her arrival; cleared up—it might be added in the language of the old-fashioned playbills—"for that day only, and by particular desire of several persons of distinction." Our Sovereign is again at Windsor after a couple of long journeys and pleasant sojournings.

The Prince of Wales has visited the tomb of George Washington, and has planted a tree there. The incident would make a comparison to nature to that of the visit of Peter the Great to the grave of the first Napoleon. The reception of his Royal Highness in the Republic is all that could be desired, both as regards cordiality and good taste. We read of a cheering and enthusiastic multitude pleased at his affability; and we have find him described as "quite at home with the ladies, and engaged with the accomplished niece of the President in a game at "ten-pins," in which their antagonists were defeated, after which either the Prince's gallantry or Miss Lane's skill caused his Royal Highness to succeed in the two opponents. The game, by-the-way, unless we mistake, is a capital instance of the composure with which people evade absurd laws. "Nine-pins" became so popular, and was so much used for gambling purposes, that there was a legislative or police ordinance, we are told, passed against it. The ingenuity quietly misunderstood "nine-pins" and set up "ten-pins." The Prince's reception in New York will be the grand feature of the news from the States, and we hear that great discussion had taken place as to which lady was to open the grand ball to him. This New York ball has had no idea of recognising the precedence of the niece of the President, whose residence is at Washington. If municipal rule prevail on so interesting an occasion, we presume that the coveted distinction will fall to some lady member of the Corporation. Magistrate upon whom Lord Alcester, Russell, be the intense amusement of New York, conferred, in the excess of his politeness, an aristocratic title to which the Republican had not the slightest claim. All will, no doubt, have been most properly and satisfactorily arranged, and the Heir of England will have found a magnificent partner in "his cousin Columbia."

Thanks to the press, the assurance-offices have roused themselves to perceive the desirability of setting themselves right with the public on the "days of grace" question—that is to say, on the question whether the policy holder should until those days have expired. But the thing has not been done in the frank, businesslike manner which English people like; and Mr. Goodhart has been, as we conceive imperitently, required to state that he had intended to renew his policy whether his premises had been burned down or not. We do not impute to any of the respectable offices any intention of evading a just claim; but what is the use of the surly reticence upon this subject? Let the great offices speak out plainly, and declare that a policy either is or is not valid up to the last hour of the last day of grace, and do not let them give smaller and needier establish-

ments hints for conduct which, in the case of the latter, may be pursued to the detriment of honest assurers. Another instance has been afforded of the incalculable value of a free press to the mercantile world, which is very apt to be angry and suspicious if the least inaccuracy upon a technical matter is manifested by the journalist, but is by no means equally ready with acknowledgment of the incessant services which the newspaper affords to commercial interests.

THE COURT.

The Queen arrived at Gravesend in the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht on Monday morning, shortly before five o'clock, and, travelling over the South-Eastern and South-Western railways, reached Windsor Castle at seven minutes before eight o'clock the same evening. Her Majesty had been suffering from slight indisposition during the two preceding days, but fortunately the journey was borne without increasing her illness.

We last week brought the Royal travellers to Coblentz. The official chronicle of her Majesty's progress makes mention that on Thursday night the Queen arrived at Nagence. At the railway station her Majesty and the Royal party were received by the military and civil authorities. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the other members of the Royal family and household, immediately entered carriages which had been ordered for their conveyance, and proceeded to the Hotel du Rhin. The Royal dinner party included the following:—The Prince Regent and Princess and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Alice, Lord John Russell, Viscount Bruce (Lady in Waiting to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia), Count Fredersdorf (Chamberlain to her Royal Highness), Count von der Goltz (in attendance upon the Queen by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia), M. de Gaertnitz (Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Frederick William of Prussia), General Grey (Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Regent), Field Marshal Lieutenant Baumgarten (in the Austrian service, Vice-Governor of the Tyrol), Lieutenant-Colonel Count Waldersee (in the Prussian service, Commandant), Captain Denman, Mr. Russell, Mr. Morier, and the Misses Lord and Gentleman in Waiting.

On Friday at night the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince Regent and Princess of Prussia, the young Princes Frederick William, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, Princess Alice, and Prince Leopold, left Coblentz for Cologne, and reached Bonn at 2 a.m. The Queen and Prince Consort had spent some days with the King of Prussia in the year 1845, at Brandenbourg and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite also accompanied her Majesty. The Royal party passed some time in admiring the beautiful scenery of the Rhine and the magnificent Drachenfels, with the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein and the town at Coblentz in the distance. In returning, the view was repeated by crossing the Rhine at the bridge of Constantine. There was a large dinner party, and a select circle had been invited for the evening.

On Saturday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice left the hotel at Coblentz, in a quarter before eight o'clock, and went by railway to Brussels. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the Prince Regent and Princess of Prussia, the young Princes Frederick William, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden. Lord John Russell and the household were in attendance upon her Majesty. The whole of the Royal personages accompanied her Majesty in the railway saloon carriage as far as the Belgian frontier. The Prince Regent of Prussia, Prince of Baden took leave of her Majesty and the Prince at Herwicl, and the Prince Regent and Princess of Prussia at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Queen and the Princess Frederick William continued the journey with her Majesty, the Prince, and the Princess Alice as far as Herbesthal, where they took leave of their Royal relatives. At Verviers her Majesty was received by his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, his Excellency General Renard, Baron the Duchesse de Brabant, and his Royal Highness the Count of Flandres, who received the Royal carriage, and proceeded to Brussels. Mr. Howard de Walden, her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, was here in attendance. The King of the Belgians was upon the platform at Brussels on the arrival of the train at a quarter past seven o'clock, and greeted her Majesty and the Royal personages alighting from the train. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family dined in private. The Queen, having sought a cold upon the journey, found it necessary to postpone her attendance at church on Sunday afternoon.

On Sunday the Queen was confined to her room with a cold, accompanied with sore throat. Her Majesty's health continued to improve during the day, and on Monday morning her Majesty received a visit from the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice attended Divine service at the private chapel in the palace. The Queen received the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen and Prince Consort were likewise introduced.

On Monday the Queen remained in her private apartments.

On Tuesday the Queen embarked at Antwerp for Gravesend, and on Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, the Royal yacht cast her anchor at Gravesend. The Terrace Pier and the principal thoroughfares through which the Royal procession was to pass were gaily decorated with flags, and the eager crowds who welcomed her Majesty with more than ordinary warmth. A detachment of the 1st Royal Marines and the Gravesend Volunteers were received her Majesty, and "a guard of honour" was formed by the relief class of the 1st Royal Surrey, assisted by a considerable number of the police and accoutrements. The juvenile volunteers attracted her Majesty and the Prince Consort's special attention. On the Terrace Pier they were received by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county; the Hon. F. Dormer, Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent; Colonel Dodgard; the Mayor of Gravesend, and several members of the Corporation.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga Fedorowna, and attended by the Prince Philosophoff and Mdlle. Wassiltchikoff, and Count Leiveloff, Baron Wolkoe, and Captain Novitzky, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street.

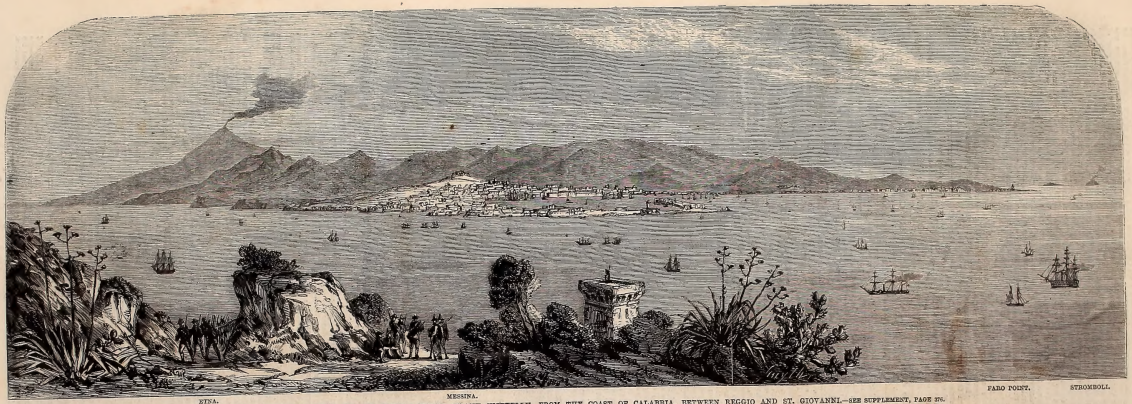
Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess Caml ridge, have left town for Brighton.

The Duchess has engaged Brunswick House, and contemplates a long visit of about six weeks.

His Excellency the French Ambassador (Count de Persigny) has been on a visit to Viscount Palmerston at Broadlands, Hants.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lady Agnes Murray Cavaghe, relict of the late *Sir* David Cavaghe, Bart., of Northaw, Herts, has been long deceased. She died on the 15th of last month, in the year 1857, at Richmond Castle, Cumberland, being at that time a widow, and died intestate, as appears just in Doyecter House, Doctors' Commons, by her son, Arthur, having attained the age of ninety-six. The will is drawn up in the usual form, and is entitled "I, Agnes Murray Cavaghe, of Richmond Castle, in the county of Cumberland." I, accordingly, in the year 1856, do make my last will and testament." I, accordingly, in the year 1856, do make my last will and testament." I, accordingly, in the year 1856, do make my last will and testament



"MY LAST LOOK AT SICILY." TAKEN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY, FROM THE COAST OF CALABRIA, BETWEEN REGGIO AND ST. GIOVANNI.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 376.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—THE LUMBERERS REGATTA, OTTAWA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 376.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PASSING A RAPID IN THE RIDEAU AT OTTAWA—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS—SEE DESCRIPTION PAGE 368.

LITERATURE AND ART.

REMBRANDT PEALE, the celebrated painter, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 4th, aged eighty-three years. We entertain no doubt of the eminence of the decease, and artist, but we confess our scant acquaintance—almost amounting to ignorance—of the works of Mr. Rembrandt Peale. Trumbull, West, Leslie, Powers, Hart, Copley, Peale Darley, Robertson—of these we have heard, but the name of Peale is not in the list. Perhaps we must say what a flood of memoirs is conjured up by the brief announcement that in the quiet Quaker city an American artist has died at the patriarchal age of eighty-three! An American artist—but dead at the patriarchal age of eighty-three! Why, Peale as a juvenile prodigy might have taken the portrait of George Washington. Benjamin Franklin might have sat to him for father, and he might have formed one of the group of Republicans flushed with their brand-new independence who gathered round the table of Kossuth, and roared at the son of that King whose sway they had irrevocably repudiated.

And thus it is that the present shakes hands with the past, and the hawthorn blossom blown by the spring breezes from the hedge is the hawthorn blossom the dead leaf of autumn. Such is the theme of a wailful away with the dead leaf of autumn. Such is the theme of a wailful away with the dead and there Volney, the historian of "The Ruins of Empires." Volney! it seems a hundred years since he died; and yet there he is—and we hope to see him at many private viewing days at the Royal Academy or the Water-colour Society we shall be able to point out a supple, trim, active old gentleman with a back combed flushed with their brand-new independence who gathered round the table of Kossuth, and roared at the son of that King whose sway they had irrevocably repudiated.

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Brave old Sheridan Knowles is dead! and we are sorry to have to record another solitary instance of infirmity of name with that of a passenger lost in the unfortunate *Arctic* on her voyage from Hull to Newfoundland. Edward is at Mount Vernon, gazing at the pious Washington gave to Mrs. Lewis. He has seen a proper curiosity-shop—a proper museum for curiosities of literature, of art, and artistic curiosity, at Nismes—at Vienna—at Paris—at Versailles—at Rome. But the room which Thomas Carlyle speaks of as the terminating point of the visit is the wonderful museum of the Louvre, at Paris. That curiosity is the Key of the Bastille, sent by the French revolutionists as a present to Washington. It is "a trifle;" in the way of gifts, the old stronghold of despotism has been handed by the Prince of Wales.

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Lord Lyndhurst—*vivus in galire!* Rembrandt Peale, who could have remembered stout Colonel Trumbull painting the walls of the first Capitol with Indian deeds, quaint costumes, and our sturdy sires

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have at length decided upon entrusting a scheme for the formation of a National Transport Service.

It is stated that Major-General John Cox will, in all probability, succeed Sir Harry Smith as Colonel of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* contradicts the statement that the 9th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, Scots Greys, and Inniskilling Dragoons are about to be made lancer regiments.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, vice Admiral Fanshawe, superseded on account of his illness.

The various companies of the 2nd Regiment of Cheshire Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hesketh, are now in camp at Wirral. The men gave in their arms and clothing and were discharged.

An officer selected from each of the Royal dockyards has been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth in order to observe the method adopted in the fitting and equipment of the different classes of vessels of war at that dockyard. This is now to be being carried out at the various establishments.

A portion of the Channel Fleet will, it is expected, be dispatched to meet the Prince of Wales on his return from the United States. His Royal Highness will not, as at first intended, visit Portsmouth, but will sail for England direct from New York. The 17th of November has been named as the day of departure.

We have reason to believe (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., will succeed Admiral Dundas, and, pending the appointment of his successor, Rear-Admiral Erskine will have charge of the port division and Rear-Admiral Bosquet the coast division of the fleet.

The *Hesperia* corvette of eleven guns was successfully launched at Deptford on the Royal Victoria yard, Friday. A daughter of Captain Ward, the RSM Officer of Pendennes at Deptford, "christened" the vessel; and the ceremony was witnessed by 1400 children belonging to the various schools at Deptford, who were provided with cakes and buns by the liberality of Captain Ward and the Commissioner.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham Dockyard for building a wat composed of 12-gun vessel of 1,200 tons per annum and 1857 tons burden, to be named the *Falmouth*; also a 17-gun steamer, of 200-horse power and 950 tons burden, to be named the *Dove*; and a despatch gun-vessel, of 200-horse power and 630 tons, to be named the *Merrywhim*, and to be furnished with four of the new Armstrong guns.

WHISKERS AT ALDERSHOTT.—Considerable consternation has been caused in the camp at Aldershott by the issue of the following memorandum, by order of Lieutenant-General Rose Lambert, commanding the camp:—"Mem.—The Lieutenant-General wishes that general officers commanding brigades should report half-yearly (especially at the commencement of winter) the length of the whiskers of the officers and men. The Lieutenant-General has observed that some officers of the division have allowed their whiskers to grow side and length."

Her Majesty's steam screw man-of-war frigate *Newcastle*, of 31 guns and 800-horse power, was launched in a most successful manner at Deptford Dockyard on Tuesday afternoon. Her dimensions are:—Builder's old measurement, 3977 40-94. Her armament, 6 to be furnished from Woolwich and 25 from Sheerness, of 8 guns.

The 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards was inspected, yesterday week, in the Windsor Home Park, by Major-General the Hon. General Commanding this division of the Guards. The battalion, under the command of Colonel H. E. Bruce, performed various evolutions in quick time, and afterwards performed bayonet exercise and various other movements with considerable precision, as the formation of squares when were formed into hollow squares, and addressed by Lord Rokeby at conclusion. Major-General Lord Rokeby expressed his thanks to Colonel Bruce for proceeded to the barracks and expressed himself well satisfied with the interior economy of the regiment.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—There is a great man who has landed on the shores of England so greatly that the land has not been conscious of the presence of any but most distinguished soldiers and statesmen. We feel deeply to hear that the cause which led to General Sir James Outram's retirement from the Council Board of India has passed away, and that he can now harvest his receiving the marks of public respect and private homage and affection which his distinguished services and character have earned for the modern Bayard have richly earned. We give sincere welcome to the hero of the Persian war and of the Indian mutiny, and we venture to say we hope he will soon receive what the Duke of Wellington has pronounced the full possession of his strength, and that he may enjoy for many years the honours he has won, in a field where honour is, indeed, hardly won.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE VOUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The officers of the West Riding Volunteers have invited their Lord Lieutenant, Lord Canterbury, to dinner at Leeds on the 2nd of November.

The colonelcy of the 5th West York Volunteer Rifles has been offered to Captain Richardson, of Beech Hill.

A grand review of the Volunteers of the Metropolitan district is to take place in Hyde Park on Saturday next Monday. More than 1000 rifle volunteers, besides a large body of yeomanry cavalry, are to be present.

A project is on foot for the establishment of a volunteer artillery company at Hornsea, in the Holderness Peninsula. Sixty-five persons have already put themselves as members of the proposed company.

A grand ball will be held in the Corn Exchange, Bedford, on the 28th inst., when prizes will be offered to all volunteers of the 4th, 16th, 26th and 30th battalions.

The review of the Dorsetshire Rifles will take place on the 30th inst. The company corps, artillery, and rifles (light) will assemble at Dorchester. The Lord Lieutenant (Lord Shaftesbury) will review the force.

Last Saturday week the City of Edinburgh Corps, stationed at Leith Fort for the purpose of receiving their newly-appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Macpherson Wedderburn.

The Wilton (5th Wilts) Corps of Rifle Volunteers were inspected by Major Thomas, commanding, in Fonthill Park, on Wednesday week, by the commanding officer, Captain Pearoddocks.

A rifle contest for by thirteen members of the Customs, or 20th Middlesex Corps was shot for yesterday week, at the Victoria Docks, the result being that the medal was won by Lieut. David Munro.

Lord Belper has sent a donation of £50 to the fund for erecting an armoury and rifle range for the volunteers for the Duffield district, Derbyshire. Capt. Paget, M.P., has also sent £50, and Mr. Mellor £25, towards the same object.

The members of the North Middlesex Rifle Corps will hold their annual week at the Victoria Tavern, Mornington-road, Regent's Park, to celebrate the considerable addition to the corps that has been made this year.

The 13th Middlesex (Working Men's Colony) has just received a notification that the 13th will be the inspection of the corps by Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P., next month.

The Crawley (Sussex) Volunteers have just held two meetings for rifle practice at the butts, in a field belonging to Mr. Goodwood, now in the Council, of Crawley; and a subscription, offered by Mr. Mark Lemon, was won by Mr. R. Hall, of Crawley.

A donation of £100 has been given by Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest to the fund for erecting a Rifle Corps Hall, in Seaham Harbour, where the volunteers held their first gun-practice on Thursday week, when ten rounds were fired from two of the guns in the garrison parade-ground.

The Duke of Devonshire met Colonel Sir Thomas Gresley and others in Derby, on Wednesday week, to make the necessary arrangements for the volunteer review at Chatsworth on the 24th inst. The review will commence at two o'clock, and will occupy about an hour, after which the volunteers will be entertained at lunch in tents by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Hornsey Volunteers, under the command of Captain Peel, were inspected by Major Rime, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, on Wednesday week. The corps assembled drawn up in the Market Hall, and looked remarkably well. Captain Peel put the corps through the manual and platoon exercise, with which it exhibited a precision worthy of the Guards.

The Cotswold Company assembled at the police barrack-yard, Cheltenham, on Wednesday week under the command of Captain Hyett, and marched to Southam, headed by the band of the company, to compete for prizes. The first prize, a silver cup, was gained by Sergeant Hall, of Cheltenham; second, a silver vase, by Corporal Parkwood.

The 9th Brecon (Brecknock) Rifle Corps finished last Saturday a contest for a medal and silver challenge cup on their range on East Slwen-common. After the contest was concluded the cup and medal were presented to Corporal Gwynne, the victor, by Mr. E. Fenwick, one of the donors, in the presence of the officers, ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to witness the proceedings.

A numerously-attended meeting of newspaper proprietors, printers, and others connected with the newspaper and printing departments of the printing, engraving, and lithographic trades of Liverpool, was held on Saturday last, in one of the law courts, St. George's Hall, to consider the propriety of forming a volunteer corps or guard. The project, and resolutions in favour of the organization having been adopted, the details as to uniform and other matters were confided to a committee.

A letter in the *Times* points out that if the target at Southport was of the regulation Hythe dimensions—viz. 6ft. by 12ft.—the shooting by Messrs Ick and Lane would not bear comparison with that of Mr. Rose, as the latter fired at a target 6ft. by 6ft. "It must also be remembered that Mr. Rose shot at Wimbledon, which he had never seen before, and that he was obliged during the match to throw away two shots at each range for the purpose of sighting his rifle."

On Saturday a review and sham fight were appointed to take place at Nasing-common, near Rochdale, but the continual rain rendered field operations, to the disappointment of the volunteers, impossible. The commandant of the warbler, about 1500 volunteers were on the ground, who had been invited by Colonel Fallowe, of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry. After a variety of evolutions, lasting about an hour and a half, the proceedings terminated with the usual marching past and presentation of prizes.

The rifle contest that had been going on during the week at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, was concluded last Saturday. The £100 prize was carried off on Friday by Sergeant Gaydon, of the 12th Regiment of Foot. Sergeant Leach, the 11th Hussars, was the second prize winner. The other prizes were shot for. The engagements of Friday included some capital steeple chasing by mounted volunteers. A ball took place in the evening, under the chairmanship of the association, forming an appropriate conclusion of the first week's proceedings of the Newton Abbot Rifle Association.

The Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Higgins, assembled on Monday week on their practice-ground at Southam for the purpose of holding their annual competition for prizes. Between five and six hundred persons were present to witness the proceedings. The first prize, a silver cup, presented by a lady, a rifle, presented by the commanding officer, and a gold pin presented by Mr. S. Gilney, was gained by Mr. Benjamin Arnold. Subsequently there were five prizes given, which were won as follows:—1st prize, £3 10s., given by Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, won by Mr. R. Cole; a silver inkstand, given by Ensign Pitts, won by Mr. Keller; the second prize, a gold pin, given by Lieutenant Hall, won by Mr. Cole; the sergeants' prize, a sword pin, won by Mr. Hall; a plated cup, the gift of the Rev. Lieutenant Bonsfield, won by Mr. Benjamin Arnold.

A review took place on Saturday of the 3rd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, at Kingston Common, by the commanding officer, Colonel M'Dowall, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, and Major Hall, the inspecting officer. The corps, under Colonel Raymond, commanding 8th depôt battalion at Pembroke Dock: Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, commanding the 3rd Surrey Rifles; and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, commanding the 3rd Surrey Rifles; and the Glamorgan Light Infantry, as Brigade Major. At the conclusion of the review Colonel Raymond complimented the officers on the soldierly appearance and excellent conduct of their men. He added that the wheeling was executed with precision, and the line of fire was well preserved.

The inauguration of the 1st battalion of the Somersetshire Rifles (consisting of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th companies, Wellington), took place at Bath on Monday week. The proceedings commenced with a review of the whole force on Lansdown-common, under Colonel Jervis, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion; Sir William Miles, M.P., Colonel of the Somerset Militia, commanding the brigade. Subsequently, the volunteers being under the command of Captain Randle Feel, the senior officer present, the battalion was formed into open order, extending in a field-day in highly-creditable manner, the volley-firing and light-infantry movements being executed with considerable precision. The corps marched in the evening the volunteers, with their fellow-citizens to the number of about 400, to the Pump-room, where they partook of a supper provided by Colonel Jones.

The Victoria Rifle Volunteers were reviewed on Tuesday week, at Dunrobin, by Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant. At the conclusion of the review a dinner took place in a tent erected in the park, at which Lord Sydney, Hope, M.P., Sir John Herschel, and other gentlemen, addressed the company. Sir John Herschel, in proposing the health of Lord Sydney, the chairman, signified his sympathy with the volunteer movement. He considered that, relatively with the regular army, the volunteers were very inexpensive. While it would guarantee our position as a nation, and enable us to pursue, without interruption, the arts of peace, it would not be a burden to anyone. It would knit together men of all ranks and classes by bringing them into constant intercourse with each other. It would promote habits of order and subscription, influenced by no selfish motives, but coming of their own free will, and inasmuch as it would be entirely composed of men of good character, it would add thereto by its presence.

The annual rifle competition by the Leeds Volunteer Rifles for the various prizes left over at the previous competition, took place on Saturday. The principle competition was the Challenge Cup, worth twenty-five guineas, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Gott, C.B., and the Lieutenant's prize, also worth £10, and a medal, presented by Lieutenant Hudson. Sergeant Holt was the winner of the Challenge Cup, obtaining 49 points, Lieutenant Hudson, who was entitled to the second Silver Cup. The third best was Private John Bell, who contended for the Lieutenant's prize, and won it. Another rifle competition was for a Silver Cup, presented by Captain Wilkinson, value six guineas. This was won by Sergeant Major Hudson, 46 points. He also obtained second prize in the contest for the Allcomers' Cup, he did not claim the bowers, and the second prize, £2 10s., was won by Mr. Bell. The last prize was a stocked Colt's Revolver in case complete, presented by J. Armitage, Esq. The winner was taken by Mr. Bell.

A review at Flixton Park, Suffolk, on Monday week, passed off very satisfactorily. The volunteers assembled in force, under the command of Colonel Adair, in addition to the review at Flixton several other matters of interest took place. Principal, in the morning, was a rifle competition, a shooting-match took place on Monday at Stowmarket. After the ties had been shot off the first prize fell to Private Cook, who made the score of 41½. Private Marriott, 6th Suffolk; second prize (silver cup, value £7); Sergeant-Major Hudson, 6th Suffolk; third prize (silver cup, value £5); Corporal Chapman, 1st Suffolk. The services of a corps in course of formation at Stowmarket were offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Adair, and accepted. The market is increasing in strength and efficiency. The Bury St. Edmunds, 6th Suffolk Rifles, have much to congratulate themselves upon, inasmuch as the ridge has offered prizes to the extent of £10, to be divided among the rifle volunteers.

The competition for York terminated on Wednesday week. The day was occupied with the contest for the Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby silver cup challenge. The first tie was that made by seven competitors for Lady Mary Vyner's prize, which was won by Private Smith, who made the score of 24 points out of a possible 25. The next tie, for Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby silver cup, between Sergeant Gilbertson, Private Smith, and Private Hutchinson, was won by Sergeant Gilbertson, who made the score of 24 points. He was thus qualified to win Captain Meek's cup and the subscribers' (2nd company's) cup, the former being won by the highest scorer, and the latter by the holder of the largest number of points. Captain Meek's cup consequently became the property of Private Hutchinson, who made the second highest score, and the cup for Sergeant Pearson and Private Oglesby, and won by the former. With the last tie for the Lieutenant-Colonel's cup the day's shooting ended, and a mustered strongly at the Guildhall, when the several prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby, assisted by Lieutenant J. Cooper and Privates F. Bell, W. Robinson, H. Anderson Bainbridge, R. Anderson, and J. Smith.

The meeting of the various corps in the western division of the county of Surrey took place on Wednesday week, on the ranges at Merrow, near Guildford, by permission of the Dean. The competitors had been selected by local contests, at which the following corps were represented:—The Guildford (Captain Hartley); 13th, Guildford (Major Gill); 14th, Dorking (Captain Kerrich); 15th, Godalming (Lieutenant Hall); 16th, Chertsey (Captain Booth); and 17th, Farnham (Captain Ward). The conditions were five rounds each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, the highest number of points making most points in the aggregate to be entitled to contend for a handsome cup, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby, and the subsequent prizes were as follows:—At 600 yards—1st prize, a silver cup of £15 value and a challenge cup, value £5, Mr. Smith, of Guildford; 2nd, Mr. Cole, value £10 10s., Alexander, of Epsom, who beat Moon, of Guildford, in the tie. At 500 yards—1st prize, a silver cup, value £10 10s., Mr. Cole; 2nd, A silver tray, value £3 10s., won by Bonwick, after a tie with Vinter. At 200 yards—1st prize, a silver cup, value £10 10s., Mr. Cole; 2nd prize, Highbottom, of Esher; 3rd prize, a cup, value £3 10s., won by Keeling, of Godalming, who tied with Mr. Bonwick. Aggregate prizes for the whole 2000 yards—A £25 cup, won by Randall, of Epsom. Messrs. Alexander and Cole, who tied for the second prize, subsequently shot off for the cup and prize, and hence the above result.

The following is the list of the RIFLE CORPS MOVEMENT.—From a correspondence between the Mayor of Liverpool and General Sir Duncan Macdougall, we learn that a meeting of the Liverpool Volunteers will be convened prior to the Lieutenant-Colonel Bonsfield. It appears that in 1857 Colonel Bonsfield offered to form a rifle corps for Liverpool, and that he has since held the honorable office of service. The result of this last communication was a letter from the Secretary of State for War directing that the Act of 1804, and that of 1859, informing him that "a circular had been issued, informing Lord Lieutenants of counties of the consideration of the conditions on which they would accept the services of volunteer corps."

The Rifle Corps Movement.—A well-attended meeting, presided over by Sir J. Shelley, M.P., was held on Monday evening in the large room of the Farringdon Hall, for the purpose of forming a rifle corps. That this meeting is of opinion that the Royal National Rifle Association offers advantages to all classes, and therefore pledges itself to support and encourage the movement in every way, and is of opinion that it is the duty of every patriotic Englishman to concurse by every means in his power." That a levy was then signed to. Mr. Walmsley called that the annual subscription to an effective member was 10s., and the cost of uniform and accoutrements £3 6s.; the corps possessed many advantages for drill. The Duke of Cambridge granted them the use of the Wellington Barracks, the Lord Mayor the Guildhall, the Commissioners the Tower, and the First Commissioner of Works Westminster Hall. A great many names having been enrolled, the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRESENTATIONS TO OFFICERS, BUGLES, ETC.—Mrs. Sandford, of Queen Anne-street, has presented three magnificently embroidered battalion silk colours to the West Middlesex Volunteers, on the occasion of presenting a silver bugle and canoe colours to the 1st Huntingdonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, both took place on Wednesday week in the Town Hall, Huntingdon. Arrangements had been made on a grand scale for conducting the proceedings in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, but the inclemency of the weather rendered it necessary to defer the unfavorable state of the night to another day. On Thursday week, the honorable Mrs. Fellowes, wife of the member for the county. The event was looked forward to with great interest in the county, and the proceedings were carried out in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, Colonel Duncombe, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Heathcote. A handsome silver bugle, with the arms of the corps engraved upon it, has been purchased for them by the ladies of Bilston. The ceremony took place in the Swan Hotel yard, the colours being carried on the occasion by Mr. Lewis. The corps then piled arms, and were supplied with cold meat and ale, the company in the meantime partaking of the refreshing viands. St. Alban's Corps.—The Company of the Queen's (Westminster) Corps have just presented a handsome pair of silver drums to the corps. Lieut. A. Waldron, on behalf of the donors, for his services in the formation of the company during the time he has been in command, and also as a mark of their esteem for his private worth. Lieut. Waldron, in acknowledging the gift, said he had been presented with a beautiful set of silver drums by the officers of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Corps, and he thought it was but right that the non-commissioned officers of the corps were through a variety of evolutions with much precision. The corps went through a variety of evolutions with much precision. The Lieutenant-Colonel then said that the Duke of Cambridge had kindly supplied with rust belt and bore, provided by his Lordship.—The Worcester Rifle Corps have been presented with a handsome silver bugle, by Worsley Park, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. The Countess of Ellesmere presented the bugle to the corps, accompanying the presentation with very volunteer movement, and Captain Topp replied in appropriate terms.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, M.P., Augerstein, M.P., for Greenwich, for the purpose of receiving, at Mr. Greenwich Hospital, the colours of the 3rd Surrey Rifle Corps, in the district. Captain Morris, on behalf of the corps, returned thanks, and stated that the corps had received the colours from the hands of the Prince Bertram. Bertram sent subsequently served in the task, when there hearty cheers were given in honour of the Prince.—The Wednesbury Corps of Rifle Volunteers were presented with a set of silver drums, on Saturday week, by Lady Fitzwilliam at the residence of Lord Fitzwilliam, Wednesbury Hall. The presentation took place in the drill-room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers. A handsome silver-headed baton, in token of their sincere respect.—Presentation to the 2nd Derby Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Major (T. Strutt, Esq., of Belper and Streatham) Rifle presented their late drill-instructors, Sergeant-Major Baker and Sergeant Hall, with a handsome gratuity on Tuesday week, the day succeeding the Dublin, with an elegant 5-pounder each, in token of the appreciation of their services in bringing the corps to its present state of efficiency.

THE WRECK REGISTER OF 1859.

This terrible storm of October 1859 will be long remembered as more productive of the most unprecedented disasters in the seas and on the shores of the United Kingdom, than any other recorded wreck and loss of life will be found in the "Board of Trade Wreck Register." This states that the increase in these disasters is most remarkable in the month of October, and more especially in the 2nd of October 31 and November 1 and 2 last. In the former gale there were 138 total wrecks, the following is reported in the latter gale, when 178 lives were lost. This number, however, includes the loss of 46 lives in the *Royal Charter* gale, and 45 lives are recorded as the loss of the crew of seven ship wrecks that ever occurred on British shores.

During the month of October there were 37 total wrecks and 37 casualties resulting in partial damage, and there was a loss of 21 lives. Besides these, 434 lives were lost on the coast of the United Kingdom in the gale of *Storm Cork* on or about December 30.

Again, in August 1857, the gale out of every 175 voyages made by British ships employed in the oversea-trade a casualty has happened, while in only one voyage in 1,000 has shipwreck occurred, and 997 voyages were not required by law to have certificates.

It is computed that the value of property caused by wrecks and casualties on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year 1859 was, in cargoes, about £850,000, and in ships, about £1,000,000, a total loss of nearly £2,000,000. Surely this is so much wealth lost to the nation at large.

In a single gale of 24 hours' duration, on the 16th of March, 1854, 133 vessels, of which 49 were steamers, were driven into Yarmouth Roads, 70 of which were ashore or had foundered, with the loss of 200 lives.

In 1859 the wrecks and strandings involving total loss amounted to 827, being 1 more than in 1858; the number of lives lost was 1,111, as against 1,134 in 1858; the total number of strandings, &c., being 1987, against 859 in 1858, and 1,111 in the year 1857, when 1,134 lives were lost. Of the 827 wrecks 3 were supposed to be by fire, between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m., against 76 in the daytime, and 228 in the night. Of the 1,111 lives lost, 1,000 were in the night and 28 in the daytime. Of the 1,987 happened between April and October, inclusive, and 260 collisions happened between the same months. In 1858 it was almost impossible to ascertain the number of wrecks occurring on the stormy stones that the life-boat was busily engaged. It is a long list of noble services, and a few of the most remarkable will be mentioned when the Duke's National Life-boat Institution has on the public gratitude. Here is April 15.—Goodwin Sands—Lifeboat, No. 1, of Ramsgate, and No. 2, of the Duke of Northumberland, &c. Oct. 21.—Lytham, weather stormy; the brigantine *Hannah Jane*, of London, driven on the Lytham Sands; the Lytham life-boat was launched and got through a long list, enumerating services of the most humane and soothing character in the annals of the Institution, and recorded in the Secretary's ledger.

The *Register* states that the greatest number of casualties have happened to ships between fourteen and twenty years old; next, between twenty and thirty; and then in comparatively few cases to ships between thirty and forty years of age. It also happens that 64 were upwards of fifty years old, three of this number being upwards of 100 years old, and the oldest vessel lost was 104 years old.

A comparison of the wrecks that have occurred during the past two years on the coast, and on the shores of the United Kingdom gives the following results:—In 1858 the total number of casualties was 859; in 1859 they amounted to 1987—against 91 and 80 in the months of April and October, 1858, and 260 and 228 in the same months of the present year. The total number of lives lost in 1858, but in 1859 they had increased to 28. That the loss of money in the Canadian trade is very great is evidenced by the following:—In a single storm of a hurricane off the Canadian coast, on August 24th in the year 1853, 18 vessels, with a loss of £300,000. The Castletown life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, has been instrumental in saving upwards of 100 lives in a year in saving life from wrecks off that island.

In August last 1,000 persons, or passengers, there were 10,538 persons on board these 1846 wrecks, and of these 1977 were actually imperilled, and 2138 have been saved by the Life-boat Service. Of life-boats and other craft; the remainder 1645 having unhappily been drowned.

The annual election of inmates into the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place on Wednesday, at the institution in the Old Kent-road, and passed off with more than ordinary spirit. Fourteen persons were elected.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise* well known in connection with Arctic explorations, was towed into the Tyne on Monday. The destination of the *Enterprise* is unknown, but it is supposed that she is going to Asia as a cruiser.

A drinking-fountain, the gift of a lady, has just been erected in Sloane-square. The design is in the form of a circular granite bowl and pedestal, polished, and mounted upon three granite steps. In the centre of the bowl is a carved plinth of white marble, supporting three ornamental jets of bronze, on which rests a vase in the same material, appropriately decorated with the water-lily. The work has been designed and erected by the sculptors, Will Brothers.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.—In a few copies of our Impression last week it was erroneously stated that the new Library in the Temple, of which we gave an Engraving, belonged to the Inner Portion of the Middle Temple. These two Inns of Court are divided by Middle Temple-lane. There are altogether four Societies in the Temple, viz. Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Gardens, lying to the west of the Middle Temple.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE capital of Brazil is situated on a river of the same name, at the head of a large bay. The houses are generally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent footpaths, though they are extremely dirty. There are numerous convents and churches. The cathedral, lately finished, is in a superior style of architecture. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called Rua de Deresto, from which the minor streets branch off at right angles, intersected by others at regular distances. The Royal Palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place, which is within sixty yards of its entrance. The harbour can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness and security. The entrance into it from the sea does not exceed a mile from point to point; it afterwards widens to about three or four miles, and is intersected with heavy batteries; the numerous islets with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery.

The accompanying View of the Arsenal and part of the City of Rio de Janeiro is from a photograph taken from the Castle Hill (Morro do Castello), and the spectator is supposed to stand with his back to the entrance of the harbour. The first building on the right is the Church of St. José: the next to it, consisting of three roofs, is the House of the National Deputies, with its printing-offices: these buildings are not so deep as the church, and therefore leave exposed some of the windows of the left front of the Emperor's city Palace. The Palace itself fronts the waters of the bay, and runs back across the picture to the left, when it extends at right angles till it joins the Imperial Chapel, thus forming two sides of the area called the Palace Square (Largo do Paço). Within the square is a cab-stand, and on the other side of it are hotels and the houses of money-changers; and lower down towards the water is the side front of the fish and vegetable market, which inclose a small granite-flagged square, with a fountain in the centre, which fountain discharges water at four sides.

The shipping on the right are the merchantmen discharging cargo. These vessels, which have warped down "the Gut," in the centre of the picture, having discharged their cargoes, must warp back again, for, although the land on the right is an island (the Island of Cobras), yet there is a line of rocks and shallows extending from the north-east end of it to a point on the main land not seen in this picture, but which is on the right hand of the spectator. The island in front is, as has been before observed, the Island of Cobras, on the city side of which are to be seen wharves and warehouses of the Custom House; and the little distant island peeping out from behind the church on Cobras Island is that called Das Enchadas, a large coal dépôt, to which the Southampton steamers proceed to discharge their cargoes in lighters, and take in coals.

The Naval Arsenal is seen immediately under the Convent of San Bento, on the left distance; and



THE ARSENAL AND PART OF THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL.

the ships seen in the centre of the picture are Government hulks and vessels of war, the merchant shipping being restricted to anchorages to the left and right of it, where their masts may be discovered.

The distant mountains on the celebrated Organ Range (tower 7000 feet; the practicable passes (serras) averaging 3000 to 3600 feet above the sea. The low lands seen at their foot is the island called "Ilha Governador." The smaller islands on this side of it are numerous, but, being backed up by the Governador, are not to be distinguished from it.

The picture contains only one street (the Rua Direita) and the shore, there being in the old town eleven or twelve others parallel to it, and of about the same length.

The population of Rio and suburbs is estimated at 300,000 to 350,000 inhabitants, including slaves. Rio is the see of a Bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of an electoral college, which had, in 1844, 256 electors; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ornithology and mineralogy, an alcala or theatre, and a public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces Minas Geraes, St. Paul, and Goyaz, and its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country.

OVATION TO A GARIBALDIAN IN THE CAFÉ DI EUROPA, NAPLES.

ALTHOUGH Garibaldi himself arrived in the capital of the Two Sicilies on Friday, Sept. 7, the first of his followers, with the exception of a few of his personal staff, did not reach Naples until three days afterwards. One of these, in the historic red shirt, entered the Café di Europa to procure some refreshment, and to escape the crowd which was pressing on him in the street, when, to his surprise, he found himself suddenly hoisted on the shoulders of some half-dozen enthusiastic Neapolitans who bore him in triumph round the café.



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GARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERR FEHRENBACHS.

GARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A LOVE of adventure, as much, perhaps, as a love of freedom, is actuating our countrymen to volunteer for Garibaldi and to leave their ties and kindred at home to fight for the liberty of a foreign people.

Last week no less a number than 800 volunteers arrived at Harwich by the morning trains from London, and embarked thence for Southern Italy. Add this number to those who before departed, and there will be found to be considerably more than 1050 Englishmen and Scotchmen who have placed their swords at the disposal of Garibaldi.

It must not be supposed that all this number of volunteers are men whom poverty has compelled to accept this service as a means of livelihood or a last resource. Such is not the case. The majority of the volunteers, on the contrary, are men of middle-class position in society; and in very many instances lucrative employment has been given up for the purpose of accepting service in the Garibaldian corps. Many, also, of those who are now in Italy are men of independent means, who go out solely for the excitement of taking part in actual warfare. Garibaldi has but little to offer them. He can hold out no hope of any lucrative appointment or other emolument when the turbulent uprising of the Italian people shall once more be hushed into repose. The best he has to tender for the acceptance of his English and Scotch volunteers is a General's true and hearty welcome, a soldier's hard and uninviting fare, and an enslaved nation's thanks and prayers.

Garibaldi has a very high opinion of his English volunteers, and has so expressed himself through the medium of his Aide-de-Camp, late Captain and now Major Styles. This is a proof which, though not wanting, it is still agreeable to receive, that Englishmen never fail to maintain their prestige for military prowess and indomitable courage. The same spirit that led the brave band to follow their noble General Wolfe up the apparent inaccessible heights of Quebec still beats in the breast of the nation at the present day. Garibaldi knows this, and he knows that his English volunteers will stop at no danger, so long as the object they have in view remains unaccomplished. In whatever light this volunteering for Garibaldi may be regarded in a political sense, there can be but one feeling in the hearts of our countrymen, and that is, to wish their brethren who have volunteered godspeed.

A very gratifying mark of esteem, which is well worthy of being recorded here, was that of Mr. Henry Distin, the musical instrument-maker of Newport-street, Leicester-square, presenting to each detachment of British volunteers, numbering a hundred, a handsome and well-finished bugle. The volunteers seemed much pleased with this tangible mark of their worth; and the sound of these bugles is destined now animating them in their struggles for the freedom of the Italians.

Our Engraving, which is from a photograph by Herr Fehrenbachs, represents Sergeant Sparkhall, Major Styles, and Lieut. Ceuto, of the Glasgow company.‡ Major Styles, as will be seen, wears the Crimean medal; and, from his unceasing energy in raising the volunteers and assisting Garibaldi in his great cause, he will be remembered for many years to come.



THE DEMOLITION OF OLD WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 377.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE defeats of Thormanby and Diophantus were the two leading features of the concluding days of the Newmarket Second October. Setting aside the Grand Duke Michael, it is rather remarkable that Settling aside the Grand Duke Michael, it is rather remarkable that John Scott's stable should have taken such signal and unexpected revenge on both Derby and St. Leger winners, and, in both instances, with such very second-class horses as Tom Bowling and Cape Flyaway. Thormanby is said to have had cracked heels, and not to be himself in any way; and the distance was moreover, too short for him. After his four consecutive defeats it is hardly likely that he shall see him out again this year. Diophantus, on the other hand, we shall see him out again this year. Diophantus, on the other hand, we shall see him out again this Prendergast out of form. Mr. Ring have set down the chestnut's performance as nil, and take up to a fresh start with a view to which they lay 100 to 1 against the Oulston colt, which was second to Procyprus in the race. The Caledonian Hunt secretary keep up the charter by running once at Ayr this year, and the Gold Cup is the only just best a head by Greta for the Ayr Cup. Exciting races were quite the order of the day, as Greta was in the last event, and the Duke of Abercorn for the Caledonian Handicap. Old name distinctions are a very stout fight in Bullock's Underhand made a very stout fight in Bullock's Underhand made a very close finish in the Caledonian Handicap, who beat him again for the Queen's Plate. To the eye he is nothing like the horse he was last year at York.

The Newmarket Houghton fills with the whole of next week. The great 1000, in L. sovs., between Tom Bowling and Umpire is fixed for great 1000, in L. sovs., between Tom Bowling and Umpire is fixed for this day (Monday), and Knight of the Thistle, Brother to Sibthorpe, Monday, and Dundee, Knight of the Thistle, Brother to Sibthorpe, Klarikoff, Folkestone, Parasite, Wallace, Rosicrucian, Lady Elizabeth, Klarikoff, Folkestone, Parasite, Wallace, Rosicrucian, Lady Elizabeth, Chanselo, &c., are all in the Criterion. Dulcibella is not backed with much spirit, and Sir William, Rosetta, and Stampede are in most demand. The latter must have improved immensely since the autumn of 1859, if he is to have any chance. The Rover, Thormanby, Brown Duchess, Ida Scott and Wildrake are among the entries for the Rous Memorial the same day. On Thursday Klarikoff and Knight of St. Patrick are in the Glasgow Stakes; Parasite and Wallace in the Houghton; and Butterfly, Ida, Brown Duchess, and Five-year-old Handicap, and one of the matches on Saturday will be between two ponies under thirteen hands and a half.

Mr. Harey has just entered on his second course of cavalry instruction classes at Aldershot. The success of his first year's system of drill has been very marked, and the system has been carried out so precisely and effectively by them, that, in the regiments from which they have been selected, some of the most refractory kind have been generally put into the ranks at the end of three days. Mr. Harey has been giving a lecture this day, for the third of a series, on the use of the portable exhibition in the neighbourhood of London will take place at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, the 27th inst., when Mr. Harey will take farewell, before he crosses the Atlantic in company with four Shetland ponies. One of the latter is so small that Mr. Harey intends to take it to run after the hounds in the same way as a Newfoundland dog.

At Melton Mowbray Mr. Gilmour's celebrated chestnut, Garibaldi, is quite as much at home among the stags as with the hounds. Captain M. de Sabouroff, an attaché of the French Embassy, has just taken stables for his horses, and Count Bathyany, another attaché, from the Calthorpe will also be among the visitors. The Queen hounds routed Gurtree Hill and Thorpe Trussells on Friday, and found at Gumley Wood. There is the usual story of abundance in one part of the hunt, and in the Belvoir and Mr. Tailby's as well. The Earl of Stamford's stud at Quorn numbers thirty-two, and he proposes to call one of his colts "Arbor is Lordship The Design," unless the Melton men put their hands into their pockets more effectively to their work, and raise a fund of considerable part of the £3500 subscription for some new master, which was made up in 1846-48 for Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Green.

The Isle of Wight has done good service to Mr. Randell, thus early in the season, as her Revolution by Judge won the Pen-gwern stakes at the Vale of Clwyd meeting. Thormanby's winning was looked upon as certainty, had to succumb to Tipsy Cake. The Vale of Master Mocking-bird, for the Vale of Clyd Cop. Patience was beaten, Racketty Hopjicker lost her first course, and Canrina was drawn after a tie with Tipsy Cake. Mr. Jeffrey lately purchased up his Biggar stable in the most remarkable manner, as Ingoman and Border Union, both by him, have divided the Border Leger. The Arbroath, Perth (Thursday) and Brough Cattrick (Cyre fared for Tuesday; the Tredegar and Southminster meetings for Tuesday and Wednesday; Taxiston (Southport) for Thursday; and Brampton, Scorton (O), and Langran (O) for Thursday and Friday.

LEWES AUTUMN RACES—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Castab, 1. Lady Peel, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Tonic, 1. Crocus, 2.
Lewes Autumn Handicap.—Royal Sovereign, 1. Tamandre, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—British Grenadier, 1. Ida, 2.
Stanklown Plate.—Von Stronm, 1. Rosalind, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Sunbeam, 1. Nymph, 2.
Selling Handicap.—White Wave, 1. Jacie Brown, 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 31′ 30″ N., Long. 0° 4′ 18″ W., Height above sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Cloud. Scale of 0 to 10.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles.	Inches.
Oct. 10	29·544	44.2	67·7	3·6	10	36·9	53·8	SW. WSW.	6·2	0·000
„ 11	29·541	43·0	58·5	3·6	9	42·4	49·0	NE. N.	2·0	·133
„ 12	29·772	42·7	68·7	3·6	8	42·4	49·0	WNW. NW.	2·1	·018
„ 13	29·720	49·4	86·0	·2	8	37·6	52·4	WSW. SW.	2·6	·056
„ 14	29·722	47·1	82·3	·2	8	42·6	52·4	SW.	2·1	·000
„ 15	29·663	41·9	61·2	·36	10	29·2	37·7	WSW. WNW.	2·7	·029
„ 16	29·753	39·6	72·2	·36	10	29·2	37·7	NW.	2·1	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9 o'clock A.M. mean time a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·145	29·69	29·976	29·663	29·553	29·789	29·760	
Thermometer	49°	47°	54°	54°	49°	49°	47°	49°
Temperature of Evaporation	42°	45°	53°	54°	47°	48°	47°	48°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	W.	NW.	SW.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The report of the directors of the Great Ship Company was issued on Monday. The contract for the steamer New York have remitted £14,000, but not yet furnished their accounts. It is thought the receipts will more than cover the cost of the trip to America without trenching on the capital. The directors state that heavy outstanding claims are counterbalanced by the present value of property, and that a most unexpected one of £18,000 presents itself in the newest of the investments. The receipts will be considerably increased by the visit

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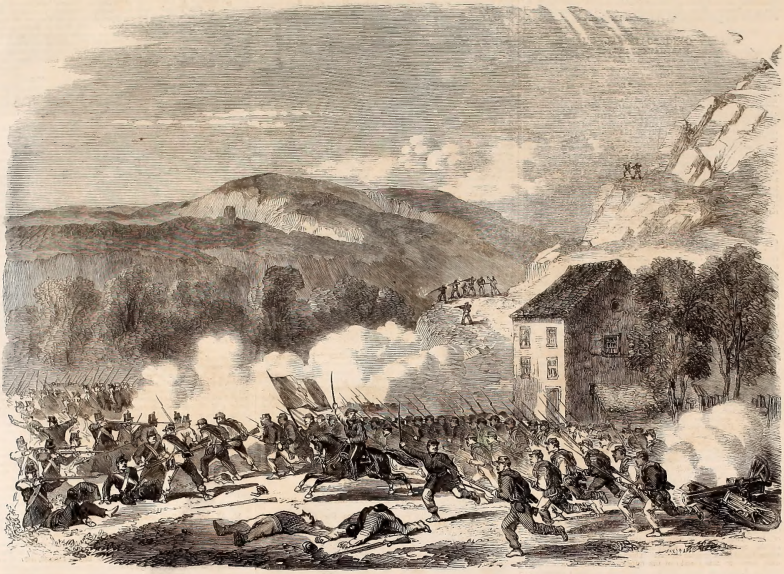
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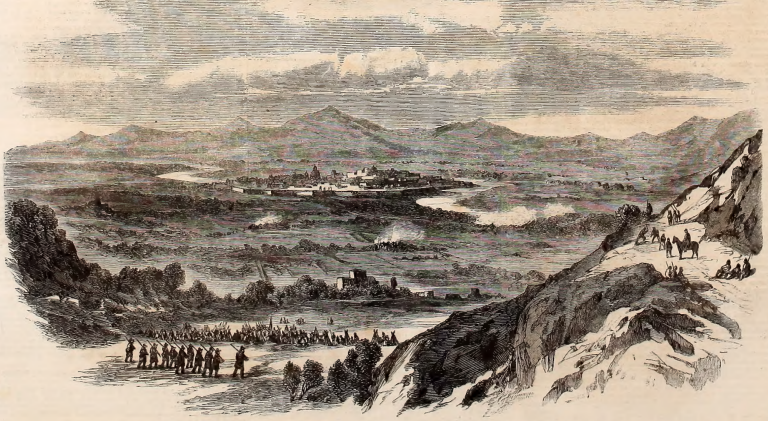
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THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.—THE FINAL REPULSE OF THE NEAPOLITANS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

CAPUA, FROM MONTE ST. ANGELO.

THE Sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made by our Special Artist in Italy shortly before the battle on the Volturno took place. In the field in the foreground is bivouacked a battalion of Garibaldians serving as supports to the advanced line thrown out by the national army. The houses burning in the middle distance had been occupied by the Garibaldians, but the Neapolitans coming up in force compelled the few troops that held them to fall back. Skirmishing is going on at the extreme right, on both banks of the Volturno. Capua stands on the left bank of the Volturno, which forms so extensive a curve as to surround at least two-thirds of the town. Its



VIEW OF CAPUA, FROM MONTE ST. ANGELO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

fortifications, first erected in 1231 by Fuscio Florentino, were reconstructed and enlarged by Vauban on the modern system. They were remodelled and strengthened with earthworks in 1855, under the direction of a Russian officer. Cupan ranks as one of the three military stations of the first class in Sicquitian kingdom.

CHELSEA CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MARKHAM SQUARE.

This chapel, built by the congregation of the Rev. J. Clifford Hooper, has been recently opened for public worship, and is the only place of worship for the Independent body in Chelsea. The site is admirable in very prominent position, covering a large piece of ground at the head of Markham-square, formerly a very extensive garden, which forms from the King's-road and other parts of the district.

The form of the building is slightly cruciform, having transepts projecting about five feet from the body of the chapel. The prominent feature of the exterior is a tower and spire rising from the west side of the northern transept to the height of 120 feet, the proportions are well conceived and the effect good. The style of the building is in the second period of the Gothic—that as regards the general design, but not the execution, is considered to be superior to any chapel of the kind belonging to the Congregationalists in the metropolis. The chapel will accommodate 1150 adults, and there are lofty and extensive school rooms calculated to seat 320 children. The building has been erected from a design by John Turnley, Esq., of Bloomsbury, and the contractors were Messrs. Myers, of Lambeth, to all of whom great praise is due for the beauty of the conception and the stability of the structure.

JOSE GUELL Y RENTE.

Cuba has given birth to a considerable number of persons distinguished for their intelligence, talent, and wisdom. Amongst the foremost of the sons of Cuba is José Guell y Rente, a man of letters, a statesman, and historian. Don Pablo Guell y Fuelo, his father, belonged to one of the oldest families in Catalonia; and Doña Dorotea Rente, of the Perez Barroso, his mother, was a descendant of the first settlers in Cuba. Disciplined at the College of St. Columba, Havannah, in the study of philosophy and the laws of his country, he finished his education at the University of Barcelona, where, at the age of twenty, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

On his return to his native country he published his first poetical essay, under the title of "Amargura del Corazon" ("The Sorrow of the Heart"). Although irregular in versification, it has nevertheless been deemed worthy of translation by Spanish critics, as it is full of poetry in the immortal Dante. They breathe the spirits of soothing melancholy, and exhibit considerable refinement of thought and power of description. Later in life Don Guell y Rente, with such versification and knowledge of the world more profound, entranced his readers with his "Lagrimas de Corazon" ("Tears of the Heart"), a poem worthy, in the most touching language, the story of his love for the lady who is now his spouse, her Royal Highness the Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Dominga de Bourbon, sister of his Majesty the King. This work has stamped its author as the most exalted of our Castilian poetic celebrities. It has justly appreciated by the Spanish Academy, and held him in the highest esteem.

Besides this he gained him also the grateful appreciation of prose-readers by the production of the following works:—"Christian Philosophic and Political Thoughts," 1 vol.; "Lucrecia," 1 vol.; "Virginia Ancecsa," a novel; "A Comparison between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "The Story of a Grief-stricken Soul;" and "The Granddaughter of Kings." He is at present preparing for the press a "History of the Conquest of America."

THE PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

The offices recently erected for the Promoter Life Assurance Company are situated at 29, Fleet-street, and contain a frontage of about twenty feet by forty feet deep, and the whole of the front of the new building is constructed in Portland stone, except where inlaid with granite and marble. The capitals to the pilasters and piers are richly and beautifully carved, each to a different design. Below are fruit festoons, and the keys are composed of bunches of flowers or fruit form the keystones of arches; the sunbirds of the arches are elaborately carved, and from the centre spandrils on the second floor spring coved figures bearing the second projection of the upper stories of the building, which project boldly forward. The centre window in the said story has bold trusses, and the window is surmounted with a circular pediment, with a finely-executed shell in the centre. The ground-floor columns are to be supported upon polished granite. The first-floor window piers are inlaid with similar granite, with squares of Alpine-green marble set diagonally in the centre of each. The central attic window is supported by richly-polished granite shafts, with richly-carved capitals; rings or panels of alternately red polished granite and green marble occupy the space over the ground-floor windows, and set forth the title and foundation of the office (1870 in Arabian letters in gold; these rings are supported by shafts of polished granite inlaid with green marble. The spandrils of the ground-floor arches are filled in with polished granite and green marble set in geometrical designs. The panels under the first-floor windows and carved cornice and on the upper story are formed by slabs of polished granite projecting from the strongcourse are divided into slabs by the pyras of the cornice, on which are fixed enriched antefixæ. The cornice over the ground-floor window is decorated with modillions and richly carved blocks. A roof of peculiar form, surmounted with an ornamental cresting, forms an attractive feature in the elevation. Internally the ground-floor comprises the public office (the sides of which are decorated with pilasters, with highly-enriched capitals, friezes, and cornice) and the secretary's office. The basement contains accommodation for the porter, strong rooms, and lavatories for the clerks. The first floor contains large board-room, doctor's room, and secretary's room. The third and fourth stories are devoted for residential purposes. The ground floor is constructed on Barrett's fireproof principle. The public office is heated by hot water. The lobbies and hall are tesselated tiles. Mr. William G. Bartlett, of Pinners' Hall, Old Broad-street, is the architect; and Mr. William, the builder. The works were executed by Mr. Forsyth, of Hampstead, under the superintendance of the architect.

REVIEW AT CAPE TOWN BY PRINCE ALFRED.

During His Royal Highness's stay at Cape Town he was met by his Royal Highness to an inspection and review of the regular and volunteer forces forming the Cape Town garrison—of which we give an illustration on page 365. The following account of the review is abridged from the *Cape Argus* report —

On Saturday July 28, the troops assembled on the parade-ground at ten o'clock, and marched thence to the racecourse at Green Point, where a piece of ground had been marked out for the review. The regular troops of her Majesty's 91th Regiment, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and Cape Mounted Riflemen, and the following volunteer corps—Cape Royal Rifles, Scotch Company, Sappers and Miners, Tidal's Field Battery of Artillery, and the Commissariat Department, under the personal superintendence of Commissary Fox, Deputy Assistant, was commanded by his Excellency Lieut.-General Wynyard, C.B. The Prince left Government House on horseback, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, Major Cowell, R.E., Colonel Travers, Captain Porter, Lord Charles Scott, Captain Christmas, M.C., and Mr. Duff. His Royal Highness was received with the most hearty acclamations both in the streets and along the whole line of road. On arriving at the racecourse the distinguished party, attended by Colonel Bell, the Prince's Military Staff, rode down the line, his Royal Highness particularly inspecting the volunteer corps. The Prince then took up a position on the southern side of the ground where the Royal standard was waving, and the troops marched past. The scene was very animated. Cape Town had poured forth, seemingly, the whole of its inhabitants. Everybody was there, from the beauty reclining on silken carriage-cushions or sitting upright on her pillory, enjoying the fresh sea-breeze after two alights' successive dancing, and trusting to the roar of the cannon and rattle of the musketry to drown the humming air of that last waltz which *will ring* in her ears, to honest "Doortje," the black washerwoman, who for this day leaves her tubs and seaponds to gaze her fill on the *mooi Heer here!* ; from the dashing "sparkler" in blue and silver, "from spur to plume a star of tournament," or the regular in his yellow and patent leathers, to "Jack," the cooley, who enveloping his woolly head in a bran-new crimson dock, rushes to ask his shout to the cheering, and his happy, grinning face tells general hilarity. The troops having marched past in slow and quick time, and the cavalry and artillery having passed at a canter, the General commanding proceeded to carry out the plan of a sham-fight previously arranged. The enemy was supposed to have effected a landing on another Bay, and some cavalry and rifles were thrown out to reconnoitre. They were driven in, fighting and supported by two guns, on the main body, and it appeared as though the enemy were in a fair way of marching on Cape Town and delivering our right flank in the rear. Suddenly the Royal Artillery horsemen all waved proudly; the volunteers made another effort "against fearful odds, for the ashes of their fathers and the temples of their gods," and a fresh battery appeared on the scene.

Inch by inch and foot by foot the ground was contested, but the steady column pressed on, the rifles skirmished on the right, right on to the Green Point Common, with eye and ears the cavalry, their sabres glittering high above the dust, charged home on the left, and the Royal Artillery were in the right, and across the lake was seen the other column advancing. Another tremendous effort, one more charge, and a general advance effected—the enemy were driven back in confusion to the bay—there was a wild cheer and a rush, and our troops were victorious. The rocks swarmed with citizens, who greeted the victorious troops with acclamations of the waves. Indeed, so complete was the defeat of the enemy, that when the sham was resolved into reality by them and Mr. His Royal Highness expressed himself highly pleased with the whole affair, and complimented the commanding officers on the efficient appearance of their men.

The following is a copy of the general order:—"General advance:—The enemy's right, right, right, are thrown back by cavalry and guns; cavalry and guns to the front, guns in action, limber up and retire to flanks of present line; right flank column, rear of the right volunteer rifles in front of the left; squares on leading divisions; cavalry to the front—enemy's left, right, right and ground lost in front, with front from both flanks; rides deploy and ground lost in front, with front from both flanks by cavalry; echelon of companies of the whole reforming, the right guns and cavalry in support; company squares, en echelon from the right, right, right; the enemy's left driven in on flanks of volunteer rifles with two guns; volunteer rifles in line on left division, 50th, and 91th in rear, left in front; volunteer rifles to skirmish as a battalion, supports and reserves; guns fall back on the 50th; two guns at this time will be detached to the right in charge of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Volunteer Engineers, and on reaching the lighthouse, watch an opportunity to open fire on the enemy's flank. By no means the flank volunteer rifles driven in through the 50th, which must be deployed with guns and cavalry on right; the enemy's left, right, right, charge by mounted cavalry, cavalry to pursue; line advance, charge of infantry, file-firing again, cease firing, volunteer rifles to the front again; the whole advance and take up position on the beach, the volunteer rifles amongst the rocks, the guns under cover, the 50th flanking the main battery; the cavalry well in rear; cease firing; the 50th again deployed to the right in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, with cavalry on flank, covered by the rifles in skirmishing order, to effect which the General will himself lead the 50th from the centre order. The right bridge under the command of Colonel Staunton, the left brigade under the command of Colonel Bell, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

THE RUSSIAN GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred upon Mr. Charles Frodsham of the Strand, London, the Grand Gold Medal of Merit (weighing 32 sovereigns), in testimony of the services which he has rendered to the Imperial Navy by the production of chronometers which facilitated and contributed so much to the success of the great Russian survey. In addition to this honour, the same gentleman has received, the Grand Gold Medal of Honour, awarded to him by the Emperor of the French for the superiority of his manufactures.

"MY LAST LOOK AT SICILY."

Under this heading our Special Artist in South Italy has forwarded us a sketch taken from the deck of the steamer between Reggio and San Giovanni, and which we have engraved on page 366. The view herefrom is exceedingly fine. On the opposite coast is the crescent-shaped city of Messina; while Etna is seen to the right, and a little above it, on its left, the low promontory of Faro, with its tower and lighthouse, and, nearly on a line therewith, Scylla, whilst dimly seen in the distance is the little fiery rock Stromboli,—forming a splendid panorama. The quay is broad, and is flanked all along by a handsome row of houses; but, instead of these dwellings resembling any other series of human habitations which Europe presents, they are remarkable for allowing much more gorgeous appearance. Though very low, they are adorned with columns and pilasters, in thickness and massiveness more resembling the proportions of lofty and magnificent abodes four or five times their height, while the utmost invariably prevails in their finishings, as to their tops and roofs, if the word finish can be applied at all in the description. The earthquakes with which Messina has been at different times so severely visited afford the explanation of this strange irregularity and form in the edifices. The houses of a lofty character suffered so much in that of 1783 that I understand the upper stories of such residences were never rebuilt, and the recent constructions have been erected with a view to stamp any fresh shocks which may arrive. At the same time grandeur and show have not been entirely forgotten on the part of those whose wealth and condition would, under ordinary circumstances, have led to its more and inhabit more lofty dwellings."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OTTAWA.

The proceedings of the Prince of Wales at Ottawa have been duly recorded in this Journal, and last week's Number contained an Engraving from a Sketch by our special Artist in Canada, of his Royal Highness laying the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings in course of construction in that city. In our present Impression we give two more Illustrations in connection with the Prince's visit to Ottawa—namely, the Lumberers' Regatta and the Prince Descending a Rapid on a Timber-raft. Of the *Toronto Globe* gives the following details of these two interesting incidents :—

DESCENT OF A TIMBER-SLIDE BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Before the Prince left the temporary home of the Parliament Buildings he had paid the Royal party took horse and rode, in plain clothes, to the Chaudière, where the Prince was to witness the descent of the beautiful lumberers' raft, containing no less than nineteen thousand feet of deal boards, which now forms a portal to it.

At the end exciting incident here occurred. Dismounting, the whole of the party, including the Earl of St. Germans, walked along a narrow path to the edge of the rapid, immediately at the head of the chaudière. A slide, everybody should know, is an inclined plane, with several feet of water running down it, and sometimes a stream of logs; the rush-ons pass without damage, thus avoiding waterfalls like the Chaudière, where they would be broken and the timber injured. A crib consists of sticks of timber, each about 12 inches square, a small half-way to feet wide, the longitudinal sticks having pieces across them to tie them, as it were, together. The cribs when ready launched, pass down the slide with great velocity, the water rushing over the forward part and sometimes dashing over the men upon it. On each side of the slide on this occasion were thousands of people, and the numerous bridges which crossed it were alive with human beings. When the Royal crib got under way and shot past the party below them these cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and the most intense excitement prevailed; for, although there is really little danger, yet accidents sometimes happen, and in every case the passengers who try this mode of locomotion for the first time have a disagreeable sensation when the first jire and stand firm, lest the vibration and the shocks which the crib always receives should make them lose their footing. And when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the gentlemen of his suite found how much greater than usual was the interest taken in the running of the crib, Royal Highness quickly went with both the Prince and his suite to the Chaudière.

THE LUMBERERS' REGATTA.

"There they found themselves surrounded by a hundred birch canoes, manned by lumberers in red shirts and white trousers. The Prince got into one alone—the rest of his suite and the newspaper writers into others and all were paddled to a beautiful island in the centre of the river, where they landed, and, while the Prince, &c., strolled about, or busied themselves with sketching the lovely scenery. After a short stay the Prince came to the water's edge with a fleet of canoes appeared, manned by half a dozen gentlemen of the city, in blue shirts and white trousers, and white caps, stepping the while in the canoes to a large scow, whence the canoes which intended racing were to start. Clambering to its deck by the assistance of the boat's crew, who had to lift him aboard, we found the Prince in the midst of lumberers. Now were the arrangements at all exclusive, but all who chose went on board too, and the lumberers themselves did not think the Prince was not abused, and that not the slightest inconvenience resulted. Six canoes started for the race, and for the second time I was left behind the third. The course was probably a mile each way. The lumberers paddled well, magnificently even. There must have been 2000 people in small boats on the river, and more in the hill above. Steamboats which were playing about, 20,000 on the heights on each shore, and when the winning canoe, the first which had come in, and, waving its hands, applauding, they all participated in his evident delight, and took up the applause in a tremendous chorus.'

The lumberers are thus described by another correspondent :— "They are a race of men peculiar to Canada. In the depth of the winter, before the frost has departed, they go into the forests, and to fell the huge white and red pines, which are drawn out of the snow by oxen and piled in vast heaps, ready till the return of spring gives them an opportunity of floating them down in immense rafts and masses, which all the streams, in May, for miles and miles, bring down to the pine-logs over cliffs and dragging them down ravines the lumberers before the thaw sets in manage to collect along the banks by means of immense booms. On the Ottawa and its numerous some millions of cubic feet of timber, and when the ice-bound streams are free once more, they commence their labours in right earnest. Long joined together in huge, rough, uncouth rafts, the logs are set adrift, and, with a few poles and sharp oars to guide them, the lumberers, armed in charge down currents and rapids of deep rivers swollen and flowing fiercely with the waters from the melting snow. In the midst of

THE DEMOLITION OF OLD WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

It seems to us now strange that until 1736 (not much more than a century ago), notwithstanding the inconvenience of old London Bridge, the increase of trade, and the great extension of the west end of the metropolis, that it was only then that a determination was come to to span the Thames at Westminster. As far back as the reign of James I., reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, after that, in the reigns of James II., the two Charles's, and George I., the matter was greatly agitated. Great opposition was, however, on all these occasions made. The people in the City, with a so-called and narrow-minded jealousy, thought that a bridge at Westminster would be the ruin of their trade; notwithstanding a bridge at Westminster, by the peculiarity of its construction, the extreme London Bridge, by the peculiarity of its construction, the extreme narrowness of its roadway, and other causes, was quite proverbial. Besides for the ease of the inhabitants in the heart of the metropolis—for the ease of the inhabitants in the heart of the metropolis—before the ancient bridge stood for more than six hundred years—the foundation of its youthful and more symmetrical neighbour was laid at Westminster by the Earl of Pembroke on the 29th of January, 1738, about two years having been occupied in preparing the necessary excavations of the bridge. These were laid on a solid mass of gravel and boulders at the bottom of the Thames, in the part in which lies at the bottom of the Thames, in the part in which lies at the bottom of the Thames, in the part in which lies



THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.—BATTERY WHERE THE NEAPOLITANS BURNT THE WOUNDED GARIBALDIANS.—FROM A SKETCH BY T NAST.—SEE PAGE 395.



THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO—FIGHT IN THE FIELD NEAR ST. ANGELO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T NAST.—SEE PAGE 380.



THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.—THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS PASSING ALONG A RAVINE.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. MAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Relics of the Past.

CURIOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

PRYING among the untold treasures of our national manuscripts, we lately chanced upon a remarkable drawing of a curious musical instrument, represents an elaborate but nameless instrument of the Elizabethan era. This drawing has attached to it a specification and memorandum of agreement between the designer, Randolph Bull, musician and goldsmith of London, on the one part, and Richard Stapers, governor of the merchants' company trading to the Levant, for and on the behalf of the said merchants, on the other part.

The document sets forth that the said merchants desire to have "a very rare instrument of extraordinary kind, and endowed with various new inducement of contentment and delight, as for the unity motions, both musical and of other special use, as for the variety and multiplicity of many melodies it is to be sent from her Majesty to any Prince or Potentate whatsoever;" and in consequence of this fame which hath been reported to Randolph Bull, the said Randolph Bull has devised the one which is delineated in the drawing and described in the contract. In height, this instrument, which our Engraving shows in its miniature, is stated as twelve feet and a half or thereabouts; the breadth, five feet and a half; and the depth, four feet and a half: the whole stand and supported six inches from the ground by five small pillars of brass.

The principal outward features of this work may be thus briefly described:—The basement is of carved oak. Above it is a panel-arch, "garnished with every curious pointed work of gold and other rich colours," on each side of it no two smaller panel-arches, with sixteen pinnacles, and crowned with a pyramid, on the front over each appears the drawing. After the second fashion, which is of oak, carved, with mortise and rebate work, there is a keyboard, the purpose of which was probably to direct and control the sounds afterwards described. It us, however, is not described, nor is there any explanation of the dial-plate which stands above, and has twenty-four hours marked upon it, but "the shutting in of the pipes" on each side of the dial and the it, but "the shutting in of the pipes" on each side of the dial and the right Corinthian pillars are to be of oak, carved and gilded. After Corinthian pillars are to be of oak, carved and gilded. After another frieze carved in like manner as the four towers, one in each corner, each tower supported by sixteen pillars, and the whole surrounded by a cage of carved work. In the centre of the platform whereon the towers stand is the part named "The Presence," displaying a figure of Queen Elizabeth, adorned with appropriate ornaments, enamelled, and "the eyes cut and set, to the number of forty-five. Encircling her rubies, cut and set, to the number of forty-five. Encircling her Majesty are eight other figures, formed in the manner of the first and presently explain. Above the next frieze are the Royal arms embossed, painted, and gilded, and on each side a trumpeter, above the next is a head enclosed with mechanical motion to announce the hour; and crowning the fabric is a cock in the centre, with a pyramid on each side—finished with a gilded crown.

The appended document goes on to state, "There shall be placed in the lower part of the said instrument three several strong tymbrells, and such like musical bodies, with a very strong, sufficient motion of wheels and pinions, and all other engines and necessary instruments and helps, very well wrought, and sufficient to drive and move the same for the hours from time to time, for the space of six hours together, whensoever the wheels and pinions shall be applied to the purposes; and that there shall be contained within the said instrument a board called a soundboard, with certain instruments or engines called his barrel and keys board, with certain instruments or engines called his barrel and keys, and five-and-twenty of pipes—that is, one open principal unison recorder, octavo principal, and a flute, besides a shaking stop, a drum, and a nightingale." By means of the bellows, the keys, barrel, and other "engines" moving the said bellows, the pipes are to sound forth musical airs or for solo songs and dances, or for accompaniment on the keys, and are to continue playing for six hours "without any interruption, or ceasing, or discord," at the pleasure of the person directing the said instrument, and shall in the same way sound the shaking-stop, the drum, and the nightingale, and every one of them severally for six hours together; and the will of the director as to the functions of the instrument as a barrel organ, and the description would be tedious, is duly added the names of the tunes played. Those shall belong to it as a timepiece are set forth as follows:—"Within the middle part of the instrument, and behind the dial and the pipes there shall be placed and contained nine several motions, very strong and artificially wrought, which shall perform from time to time the several actions and motions following, viz.:—The motion belonging to a clock, shall drive, make to go and move the true course of the sun and of the moon, and shall show the age of the moon truly every day, with her increasing and decreasing; and it shall also show the reigning planets every day very truly. The second motion shall move an armed man, who shall be placed on one of the towers, and shall strike the quarter of the hour upon a fine, loud, and sounding bell. The third motion shall move an armed man in another of the towers, and shall strike the twelve hours of the day duly in their time upon a greater bell very loud. The fourth motion shall make the cock to crow very lond every hour, and as often as the director of the said instrument shall appoint; and the same cock shall be made strong, of metal, and shall be very artificially wrought, and made to flutter with his wings. The fifth motion shall be in the lower part of the instrument, and shall be a motion that be in the lower part of the instrument, and shall be a motion that shall be to the five pipes with the bells, and shall be made to play great barrel with a chime of very sweet melodies, and shall be made to shall appose. The sixth motion shall make all the persons (that is, the eight figures above described) to go in the presence and make their obeisance to the Queen's Majesty's image, and her personage to move her hand with a reverence to every one of them as they pass before her. The seventh motion shall make the two trumpeters to lift up their trumpets to their mouths and to sound as the time the director the trumpets to their mouths and to sound as the time the director shall set them. The eighth motion shall move and open the mouth of the great head, and make the eyes thereof to move and turn, every hour at the full stroke of the clock. The ninth motion shall move or turn an hour-glass which an angel shall hold in his hand, and turn it every hour."

The rest of the document stipulates that the instrument is to be finished and delivered before the four feast days of the Nativity of our Lord next ensuing, a period only of ten months from the time when the articles were signed and sealed. The machine is guaranteed to keep in order for seven years, and the maker is to alter or amend it at the pleasure of the merchants. He is permitted also to deviate from the original plan with the sanction of a portion of them. The price is fixed at £300—nearly £3000 at the present day—part of which is to be advanced at certain specified dates, and the remainder at such time as the instrument shall be delivered at the warehouse of the company. One of the concluding stipulations is that, if there shall not be three hundred ounces of pure silver used in embellishing it, to pay his workmen at the rate of six shillings and eightpence for every ounce there may be short of this quantity. There is no record to show for this singular instrument was repaid, or how the Queen was pleased to dispose of it, if, indeed, it ever came to her disposal.

The idea of combining musical sounds with instruments for recording time is at least as old as Plato, who, in the fourth book of his Republic cites that played upon flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the dials. The inventor of Plato's day, it is to be remembered, invented the *clepsydra*, or water-clocks, in which the time was measured by the discharge of a certain quantity of water through a narrow passage from one vessel into another, in the manner of a sandglass, and indicating the hour by the height of a piece of cork, or light wood, which floated on the surface of vessel. The Byzantine Emperor Theophilus is related to have possessed "two great golden organs, embellished with precious stones and golden trees, on the right hand of the throne of the lion-clad sat and sang, the wind being conveyed to them by concealed tubes." At a later period there was invention of an organ at the Church of St. Ambrose at Milan "wherein the pipes were gilded, some of wood, some of brass, and some of white lead, which, being played upon, did express the sound of cornets, flutes, drums, and trumpets, with admirable variety and concord."

It may be doubted whether the machinery for measuring time was ever employed to produce the noise of an organ from the days of Plato till near that in which the instrument shown in our Engraving was invented. Vast improvements have been made since then in clockwork and organ-building; and the most perfect examples of both in combination are probably found in the common barrel-organ, invented by Mr. Barnum, at Paris, 1810; and the apollonicon, built by Messrs. Flight and Robson, of London, and exhibited by them in 1817.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. K.—Mr. Healey's clearing problem, one certainly of his most finished compositions, is under consideration.

E. J. O.—Quoting the most obscurable view of the nine problems submitted to our notice, we must pronounce No. 1 to be the best, No. 2 the next, and No. 3 the third in point of merit among the eminent stand.

Z.—Your solution of the problem you sent us is right.

Alpha.—The solution of No. 1 is 1. B to K Kt 5th; 2. P takes Kt; 3. Q to K 5th, &c.

R. Bellenden.—The first move by Black in the solution of Problem 865 should be, K takes B.

Solution of Problem No. 865 by Dr. Wormald, Mr. Healey, and Captain Jenkins.

PRIESTLY.—See the preceding number for the solution of your problem.

Solution of Problem No. 866 by the Rather Poet placed to K B 4th; 2. P takes Kt; and we beg to call attention to the fact that 1. Q to K B 4th, &c., is also mate.

Delta.—The match between Messrs. Kolisch and Schneider (the former giving the Knight) has been concluded, and has resulted in favour of Mr. Schneider, who has, we apprehend, gone to Paris.

Solutions of Problem No. 867 by Mr. Healey, Dr. Wormald, Captain Jenkins, Rev. W. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. G. A. Crake, Queery, Little Dorrit, Eliza, G. O., L. S. A., Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Mitford, Rev. W. Mercer, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. J. Compton, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Hall, jun., Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. J. Boudier, Rev. Mynors, Lt. of Galway, R. H. V., A Miser, Captain, are correct. All others are wrong.

Solutions of Problem No. 868 by Mr. Healey, Dr. Wormald, Captain Jenkins, Rev. W. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. G. A. Crake, Queery, Little Dorrit, Eliza, G. O., L. S. A., Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Mitford, Rev. W. Mercer, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. J. Compton, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Hall, jun., Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. J. Boudier, Rev. Mynors, Lt. of Galway, R. H. V., A Miser, Captain, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 869.
By Mr. J. Gilbert.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 867.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Q to Q 3rd (a)	(If B moves, 2. P to Q 4th, &c.)
2. P to Q 4th, &c.	(ch), and mate next move.)
Any move	
2. Kt mates.	

(a) 1. P to K 4th, &c., would be met by 1. B to Q 5th, &c.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played at the London Chess Club between Messrs. F. Deacon and Burden.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F. D.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. K to Q sq.	Q to Q 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Kt to K 5th	Q takes Q
3. B to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Q R takes Q	Q R to Q sq
4. B takes Q P	Kt takes B	14. K to B sq.	P to K 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes B	(Had he played K to K 2nd, Black would	
6. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt	have replied with Kt to K B 4th, followed	
7. P to Q 4th	B to K 3rd	by R to K sq., and must equally have won a second Pawn.)	
(After the White cannot immediately capture the K B P (if—		15.	Kt takes Q P
7. P takes P	Q to Kt 5th (ch)	16. R takes B (ch)	B takes R
8. P to Q 5th	Q takes B	17. R to Q B sq.	B to K 4th
9. P to Q 6th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)	17. E takes Kt	B takes B
10. P to Q 7th (ch)	Castles (Q R)	18. P takes B P	P takes B
9. B takes K B P	Q to K R 4th	19. R to K B 2nd	B to K 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	And wins.	

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE ON THE VOLTURNO.

OUR Special Artists in Italy have forwarded to us several Sketches of incidents in this battle, some of which are reproduced in this week's Impression. In relation to the scene depicted on page 379 the *Times* correspondent writes as follows:—"I shall first speak of the left column. Besides the great road from Capua, alongside the river, there is a by road, which, leaving the main road at a little distance from the town, strikes across the country and goes straight towards the village of St. Angelo, which lies on the retreating slopes of the heights. This was chosen by the Neapolitans as the centre of their operations against this point, while they sent one column by the main road towards the right, and another to the right across country to take the village in the other flank. The by road which goes direct from Capua to St. Angelo intersects the road from Santa Maria to the river just where the road turns up to St. Angelo. A little way to guard this position a barricade was constructed a little beyond the point and armed with four guns. The weather was favourable, the sultry heat succeeding the exhalations of the country near the river is so low that every morning the exhalations of the river are followed with a white mist, which lasts till the sun is up, or even at a little distance. Besides this, the torrents which come down from the hills have excavated paths of fifteen to twenty feet in depth, very steep, and covered with brushwood, which are dry now, and serve as roads. The Neapolitans, in marching by these and taking advantage of the mist, approached quite close to the barricade, and carried it at the first onset, driving our men across the main road towards St. Angelo. Having taken this position, they pushed out and formed in an open field which lies along the road in regular order of battle. Their left had been especially successful, and drove our men from the trench over the river, and forcing them back on the heights of St. Angelo. The great column to the right upon the road had not been quite so happy as to strike a little hill commanding St. Angelo. It was at this critical moment that Garibaldi arrived. He had taken with his staff carriages at Santa Maria, and was coming on in the main road towards St. Angelo. The balls and grape were flying about, but the carriages still proceeded. When they arrived in the neighbourhood of St. Angelo they were in sight of the Neapolitans, who were drawn up there in line of battle. Fortunately, the mist that usually rises one of the torrents dimmed the view, protected a covered way. In this the carriages turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball and remained on the road. Through this mist Garibaldi advanced, revolver in hand, towards St. Angelo, and arrived just in time to give new courage to the defenders. The object was to drive away the column in the rear on the hills to the left of St. Angelo; this was easily done by throwing some skirmishers on the flank and rear of those occupied by the intruders. There was fortunately some artillery in front, which was turned to good account, but, as usual, it was the bayonet which decided the day. Neapolitans tried to perform the same flanking attack, but were beaten back, chiefly by the coolness of the Calabrese, who behaved splendidly. After three or four hours' fighting the enemy found he got the better of available men were carried forward, and the Neapolitans not only driven back from their position on the great road, but likewise the main road."

St. Angelo and Santa Maria contrast with each other the honour of having had the hardest fighting, the fact being that there was very hard fighting at both places. According to the *Times* correspondent, at St. Angelo the position was carried after a defence three times in Santa Maria.

The village itself, or rather the old abbey and its dependencies, which are built on the slopes of the mountain, are extremely strong, and the position and their safety would only have been compromised if the Neapolitans crossed the river in the rear. It appears the mist had the Neapolitans crossed the river in the mountain road in our rear; but the important thing in St. Angelo was to guard the main road of communication with Capua, and the works and preparations which had been prepared towards the river. This made it necessary to push the line of defence beyond the road, and thus come even to the line of defence beyond the road, and thus come even to the line of the enemy. The very difficult work which was made a barricade of sandbags, with four guns on the road from Capua to the river. And sandbags, with four guns on the road from Capua to the river. And this became a half-circular work, with the guns in front. It was twice taken by the Neapolitans, and twice retaken. Although there were, besides the Calabrese and Garibaldians, numerous defenders in this position, there were in reality very little more than 3000 men present, while the enemy were in reality very little more than 3000 men present, while the enemy were in reality very little more than 3000 men present, while the enemy

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OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—The largest and most extensive Stock in London, of every variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 22a, New Bond-street (corner of Brook-street). Glasses of the highest celebrated make and powerful Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtländer.

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HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The distress upon this special hospital, owing to the large continued indebtedness of the Institution, and the increased number of patients applying for admission, is urgently required to meet them. Further Donations, Subscriptions, and Legacies are most earnestly solicited. By order, J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

MOURNING.—NEW FABRICS.—MESSRS. JAY have the honour to announce they have had several new and elegant Fabrications and various other Novelties in Mourning Goods.
These textures are well adapted to the purpose for which they have been manufactured, and are now for the first time in the newly enlarged Show-rooms.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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PARISIAN MANTLES.—MESSRS. JAY have just received the first delivery of the newest Paris MANTLES from PARIS. As soon as the Patterns have been taken, the Mantles will be made in the Workrooms of the Establishment, and will be ready for Inspection in the Show-rooms, trimmed with Lace, &c., by next or the first week.
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RICH SILKS of the Past Season, at half-price. All the New Checks for the Present Season.
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Rich Plain Silks in all the new shades, and Black Silks of all kinds.
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COMPLETION of the Extensive Alterations and Improvements on the Premises of BEECH and BENNALL, Linendrapers, 49, 50, and 51, Cornhill, E.C.
Unrivalled Display of an entirely new Stock of Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Baby Linen, Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c.
Parcels for Monday's delivery should be sent on Saturday.
Ladies favouring us with their address will be apprised of Twenty Thousand Pounds sterling having been purchased entirely for ready money, and of the Prices at which they will be offered for sale.
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N.B. For the convenience of Ladies in the country, Patterns of all the New Goods for the season have been forwarded postage-free. Early application is respectfully solicited.

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LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, plain and fancy, Velvets, Velveteens, Cords, Cashs, Buckrams, and Trimmings of every description.
Patterns sent free by Twitchen.
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These Corsets are recommended to the notice of the ladies as the most perfect fitting, the most comfortable to wear, and the most elegant; unless a dress to set over them with better style than any other in England.
Silk-quilted superfine Coutille, 12s. 6d. per pair.
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SHETLAND and SCOTCH WOOLLEN SHAWLS, SCARFS, and CO. have now on hand a large assortment of the above, consisting of Shetland Knitted Shawls, Scarfs, Mufflers, Hoods, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Lambswool and Lisney Woollens, &c. &c., in great variety. Patterns forwarded to the country.
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(to save carriage) are offered by
THOMAS GILBERT and SON,
EXPORT
(successfully recommended on the Notice of their Customers,
London to the Country may have Patterns sent free.
600 pieces of Rich Glacé Silks, 2 yards wide, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES, Black, White, and all Colours, from 2½ to 3½ guineas the robe of nine yards, of most widths, 27 and 30 inches.
1,000 very rich FASHIONABLE SILK ROBES, in all Colours, from 2 to 3½ guineas. A Set of superb MOIRE ANTIQUE Robes, in Black, White, and Colours, 3½ guineas the Robe of nine yards, of most widths, 27 and 30 inches.
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Patterns of the Above Sent Free. Patent Glacé Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d. per pair.
Patent Kid Gloves,
1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., Oxford-street.
Patent Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d.
N.B.—The above Prices are nominal sales only to
each purchaser.
Next month will be published a List of all Departments of their Establishment, a larger collection of the NEWEST GOODS, and Prices Lower than ever. Sent free by Post. Patterns sent free. Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
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REAL VALENCIENNES LACE and EMBROIDERIES.—Messrs. JAY have just received 284, Regent-street, from 4½d. to 20s. 6d. per yard. Patterns post-free by post-free application.

R. WILLEY and SON have now on SALE a large assortment of NEW BRODDED DRESSES, from 17s. 6d., suitable for evening wear, and ENGLISH and FRENCH Flannels, 8d. and upwards.
They have purchased a large parcel of RICH SETTAL-FILLED SILKS, which they are selling at 2s. 6d. per yard, wide width, and very rich.
Also a splendid parcel of Patterns, consisting of Silk in stocks of FANCY HEAD-DRESSES and WREATHS for EVENING DRESS, at 1s. 6d. per pattern, sent free by post.
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Established 1833.
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Are Supplied with ENGLISH MANUFACTURES
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, may be had post-free,
CATTER, BOOTH, and CO., 39, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Next post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
Ready for use.
Overweight the happiness free of carriage.
UNDER CLOTHING FOR BOTH SEXES, FOR THE COLONIES.
For Ladies and Children of all ages.

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Infants' Trousseaux.
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Basket to match, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 15, Sackville-street.

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Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
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Chamois Leather, with Black Feet.
GIRLS, 24 Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 3½ to 4 Guineas.
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LADIES' LINEN, one-third less than the usual charges. Every requisite for ladies, best materials, sound work, and fit guaranteed. Lists free.—Gooseberry Cottage, Stockwell-green, Clapham-road, Surrey.

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BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL, from Paris, Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Outfits, to every colour; also in French flowers in every description.—Show-rooms, 4, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 4, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—THOMSON'S Celebrated Long-cloth, Shirtings, and Sheetings still well Manufactured at 9, Moor-lane, Fore-street, London, and 44 New Road, Dundee.

PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirts, 30s. 6d. Elegant Dressing-Jackets, 12s. 6d.—SHIRTERIA, 190, Oxford-street, Ladies' Wedding and India Outfits.

WINTER HOSIERY of every quality of Wool, Cotton, and Merino, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the Manufacturers' Prices.—Shirts, Dressing-gowns, Spencers, &c. Lowest prices for Cash.—Patterns and Prices sent free by post.—Why pay more for equally good articles?—Address, HOSIERY, Nottingham.
Patented Flannel and Flannel Silk Dressing Gowns.
ROBERTSON'S PATENT, Manufactured 1777.
Lists, Patterns, and Prices free.
97, Oxford-street.
Carriage Clocks, 2 Guineas, in gross variety.

THE REAL FUR-SEAL CLOAKS,
Large assortment. The new French Shape. Richest quality.
G. FISHER and SON, 188, Strand, corner of Beaufort-buildings.
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Carriage Clocks, 2 Guineas, in gross variety.

THE REAL FUR SEAL CLOAKS,
Great variety, richest quality.
Fur Seal Caps, Muffs, Boas.
Fur Trimmings, Collars, &c.
241, Regent-street, London.
Furs sent on approval to all the country.

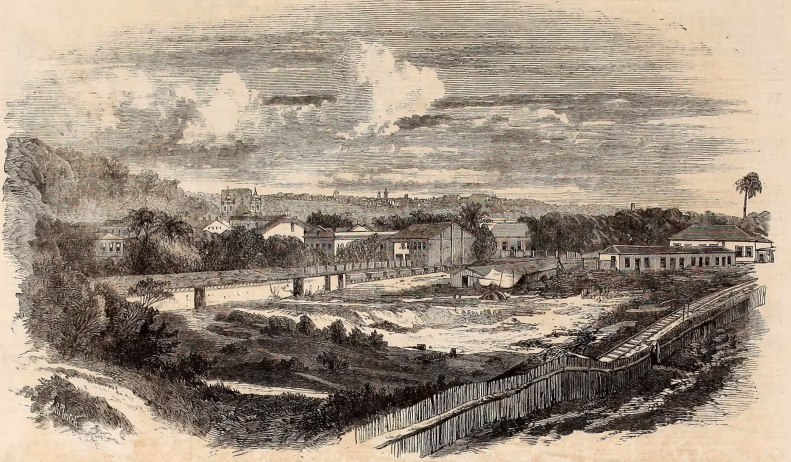
BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of BRADEX DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, convenient, and elegant little case is intended for the waistcoat-pocket—for on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to Bradex and Co., 2, Cornhill, E.C., will be forwarded free.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—We are NOW PURCHASING 100 and 120, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., sending during the highest prices in Cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wardrobes, Household Furniture, Underclothing, Books, Boots, and Miscellaneous Goods. Parties waited on in any part of London or the country. Letters or Cards will be punctually attended to. Address, Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS.

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WANTED to PURCHASE LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regent-st., Leicester-sq., Brighton, Paris, &c. For Cash of all descriptions. Letter x. Gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 85, Duke-street, and 10, Marylebone-road, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent. P.O. orders remitted. Established 1806.

THE BAHIA RAILWAY, BRAZIL.



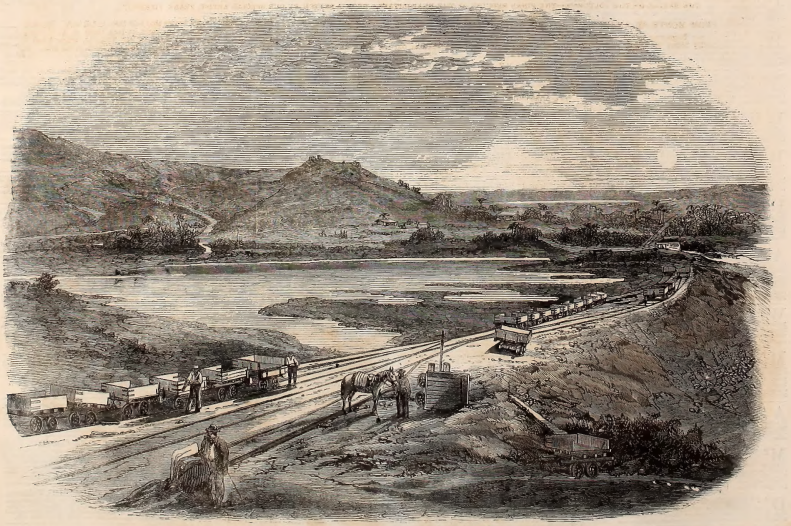
SITE OF THE STATION AT BAHIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY B. MULOCK.

(*Continued from page* 380.)

which we have given an Illustration—there is an iron viaduct across an arm of the sea two thousand feet in length and fifty feet in height.

The works on the remaining sections of the line are being pushed forward very rapidly, and about twenty-five miles of additional line will be opened in eleven or twelve months. There are some important engineering works on this portion of the railway, but they are at present so far advanced that the period of their completion can be accurately determined. The engineer-in-chief of the company is Charles Vignolles, Esq., F.R.S., Westminster, under whose able orders the works have been so successfully carried out that the first section of the railway has been completed within the time originally fixed, and the whole line will probably be opened some months before the period prescribed—viz., the end of 1863. The contractor for the works is Mr. Watson, of Parliament-street, Westminster; and the mode in which they have been carried out is highly creditable to the resources of his establishment. The photographs were taken by Mr. B. Mulock, the artist specially engaged by the contractor for taking views of the works.

A View of the Arsenal and part of the City of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, will be found at page 370.



PARIPE VALLEY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY B. MULOCK.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 20, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1056.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860. [WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.] TENPENCE

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

As a prudent trader at the close of the year sums up his outgoings and incomings during the past twelve months and takes stock of the merchandise he has on hand, so it may be expedient at this present stage of the volunteer movement to indulge in a brief retrospect of its beginnings and progress, to consider its present position and future prospects, and to "take stock" of its strength and capacity. Our volunteer force is undeniably a great and triumphant fact, and, were we even to rest contented with that which we have already done, we should still have erected a powerful barrier against aggression, from whatsoever quarter it might proceed, and have put on record a significant protest against the insinuation that we are wholly a nation of shopkeepers, and that a policy as selfish as it is timorous has forced us to intrust the safe keeping of our homes and our moneybags to hirelings and mercenaries. But we use the term movement, with reference to volunteering, advisedly; and it will be long, we trust, ere the word becomes inappropriate. To halt might not be fatal, but it would surely be mischievous. In halting, it would scarcely be possible to avert the natural consequence of immobility—stagnation. We should speedily grow weary of an institution which had so promptly adopted the doctrine of finality; and that which at present is sound, and by judicious and progressive improvements must become permanent, might at no distant time be abandoned as though it were one of the innumerable caprices of fashion, or degenerate into as gaudy a frivolity as the Pope's Halberdiers, or as ludicrous a byword as the Lumber Troop. It is, happily, seldom that peace can be said to have its dangers; but a long era of calm and content might have in it so much of the dangerous element as to engender a lethargic feeling of security, a placid indifference to perils no longer alarming for the reason that they were no longer visible, and such a dislike to the warlike idea as that which some years ago led many estimable persons to associate themselves for the special purpose of abolishing war, and which proposed to exclude all lethal weapons from the Great Exhibition of 1851. Among the "cankers of a calm world and a long peace" there could not be one, we think, so noxious as the neglect or discouragement of a volunteer army; or as a state of



UNDRESS, PRIVATE. UNDRESS, OFFICER. FULL DRESS, OFFICER. FULL DRESS, PRIVATE. UNDRESS, PRIVATE.

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS (2ND MIDDLESEX), GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE SIX-FOOT CORPS.—SEE PAGE 395.

national feeling which looked with coldness on the gallant bands who are now the pride and honour of Great Britain, and which conducted at last to such a frame of mind as that which we can all remember—when the Artillery Company were twitted with "playing at soldiers," and young men were apt to quite veterans who pointed to rusty firelocks and antiquated accoutrements, and prattled of the days "when they were in the volunteers."

The public are occasionally apt, in their estimate of the volunteer movement, to fall into the sin of erroneous comparisons. The British volunteers have been compared with and likened to the National Guards of the Continent. It certainly presents few points of resemblance to those organisations. The foreign National Guard has been, in most instances, the offspring of popular passions; and has been, turn by turn, the instrument of contending factions. Now it has been called into existence by the decree of a dictator, now it has been abolished, or its functions at least nullified by the edict of a despot. In times of every-day peace the formation of a National Guard of armed citizens has been distasteful; in many instances it has been hateful to the regular army of the country. The Spanish National Guard was simply an armed sedition. The French National Guard during its only period of prosperity—the reign of Louis Philippe—had always to struggle against the old Napoleonic prejudices regarding *Pékins*, and the taunts of professional soldiers who refused to recognise any martial virtues in warriors who wore spectacles, and who off parade sate peaceably behind their desks or behind counters. The National Guard of France was the good service to society during the convulsions of June, 1848; but the inauguration of a stern and strong rule, to whose stability the existence of an *Empereur ou Empereur* was in the highest degree dangerous, speedily led not, it is true, to the utter annihilation of the force, but to such a modification of its strength as reduced it to a skeleton just powerful enough to give employment to a few staff officers, and to furnish a well-dressed guard of plump bourgeois for the hend-quarters in the Place Vendôme. While the British volunteers form in spirit and in truth a "National" Guard, they have scarcely anything in common with the Continental levies usually so called. It may be that, from time to time, some peevish sneer, or some pettish taunt against our volunteer defenders has issued from ancient military coteries which are wont of enjoyment, or from habit and inclination devoted to a martial *status quo*, and unable to discern how the immense requirements for foreign service made upon our regular troops left every year our towns and our coasts more and more unprotected. Those sneering and taunting critics opposition the volunteer movement has, taken in its entirety, met with the frankest and most cordial sympathy and encouragement from the officers of the established Army, and from the supreme military authorities of the country. In a word, the fine-seeing spirit of our genuine Sovereign early comprehended the essential loyalty of the movement, and its importance as an element of national defence. Whatever the Queen of England undertakes to do she does with a will, and not by halves. On four memorable occasions her Majesty has reviewed her forces in the most gratifying manner her approbation of the citizen soldiers who have rallied round her throne. At the great volunteer review in Hyde Park, her Court around her, the commanders of her armies, the representatives of foreign nations by her side, and her own body-guard keeping the ground, Queen Victoria witnessed the procession of those splendid legions which had sprung from the dragons'-teeth of English energy and patriotism. At Edinburgh, equally under Royal auspices, a magnificent review of the northern volunteers showed the Queen that the fondest and most ardent attachment to her throne and person prevailed among that chivalrous people whose clans under Charles Edward had once besieged the sheriffs of the House of Hanover in the Canongate. At Windsor, the Queen herself inaugurated that congress of sharpshooters whose annual renewal, whose local development, will be among the most important and hopeful features of the volunteer movement. Nor should it be forgotten that early in the year, in her palace of St. James's, the Queen gave a sanction to the volunteer force as an institution—a sanction which, albeit ceremonial, was none the less of deep social significance—by receiving the volunteer officers at a Royal levée.

We have endeavoured to show how dissimilar is the volunteer army to the foreign National Guards. It needs few arguments to point out how devoid is our volunteer force of any party or factious character, and how unlikely it is that riflemen—belonging to whatever class of the community they may—will ever be made the tools of any political intrigue. The Conservative stands side by side with the Liberal. The Free-thinker marches shoulder to shoulder with the Protectionist. The clerk, the warehousemen, the mechanic, are of no greater account in the rank and file than the scion and descendant of Russians as the coronetted gentleman who boasts that his ancestors were here long before the coming of the Conqueror; nor do we think that a far more extended introduction of the artisan element into our rifle corps would in the slightest degree militate against the purposes for which they were originally founded, or detract one iota from the strong feeling of loyalty which characterises the British volunteers. The opponents of the movement—and they have been neither few nor powerless—have argued that the effect of expensive uniforms, subscriptions, band of music, clubhouses, and the like, must be practically to exclude working men from the ranks of the volunteers. We have no such opinion. It is in the nature of things that different classes will carry into different corps the feelings and the habits of their daily lives. While we deprecate all unnecessary foppery, all undue devotion to the embroiderer's needle and the tailor's goose, we do not see that it is practicable, or that it is advisable, to discourage military spruceness and smartness in volunteer uniforms. As long as we have riflemen, so long we shall have "crack corps"; so long we shall want the power, even if we had the will, to prevent the assumption of a few inches of extra braid, a superabundant plume or tuft, or whistle, or to discourage volunteer cavalry from appearing in scarlet tunics and "Melton cords," or bestriding horses of price. What is required is, that there should be volunteers of the Line as well as volunteers of the Guard, and that there should be a sufficiency of corps whose cheapness of uniform and facilities of entrance should render them accessible to working men. That the cheaply-clad artisan volunteers would suffer by comparison with the splendid Six-foot Guards and the stately Kimbolton troopers we do not for one instant believe. The "Robin Hoods" of Nottingham are nearly all working men, and they made to the full as good a figure in Hyde Park as the Victoria Rifles; and, to take an illustration from the regular Army, we have not yet heard that the traditional fame of the "Buffs" or of the "Connaught Rangers"—simple regiments of the Line as they are—has suffered because the golden tassels of the 11th Hussars or the cuirasses and jack-boots of the Life Guards. Moreover, we do not think that, in any case, the commendation bestowed on the general equipment of the rifle corps has been excessive. We see a great deal in their dress that is neat and symmetrical, very little that is tinselled or gaudy. Any person who is familiar with the costume of the French Zouaves, the Turcos, or the Guides, of the Imperial Guards of Austria and Russia, or even with the bizarre equipment of the volunteers of the Papal States, must acknowledge that our riflemen are comparatively plainly and soberly clad; and a glance at our Coloured Engraving of the Metropolitan Rifle Corps in Hyde Park will be conclusive as to the prevalence of sensible and serviceable, while still handsome, uniforms in the ranks of our "crack corps" of the metropolis.

We have dwelt at this length upon the subject of volunteer dress for the reason that a propensity for fine clothes has been one of the weightiest accusations brought against riflemen. We grant that a force including in the public mind the pick and flower of the British army may be actuated by a pardonable desire to look well not only in the eyes of their sisters, cousins, and sweethearts, but in those of the public at large. No harm will accrue from a reasonable indulgence in the pomp and circumstance of war. A rifle corps, not under a good, will very soon be a bad one. Scotch corps having its pipers at its head; from an Irish corps marching to the enlivening strains of "Garry Owen"; from estimable ladies presenting silken banners and silver bugles to the sworn defenders of the English home, no harm but much good to the country can arise. Parading their parks for sham fights and inspections, and afterwards entertaining the hungry warriors with a cold collation; from an occasional volunteer banquet or a volunteer ball. But it should be remembered that our riflemen have *not* enlisted for the sake of parade or amusement, or for show. Already they have vindicated the utility of their creation and paid a triumphant tribute to the virtues of hard work. In the most inclement weather, under the most adverse circumstances, the attendance and attendance of the members of the rifle corps has been as exemplary as their advances to military proficiency have been extraordinary. They have belied the sinister prognostications of their detractors; and, with the exception of a few casualties and *contretemps* at the Queen's review, the volunteers, as a body, have *not* fired off their ramrods, they have *not* got into Hyde Park without being able to get out again, nor have their rear ranks ever bayonetted the front. They have learnt in an astonishingly short space of time the most difficult evolutions, their precision has excited the admiration of regular soldiers, and they have *not* forgotten their genuine vocation as riflemen sharpshooters. Already the Queen's Prize, competed for by the winners of Mr. Ross have been followed by rifle competitions as spirited if not so momentous all over the country. The *Tir Fédéral* has followed the *Tir National*. The titled and the wealthy have been eager to offer cups and money prizes to be shot for; while the rifle-butts will be found more powerful as permanent as riflemen, and as famous as the old butts at which the archers of old England launched their clothyard shafts. Altogether, when we survey the rise and progress of the volunteer movement, when we survey its present, and when we meditate upon its future, we very little regret, much less are mortified, with, and much more to look forward to with hope and confidence. The admirable motto selected by the National Rifle Association was "Defence not Defiance." There is no English man who loves his country and who values the freedom which under the rule of the Sovereign and the laws is his undoubtable inheritance, who cannot find in his heart a responsive echo to the words we have quoted. We wish to defy no one. We wish, merely, under Heaven's Providence, to defend ourselves. We wish to see our volunteers as strong and as numerous in times of profound peace as they are now when European collisions may be impending, when our immediate boundaries verge closely on the shadow of the great black cloud of war. We wish volunteering still to be considered as a movement—a movement that, as it progresses, acquires strength; and our aspirations are bound up in the homely advice to all the British volunteers to "go on and prosper."

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last publishes the convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of January 29, 1860; with a tariff annexed thereto. Dated Paris, Oct. 24, 1860.

The grand prize of 10,000*l.*, called the *prix Chaumont*, at the Vincennes shooting-ground, has been won by Mr. Whitworth, with a score from Ninety-Six Stone. The first prize on the ordinary list is awarded to M. Jules Gerard, the lion-killer.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND MR. WHITWORTH.—Mr. Whitworth, who went over to Paris to be present at the shooting-match, was invited to an interview with the Emperor on Friday, the 12th inst., and seeing out of this a trial of his rifles, under his own superintendence, took place on the Tuesday following at Vincennes. The Emperor has been so much satisfied with the result that he has, it is reported, ordered a number of rifles to be made for him. He also intends to send an officer to Southport to see the cannon tested as soon as arrangements could be made for that purpose; and it is reported that no objection presently exists to the Government of a British rifle, be it patented, without any delay, to negotiate for the purchase of the French patent, so as to make the invention available for the service.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

All the Marshals of France, with the exception of Marshal Bosquet, have been assembled in Paris. On Tuesday they breakfasted with the Emperor at St. Cloud, and passed several hours with him in the Council Chamber afterwards.

The *Gazette de France* has been suppressed. The Ministerial report proposing the suppression says:—"Under present circumstances Government finds it inconvenient to allow great liberty to the journals; but tolerance would be weakness if dissension were allowed to degenerate into injurious hostility and guilty provocation. For several days the portion of the press which pretends to represent the sacred cause of religion has redoubled its violence. An act of firmness becomes necessary. Conscientious troubled, authority and faith are lessened by the confusion that party spirit establishes between the precious and religious interests. Religion would be compromised if the most respected principles were lowered to complicity in the revenge or ambition which the country has so often repudiated. The *Gazette de Lyons* has appealed to the factor all passions and to appeals for agitation, the perfidy of its attacks against the Government, and the hypocrisy of its support to the most advice of the Administration. Its number of the 17th instant more especially reached an excess that cannot be tolerated."

Monday's *Constitutionnel* says:—"At the moment when the interview at Warsaw gives rise to all kinds of comments, it will be learnt with interest that the Emperor has received an autograph letter from the Czar. We believe we are correct in stating that this letter explains the interview at Warsaw in such a manner as to spoil it of any significance hostile to France.

The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday contains an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, congratulating the Austrian Government on the reforms just promulgated, and expressing regrets that the Government had not sent a civil instead of a military governor to Venice.

On Wednesday the *Constitutionnel* favoured us with an insight into the French policy in Italy. By way of replying to the separate clauses of objectors, it presents us with the negative aspect of the emperor's policy—that is to say, non-intervention in Italy against the revolution, and it is not that of sustaining the Italian movement at all hazards. The reasons given for this disinterested course are, on the one hand, not in taking the part against Italy the Emperor would thereby his origin and lose the character he holds from universal suffrage; and, on the other, not to be forced by the Italian party to make a small cause a rupture with Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and lead to a general war. But, the *Constitutionnel* then adds, if France could support revolutionary intentions nor absolute reactions in Italy, what line of policy should she follow? and, after entering into a consideration of the political condition of the great Powers, and making a review of the state of Italy, draws the conclusion that a Congress is the only means of settling the Italian question, and proves that Italy is henceforth to the interest of Europe, and in consecrating it by an act of high jurisdiction Europe would show as much prudence as justice."

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate, after a short sitting, voted the Annexation Law on the 16th. The Marquis de Brignole alone voted against the project. The Senate was never more fully attended; its celebrities then were present: such men as Plasmo d'Azeglio, the astronomer Plana, and the physicist Matteucci. Sir J. Hudson and other members of the diplomatic corps were observed to pay due attention to this important debate. The order of the day in honour of Garibaldi was adopted by eight votes—viz., 90 against 82. The Chamber was closed on Friday, after an address expressing homage and gratitude to the King had been voted.

A rupture has taken place in the diplomatic relations between Russia and Sardinia, caused by the entry of the King of Sardinia's troops into the Papal States. Count de Sartiges, the whole personnel of the Russian Embassy from Turin has been officially announced, and the Sardinian Minister has left Petersburg. Accordingly, it is stated that the Ambassadors of Spain and Portugal are preparing to leave Turin. The Prussian Minister at Turin severely condemns the conduct of Sardinia towards the Pope and the King of Naples.

The *Nationalities* says:—"There is an entire division of Austrian soldiers at Mezzo-Porro, and the Austrian fleet is in the harbour of the province of Mantua, is also strongly occupied. This menacing attitude of Austria has induced the Piedmontese Government to concentrate on the line of the Po under the command of Generals Cialdini, Cucchiari, and Durando. The line of the Mincio is defended by General La Marmora. It is said that the latter will be appointed to the command of the army of Southern Italy."

The battalions of the National Guard have enthusiastically received the invitation of the Government to prolong their service in Alessandria and Pavia.

A fight has taken place between the Sardinian troops under General Cialdini and a body of Neapolitan troops at Sessa, which is encamped in an official communication from the Dictator's Government at Naples. Isernia is situated on the main road from the Abruzzi to Capua, near the source of the river now known by the name Volturno, and but thirty-five miles from Capua. "The Neapolitans met with a complete defeat, and left in the enemy's hands a Colonel, fifty officers and 800 men as prisoners in the hands of the Sardinians. The battle took place on the 19th (Oct. 20). King Victor Emmanuel's battle took place on the 19th (Oct. 20). King Victor Emmanuel's battle took place on the 19th (Oct. 20). King Victor Emmanuel's

other members of the Royal family. In the afternoon a grand dinner took place at the new Palace.

The papers publish the text of Baron Schleinitz's note to the Prussian Minister at Turin, in reply to the Sardinian memorandum of the 12th of September. The Prussian Minister expresses a severe judgment upon the memorandum, and energetically rejects the principles evoked upon by M. Cadorna in justification of the policy adopted by Sardinia towards the Pope and towards the King of Naples. It concludes as follows:—"Called upon to pronounce an opinion upon such acts and such principles, we can only deplore them deeply and sincerely, and we think that we are fulfilling a duty by expressing, in the most explicit manner, our profound disapproval of those principles, and of the application which it has been thought fit to make of them."

AUSTRIA.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Sunday publishes a manifesto of the Emperor, introducing a diploma founded upon the basis of the February patent, which will be binding on all heirs to the throne, to be drawn up for all the provinces, and to be enrolled among the fehest laws. The object of the diploma is to confirm the legislative rights which will be exercised with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets as well as of the Reichsrath. The number of members of the latter is to be increased to 100 by Councillors elected by the Provincial Diets. The members are to be distributed among the provinces in proportion to their contributions to the public treasury of their taxation.

The Ministries of Justice, Cultus, and Interior, as universal central service rules, are reinstated.

The Court of Chancery is restored to Hungary, and one for Transylvania is to be established.

The Chancellor of the Hungarian Court is to be a member of the Ministry. The official is to be responsible, and is to be represented in the Imperial Councils by a Minister of Commerce.

A special office is to be appointed for public instruction.

The judicial functions of all persons living in Hungary are to be represented in the Ministry and by the President of the Court of Cassation.

The independent administration and commerce are to be represented in the Ministry by a Minister of Commerce.

The fundamental privileges of Bohemia are to be considerably increased. The coronetting of new and the conversion of existing taxes, the hypothecation and the sale of State property, and the contracting of loans are to require the approval of the Reichsrath.

The customs, coinage, all monetary matters, credits, the regulations for the freedom of bank-notes, postal, railway, and telegraph affairs, are only to be treated by Governments in the Ministry of the Reichsrath. All other Constitutional questions are to be referred to the competency of the different Diets.

The Imperial Government will not only have the supervision over laws reserved for a conference of the Councillors of the Empire representing these provinces.

As regards the representation of non-Hungarian provinces, detailed instructions are to be given to the Ministers of Justice, on the one hand, and for the representation of all classes and interests in the Provincial Diets.

The regulation of the provincial regulations, drawn up according to these principles, and the convocation as soon as possible of the Provincial Diets, is ordered.

The constitutional institutions of Hungary are to be re-established. The Hungarian Ministry is to be called to the united Council of the Empire, political, and administrative proceedings. The University of Pesth is to be reopened.

The abolition of the personal service due to landlords, and of the privilege of nobleness as a condition of appointment to offices, is confirmed.

The representation of all classes of the country in the Legislature and the Administration is to be secured by the Diet of Hungary.

The constitutional life of the Hungarian Diet is to begin with the first session day, on which occasion the inauguration of the diploma, and the accession of Hungary, are to be solemnly declared.

The rehabilitation of justice is to be carried on in the proscribed manner, and on the basis of the Criminal Code, valid for Lay and Military Courts.

The Royal Curia in Pesth, and the Stadtholdership in Buda, are to be re-established.

As regards the claims of Hungary and the Servian subjects of Austria for public rights and for the re-establishment of the Military Frontier, the communications from the most influential persons representing the different nationalities, as well as from a reserved audit in the Reichsrath, are the commissioner's report.

Similar municipal institutions are to be granted to Transylvania. The relations of Hungary with Croatia are to be settled by a joint representation of their privileges.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* also publishes decrees to the following effect:—

Count Thun, Nobiali, and Tschy quit the Ministry. Count Belcredi is provisionally appointed Minister of War. Count Potocki is appointed Minister without portfolio. Baron Wagner, Minister of Justice; Dr. Giskra, Secretary of Interior; Dr. Lasser, Minister, and Schaffgotsch, Secretary of Finance. Baron Jacobson is appointed First Chancellor of the Hungarian Court, and Count Forgach Chancellor of the Exchequer. M. Szapvary, second Chancellor. General Dondeki is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy and Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, with his residence at Verona.

Wednesday's official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes an imperial patent, dated October 20, constituting a statute for the organisation of the Provincial Diet of Styria.

The Diet is to consist of six representatives of the clergy, twelve proprietors of landed property to which certain privileges are attached, and representatives from certain chartered cities, two from the Chamber of Commerce, and twelve from the rural communes of Carniola in Gratz, and from other towns of which forty are to be elected. The Emperor appoints the Presidents of the Diet.

UNITED STATES.

The Republicans have carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

The memorial services in Baltimore on the 19th resulted in the return of the Reform candidate for Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

Some negro troubles have arisen in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, Va., and a considerable number of negroes have been arrested. A strict surveillance has been instituted.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., has addressed the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the object of his mission to America. He denies that he appears in any official capacity. On the day that the *Persia* sailed he met the Liverpool conference in the rooms of the chamber.

A fire at South Boston had destroyed property valued at 200,000 dollars.

Lady Franklin was on a visit to Philadelphia.

Glowing accounts continue to be received from the mines of British Columbia.

Sir Fenwick Williams has assumed the temporary administration of the Canadian Government, the Governor-General having left Quebec for Boston, where he was to embark for England on Wednesday week.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw last Saturday afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The Prince Regent arrived there on Sunday morning, and was heartily cheered by the Polish population, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, proceeded in an open carriage from the railway station to the Belvedere, where they lunched together. In the evening the Royal Court visited the theatre. A military parade and manœuvres of the Cossacks took place on Monday morning.

On Monday afternoon the Emperor of Austria arrived with a numerous suite, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The Emperor Francis Joseph wore the Russian and the Emperor Alexander the Austrian uniform. The Emperors were followed in a second carriage, and a third was occupied by the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Prussian Princes. The Emperor of Austria paid a visit to the wife of the Emperor of Russia, who remained for half an hour, and afterwards visited the Prince Regent of Prussia, with whom he stayed for a shorter period. General Manteuffel likewise attended the Emperor of Austria. In the evening the whole Court visited the theatre.

At noon on Tuesday there was a grand military parade, at which the Emperor Alexander himself assumed the command. The Prince of Hohenlohe-Sigmaringen arrived early in the morning, and paid a visit to the Prince Regent. Count Thun, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was at Warsaw.

On Wednesday morning the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen visited the Prince Regent, and Count Bernberg conferred with the Emperor of Austria.

Up to Wednesday no special conference of the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia had taken place.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Prince left Washington on the afternoon of the 6th, and arrived at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in the evening. He was received by a large crowd, who, unrestrained by either police or military, pressed upon him in the most unceremonious manner. On Sunday, the 7th, he attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, which was densely thronged. In the afternoon he visited the Capitol and made the acquaintance of Governor Letcher, and subsequently proceeded to the battle-field and inspected Libby Prison. His progress almost everywhere was impeded by crowds, who insisted upon shaking hands with the Prince.

His Royal Highness quitted Richmond at an early hour on the 8th, and did not reach Baltimore till one o'clock that afternoon owing to a detention on the railroad. As the Washington depôt a crowd had collected to greet him on his passage through, and on his arrival in Baltimore he was received with considerable enthusiasm. He was to have attended an operatic entertainment, but he arrived too late.

On the 9th the Prince left Baltimore for Philadelphia, a distance trip from Baltimore. He was received and entertained in an unostentatious manner by Mayor Myer and the municipal authorities. Although his reception here was not marked by any great demonstration on the part of the people, his arrival being comparatively unknown and unannounced, the most elaborate arrangements for the election than in progress. Crowds were assembled at Wilmington and other places on the route, but no stop was made.

The following despatch announces the arrival of the Prince at New York on the afternoon of the 11th inst.:—"His Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Battery at two p.m. amid the booming of cannon and cheering of thousands. He was received by Mayor Wood and other notables. After reviewing the Admiral's fleet in full dress uniform, he proceeded up Broadway in an open barouche, drawn by four white horses. The route was unusually enthusiastic. Broadway was densely crowded with people of all classes; house-tops, windows, and balconies were filled with spectators, and every available square inch covered. The demonstration here entirely eclipsed all others: the Atlantic cable and Japanese celebrations cannot be compared with it. Still, a million people hind Broadway and there was a splendid military display. The Prince looked well, and was greeted with the most hearty good wishes, cordiality, and welcome by the people. Seats sold, on Broadway, at from five to twenty dollars each. It was a grand success in the way of public demonstration. The Prince was in good display of British flags." The ball on the night of the 12th inst. went off with great eclat.

In letters received from the Duke of Newcastle at Chamber his Grace states that the party of Mr. Lorillard, himself, and suite, expect to arrive in London on the 30th or 31st inst.

LOSS OF THE OCEAN STEAMER "CONNAUGHT."

The steamer *Connaught*, one of the Galway line, has been totally destroyed by fire about 400 miles from the United States' coast. She had on board 150 cabin passengers, 201 in number, were saved by a passing vessel, the *Minnie Schaffer*, and have been landed at Boston. Captain Leitch, a native of the United States' brig, behaved nobly; he also did Captain Leitch, commander of the *Connaught*, all he was permitted to do, and was the last man to leave the ship, remaining till they were almost surrounded with fire.

The *Connaught* left Liverpool for Galway on Saturday the 6th inst. at eight p.m., 10 miles out of Holyhead. Her cargo consisted of 1000 tons of general merchandise. The hospital is below the fires until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the fire burst out in the after part of the steamer over the fires. At half-past nine o'clock discovered smoke from the aft saloonhatch. Subsidiary engine was immediately started, and the fire was extinguished, and very soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. As the water and fire increased, the fire burst out from the after part of the saloon. Steam was got up, and the first boat that was lowered was stoved. Six other boats were lowered, and immediately filled with the cabin passengers. About twelve o'clock the brig *Minnie Schaffer* saw our signals of distress, and bore down to us. At one o'clock the steamer was left by the last boat, and the passengers on board the brig, that vessel having attached a hawser to the steamer's bow. The steamer lay on her side two days before she sank, and all the passengers were placed safely on board of the brig. The mails of the *Connaught* were lost.

The *Connaught* was fallen in with on the evening of the 7th by the schooner *Minnie Schaffer*, which was bound to Boston, and which the *Connaught* went down.

On Monday the *Minnie Schaffer* arrived at her wharf at Boston immediate steps were taken by the agents of the Galway steam-ship Company in that city to provide for the wants of the passengers. They were immediately supplied with clothes of every description at once. These bound out of the city were freely furnished with tickets to their destinations. The passengers remaining in Boston with boarding-houses and money. Everything that was possible was done to alleviate the misfortune of the passengers.

The *Connaught* was quite a new ship, having been launched only last May from the yard of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was 1,000 tons burden, and this Journal of May 8 appeared an Engraving of this vessel. Her loss will involve a sum of £100,000: she was insured to the extent of £70,000.

MOLDO-WALLACHIA.—Prince Couza intends to claim from the Porte the right of coining money, and also to be styled Prince of Wallachia in one single Administration. It is said that France will support the claims of the Hospodar.

Florence is making preparations for a grand exhibition, which will be opened in September next, and which is to be known as the "Italian Exhibition." The principal towns will co-operate by means of money. The gifts of Milan will be 50,000 francs; Naples, 50,000 francs; Rome, 30,000 francs; Milan, 20,000 francs; Leghorn, 10,000 francs; and Pisa, 5000 francs.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week, the several tenders were read for the construction of the northern portion of the main line of metropolitan railway, from the terminus east of St. G. Furness, which was for the amount of £95,000. This was the last estimate given in for the works of the line.

A subscription has been opened at Naples, with a view of erecting a monument to the late General Garibaldi. The Syndic has presented the victories of the General in 1859, and on the other his triumphs in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860. The sum of 1000 francs is to be engraved in gold on the pommel, which will represent a hand breaking the chains of Italy.

The ship *Glenbervie*, bound from Glasgow to Valparaiso, with a cargo of coals, took fire on the 6th of September, while off the Falkland Islands, and was totally destroyed. The crew took to the boats on the 7th inst., and were taken on board the *Lady Jocelyn*, which took place at Buenos Ayres, and arrived safely on the 14th inst. The *Glenbervie* was built in the *Clyde*.

THE CURRANT CROP.—A letter from Patras (Greece) states that the crop of currents is unusually abundant this year, and of good quality. The produce of the Ionian Islands is estimated at 40,000,000 kilogs. All the Ionian Islands at 16,025,000 kilogs.; Sales to the amount of 4,170,000 kilogs. have been effected at Patras. The crop in the first five districts amounts to 1900 Venetian pounds (127 kilogs.), but it gradually declined to 20 colonies, which produce only 100 pounds. The crop in Achaia amounts to 2,000,000 kilogs. England and Germany; the former country taking from 25,000 to 30,000 tons from Patras alone. The crop in the Morea is one more favourable than the last, and the quality is superior. Of the fifty-six vessels which left the Straits-Procurator, Hey Miller, spoke of English tourists generally in terms of praise, and of the conduct of the Greek people towards them as contrasting against the language used by that functionary. An inquiry is now being made into the matter. In the mean time, it seems, the Greek people and authorities from instituting a prosecution for libel against those who signed the memorial against Miller, on the ground that it amounted to an incitation of "cross impolent blackguards." It is scarcely necessary to say that such a prosecution would be a most serious force for the Government to contend with in the original source of complaint, and the matter has been taken up by the Greek press generally, which is unanimous in condemning the acts of the bulgiers of Herr Miller.

TURKEY.—Turkish papers publish a telegram, dated Beyrout, October 12, asserting that the English squadron left on the 11th inst., it was said for the Adriatic. Admiral Martin remained at Beyrout. It is reported that agitation prevailed at Damascus, and that threats had been made against the Christians in consequence of the war tax. Fuad Pasha and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus. From some details of the march of General Ronikoff Emineff's troops into the Lebanon, which are furnished by the correspondents of the London journals, it appears that the Christians who follow the banner of the Lynch troops are guilty of atrocities which clearly show that they only lacked strength and opportunity to treat the Druses as the Druses treated them. Some of the French soldiers seem likewise not to have been restrained from petty pillage in the mountain Druse villages. The outrages of the Christians do not have provoked a sharp altercation between General Ronicy, who commands the Turkish troops, and General Beaufort d'Hautpoul.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir John Lubbock has proposed to remove the deposits of the London bankers from the Bank of England, and to form a kind of joint-stock reserve.

Mr. Frederick Peel has accepted the Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury, vacant by Mr. Lusk's appointment as a Master of Council at Calcutta.

Mr. Parker Snow anticipates that he will be in a position to start in March next on his expedition in search of further traces of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Sarah Tilling, a domestic servant, aged twenty-two, at Lambeth, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging herself with a crinoline hoop in consequence of the hard conduct of a young man, a valet, who was on the host night company.

William Mills, a pupil-teacher in St. Peter's School, Pimlico, has been convicted at the Marylebone Police Court of stealing a number of caps from the shop of a tradesman, to whom he had used to visit as a friend and entered to their mothers' hard labour.

The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, besides having set up a working-office, which, as we believe, as a flourishing condition, have instituted in Portugal-street a law-copying office.

A singular wedding took place on Monday at the Church of St. Marylebone, the happy couple (Mr. Alfred Thomas Maxwell and Miss Rosina Pauline) being both deaf and dumb. The ceremony was performed in the finger-and-sign language by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of the Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

The annual dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of King Edward VI., the founder of Christ's Hospital, took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, and was attended by nearly two hundred gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital and the Royal foundation of the City of Bridewell, the form of foundation of Lessingian Grammar-school, occupied the chair.

CLUB FOR WORKING MEN.—A public meeting was held in the Colonnade, Clare Market, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of hearing an address from the secretary and operatives of a working-man's club which has been established in the neighbourhood. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. G. Gilbard, a Middlesex magistrate; Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. W. H. Killick, Rector of St. Clement Danes; by the Rev. C. M. Robins, to whom considerable praise was given for his exertions; and by other gentlemen. A large number of members was enrolled, and the new institution a fairly launched, with every prospect of success.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 890 boys and 861 girls, in all 1751 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1859-68 the average number was 1376.—The deaths in London in the week ending Saturday, the 16th, were in the week ending last Saturday to 1116. In the ten years 1859-68 the average number of deaths in the corresponding week was 1040. Of the 1116 deaths in the present returns approximate closely to the average rate of mortality at the season of the year. The deaths of persons above the age of 60 years; two widows died aged respectively 98 and 99 years; and two spinsters, aged 94 and 95 years, died.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY last Saturday was presented a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy on behalf of Mr. John Hullah, the well-known musical professor, who is described as a Barrister at Hall, and 3, Langham-street, Portland-place, bookseller. Adjudication was made, but on petition to annul it, on the 19th of June, 1866, now in the train to the feet, suggests:—"If everybody who has directly or indirectly benefited by Mr. Hullah's labours in the services rendered by Mr. Hullah were to give a trifle, if it were only the two-hundredth part of a year's income, a fund might be raised sufficient to relieve the necessities of the present and digest to establish himself in a first-rate West-end musical establishment."

THE CASE OF THE MURDERED BABY AND HOB LANE.—Highstreet, Shoreditch, was the scene of a small riot on Saturday night. For some time past an attempt has been made to establish a fruiterer's shop in a shop early next on Saturday night. An agreement was entered into; but on Saturday night it was found that the shop had a larger stock than usual, the alleging that some of his neighbours had not kept to their bargain. A dense crowd collected round the shop, and a number of stones and other things were thrown in at Mr. Lloyd. The act of the police having been called in, seven persons were taken into custody, and were charged at the Worship-street Police Court, on Monday, with disorderly conduct and assaulting the constables in the business. There did not appear to be any charge against Mr. Lloyd, who has given a verbal promise to the same effect.—The secretary of the Early Closing Association, in a letter to the Home Secretary, claims Mr. Lloyd as a victim of the movement, and, of course, severely censures the conduct of the rioters.

STREET RAILWAYS.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on street railways in London occasioned considerable excitement at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works which was held on Saturday last. When the hall was crowded with deputations, who attended for the purpose of presenting memorials against the Bills, Mr. Cowper, M.P., who occupied a portion of the public residing in Baker-street, Edgware-road, and other localities interested in the Bills, was received with great handsomeness by the Duke of Portland and Lord Portman, made their appearance. They had a great deal to say about the Committee, but they had not much that they ought to take; and one of them intimated that if it was persisted in there would be a meeting of ratepayers at Mr. Lloyd's house, and, to make matters worse, discussion took place on a motion which was made, that the report recommending compliance with Mr. Train's proposals should be received. Ultimately the debate was adjourned.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE THEATRES.—On Sunday four of the metropolitan theatres were thrown open for special religious services for the working classes. At the Victoria Theatre the afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. F. Reid, of Greenwich, while that at the Surrey in the evening was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lester, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Norwood. At Sadler's Wells the service was conducted in the afternoon being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kenny, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Well-street, and in the evening by the Rev. H. R. Ingram (Congregational). At the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, the service was conducted by the Rev. J. Knapp, of Pertree; and at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, by the Rev. Newman Hall, of the Early Closing Congregationalist. In addition to the above theatres, opened under the auspices of the Early Closing Association, the Princess and Deseberry's Theatre were applied to the purpose of Divine worship by the Dissenters Alone, the sermon being preached by the Rev. William Landels, M.A. At St. James's Hall there were two services, conducted by the Rev. Samuel Macin and the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A SHIP'S MATE.—Mr. W. B. Webb, the chief mate of the ship *Beverly Hill*, just returned from Australia, was charged at the Greenwich Police Court, by Thomas police constable, on the charge of murdering a seaman named Brown. According to the evidence of three of the crew, the deceased was ill on the 6th of August last, and when the ship was some twenty-four hours sail from the Island of Ascension, he went to the cabin to ask the captain to allow him to sail in the boat for a fresh supply. This he refused to do, whereupon Brown said that "if he did not he would have to be tied down." Mr. Webb, the first mate, thereupon immediately proceeded to his cabin for a pistol, and, on his return, shot Brown dead. The captain, it appeared, at the log-time, took the pistol away from Webb, and further, that Brown attempted to seize the captain, and was already to draw a knife when Mr. Webb interfered. The jury, after a short inquiry, declined to fill the witnesses examined, and the prisoner was discharged.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.—A letter in the *Times* announces the formation of a society having the following objects:—"1. To constitute a central board, or society, which shall differ both in fact and in principle from any existing society. 2. To relieve distress by the co-operation of all who have so excellent an organ in view. It would seek to relieve the poor by employment, and not by gifts of money, unless where the poor to help themselves, and try as far as possible to bring employer and employed together. 4. To encourage thrift, and to discourage the present system of known impurity and high position that the public will not hesitate to support the undertaking. 5. That the most our point not to give but to assist, and to enforce which your powerful advocacy would mount to our cause. 6. That the society should not be a rival to existing charities, but rather supplementary to help, in conclusion, state that these details it is impossible to say before it is known what hopes seem to be in a position to assist the society. Engineers who will address themselves to H. A. H., City of London Club, E.C.; or R. N., Melton Club, Pall-mall; or W. D. B., Essex Library, 20, Old Bond-street."

The Dean of Down, D.D., Thomas Woodward, has published the declaration of the Catholics of Downpatrick by refusing to permit an Orange sermon to be preached to the Orange lodges of Lecale in that sacred edifice on the approaching 5th of November.

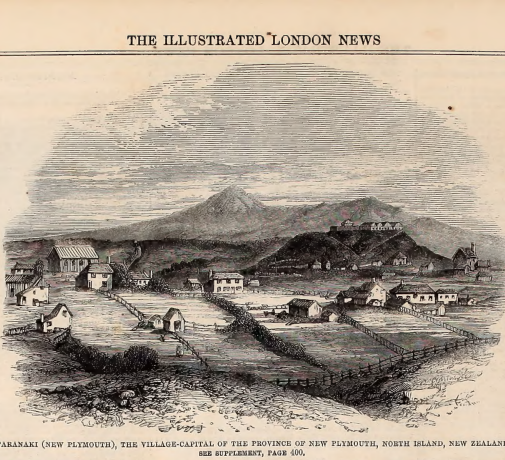
LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE FOX, THE FOUNDER OF THE QUAKERS. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L. Saunders and Otley.

Recent events have shown very decidedly that the sect which is popularly called Quakers is on the decline. The peculiar observances and characteristics of the body, which at one time were so strictly adhered to as to have formed essentials of their creed, have, in solemn conclave, been voted incompatible with the feelings and tendencies of the present generation; and the constant revolt of members in these matters has been admitted as proving the necessity of a relaxation of rules which, valuable and powerful for certain objects, in the earliest times of the existence of the Society of Friends, have now become practically obsolete, if they do not rather militate against the preservation of the inner system of a class of religionists who have won a name for excellence and purity of life unattained by almost any other. Several works having Quakerism for their subject have been published within the last year or so; and now we have, with a certain appropriateness, a life of the founder of the society, which we are assured is fully and impartially related on the authority of his own journal and letters and the historians of his own sect. The chief object with which the biography has been composed is stated to be, to show how much may be effected by the resolute perseverance of one man, notwithstanding opposition, danger, insult, ridicule, and vexation of every kind. The narrative is not intended either to favour the Quakers or to throw undue contempt or censure upon them. I simply relates the fortunes of their founder, as they appear in his own pages, or in those of the historian of his own sect, among whom are Crosse, Sewel, and Gough. A few, but only a few, notices of Fox's assistant preachers are introduced, because the adventures of each of them so nearly resemble those of their leader that one story tells almost all. They all adopted Fox's tenets, and all suffered similar persecution for the dissemination of them. Nevertheless, the occasional references to some of his followers are not among the least interesting parts of the books. The singular mode in which Samuel Eccles manifested his adhesion to Quakerism, and his contempt for other religions; the moving of John Stubbs, Henry Fell, and Richard Costrop, to go towards China and Prester John's country; and their actual setting out for the East, getting as far as Alexandria, and the impediments which stopped them on their way; the journeying of George Robinson to the Holy Land; and of Mary Fisher to Constantinople "to admonish the Sultan Mahomet IV.;" and other adventures of the like kind, have an air of romance about them—we will not say of spiritual Quixotism, which is very notable; and this sort of statement is so woven into the narrative as not to interrupt, that, on the whole, to forward and illustrate it. The account of the birth and parentage of George Fox, of the rise and progress of his peculiar tenets in his mind, his notions of a Church, his imprisonments, the remarkable applications for his release, the dissemination of Quakerism, his interviews and intercourse with Cromwell, his adventures during the time of Charles II., his voyage to the West Indies and America, and his visit to Holland in company with Penn and Barclay, his labours generally in the pursuit of the object of his life, his last illness and death, are carefully told, without pretension, but with a fulness and precision which bespeaks accuracy; while the style which Mr. Watson has adopted is strikingly coincident with and appropriate to the subject-matter of the book, which, whether as a record of the founder of a sect, which will probably ere long be absorbed into the colourless uniformity of modern population, or as a contribution to a singular phase of contemporary history, will, we think, be received with favour by every class of the reading public, who will only find in it so much doctrinal statement as is necessary to the development of character and the exigences of the narrative. Of the special interest of the book we think there can be no doubt. The characteristics of early Quakerism, and the immediate effects of the extraordinary energy, enthusiasm, and activity of Fox, are every way remarkable. His converts, with the exception of Penn and Barclay, were mostly of the humbler and more illiterate classes of mankind; and yet professors of his creed have held a place apart in the world, second only to that of Judaism, and have continued from generation to generation, until they have reached the verge of that moral maelstrom, the nineteenth century, into which so many things singular by means of external characteristics and peculiar observance are gradually being swept. However strictly the Quakers have adhered to their religious doctrines and tenets as regards distinctions of dress and the furniture and decoration in their houses, they have little by little receded from the rules and practices of their forefathers, and ere long, as individuals to be marked in the crowd of their fellow-men, they will probably entirely disappear. Something of this may be owing to an approach on the part of the generality of mankind to an abstract admission of some of their morality; but more is no doubt due to the practical antagonism of the bulk of their tenets to the ways of the work-o'-day world into which the Society of Friends is in rapid progress of absorption.

SPECIMEN VOLUME OF A PROPOSED COMPLETE EDITION OF EXISTING PUBLIC STATUTES. Edited by JAMES BIGG. Simpkin and Marshall.

It is a presumption of law that every man is acquainted with the law as it exists—that is to say, no English citizen can plead ignorance of the existence of a statute as an answer to his having



TARANAKI (NEW PLYMOUTH), THE VILLAGE-CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW PLYMOUTH, NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 400.

come under its penalties, which is absurd. The debates in Parliament, pamphlets, reports of commissions, and discussions in newspapers, have by this time pretty well informed the public as to what is the condition of that collection of laws which in familiar and picktooth phrase is called "The Statute-book." The present volume is making familiar approach towards the Statute Law. It contains a collection of the public statutes relating to the general law of England passed by the seventeenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, with an explanatory preface, tables of all the public statutes passed during each Session, a register of public statutes amended, and indexes to English statutes. The immediate purpose of its publication is to submit for examination the plan of composition proposed for a permanent issue of volumes of the like nature; and it is meant to ask the questions—first, whether such a plan will render the Statute-book more intelligible? and, secondly, will the arrangements for its publication make the statutes more accessible to the public? Such an attempt demands favourable consideration; and, as the facts stated in the explanatory preface go so far to prove the hopelessness of any efforts on the part of the Government to attain the end in view, it is worth while to see whether it cannot be gained by the exertions of private enterprise.



PAH, OR FORTIFIED VILLAGE, OF THE NATIVES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW PLYMOUTH (TARANAKI), NEW ZEALAND.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 400



THE WAR IN CHINA—THE "HAVOC" GUN-BOAT, WITH PARKS'S HORSE ON BOARD, ON ITS WAY FROM TALIENWAN TO THE PEHTANG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. WIRGMAN

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—M. Cavaignac died, 1857. Full moon, 6h. 49m., p.m.
TUESDAY, 30.—Workmen's College opened, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Mowry Panic, 1857.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Commercial Distress at New York, 1857.
FRIDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
SATURDAY, 3.—Launch of the *Leviathan*, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 30	8 12	8 54	9 36	10 18	11 0	11 42
7 54	8 36	9 18	10 0	10 42	11 24	0 6

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Text-sheet Business. By J.C. Jeaffreson. Two volumes. Tinsley and Co.
A Description of Ancient Rock Inscriptions, Discovered by Principalities of Dunrobin. By J. Stuart. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.
A Trip to Normandy, through Salop and Herefordshire. By W. F. Pounds. Cleve, Hereford.
Complete Practical Guide to the Civil Service. Routledge and Co.
Thailand; or, the Country of the Thai. By C. Gutzlaff. Two Vols. Parker and Son.
Poems, Descriptive and Stories. A Popular Reciter. By Mary Ann Bayley. Hall-Marks. Sold.
Comic Christian Psalmody. Greenbridge.
Handbook to the Geology of Weymouth and the Island of Portland. By R. Damon. Reading.
History of England. By the Rev. J. White. Bardsley.
Holiday Tales for Schoolboys. By W. Martin. Nisbet.
Hymns of Faith and Hope. Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Two volumes. J. W. Parker and Son.
Illustrations of the History of French Literature. By Professor A. and C. Mezières. Edinburgh.
Life Pictures. By T. Morris. Illustrated Edition. Longman.
London Guide. New Edition. Standard.
Miniature Pictures of How to Make Them. *Low, Son, and Co.*
Poems, Descriptive and Humorous. Blackwood.
Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear. By G. Green. Murray.
Prayer for Children. Illustrated Edition. Routledge.
Public Opinion. Education. By Sir J. Yorke-Scarlett. Blumberg.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. Sole Lessees and Proprietors Company—Individual Orchestra—Each Evening Popular Operas.—On Monday and Saturday (by Special Desire) the Opera of MARITANA. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Wednesday, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Friday, THE CRUISER OF THE STORM. Friday and Saturday, THE STRANGER.—The Stranger, Mr. Henry; Mrs. Haller, Miss Louisa Pyne; Count Wintersen, Mr. Harrison; and Mr. Charles Lyall. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Seven; commence at Half-past Seven. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Places have been made for families visiting the theatre to let Private Boxes on the first tier, to hold four persons, at £1 1s. nightly; and on the second tier, for 10s. 6d., four persons. No charge for booking or box to box-keepers.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Oct. 29, and during the Week, THE LADY OF LONDON—Sir Walter Lovell, Mr. Buckstone; Lady Lovell, Mrs. Stirling. After which, at 7, THE TRUE TASTE AMBASSADOR—Mr. John Broadbrim (a Quaker), Mr. Buckstone; Mr. Gentle, Mr. Compton; Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Howe; Mrs. Broadbrim, Mrs. Fitzwilliam; Miss Amy Broadbrim, Miss Reynolds. To conclude with THE SPECTRE OF THE STORM. Father and Daughter, THE STRANGER.—The Stranger, Mr. Howe; Mrs. Haller, Miss Amy Sedgwick. Box Office open daily from 10 till 5. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. The new Comedy, by the Author of the "Overland Route," on Monday, November 5.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris. Every Evening, at 7, a Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled THE FIRST IN FIELD. After which, at 8, a new and original Comedy, in Two Acts, by Tom Taylor, to which he will give the name of THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Characters by Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Addison, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Marston, and Miss Herbert. Concluding with a New and Original Comedy, in Two Acts, by Tom Taylor, to which he will give the name of THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Characters by Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Addison, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Marston, and Miss Herbert. Concluding with a New and Original Comedy, in Two Acts, by Tom Taylor, to which he will give the name of THE KING'S RIVAL

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The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on DEBENTURES for sums of not less than £500, repayable by twelve free years, at five per cent per annum interest, payment to be half-yearly, and principal being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and secured by the Sinde Railway Stock at par, or the option of the holder, to convert the principal into Sinde Railway Stock at par.
By order of the Board,
TIMS. BURNELL, Sec.
1 Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Sept. 21, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Offices: No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Poultry, and 1, Cornhill, London; and 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of continued inquiries as to the position of this Company, it is hereby given that the Directors have resolved to meet them by personal explanations on the part of the Board, at the Company's Offices, on the following days, for the purpose of giving every possible information:—
Liverpool, Monday, October 24, 1859.
London, Tuesday, October 25, 1859.
By order of the Board,
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London. Established 1834.
Paid-up Capital and Funds invested cannot
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Respectable Agents Wanted, apply to the Secretary.
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ON TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 25, will be published, price One Shilling,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1860,
CONTAINING
Calendar, Festivals, Anniversaries, Times of High Water, and of the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon, and Planets for each Month;
FRUIT OF THE SEASON, PRINTED IN COLURS.
TWELVE TABLES OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
with Descriptive Letterpress by Mr. G. W. JOHNSON;
TWELVE GRAND ENGRAVINGS OF HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.
Also, ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
Illustrated by Descriptive Notes by J. BREES, Inst. of the Royal Astronomical Society, with Engravings of the Solar System, and Comets.
Cambridge Observatory; Lists of Government Establishment Passed during last Parliament of Public Offices, with Addresses and Duties of Each; Notes on Eclipses; Occultations; the Queen and Royal Family, and Court Ceremonies; Tables of Stamp Duties, Taxes, Postal and Passport Regulations, &c., &c., &c.
LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 5, WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING ENGRAVINGS :—

Arrival at Naples of British Corps—Italian Volunteers on board the *Emperor* and *Mentana*.
Enthusiastic Reception given to the "Emperor" himself.
Illustrations of the War in China.
Portrait of her Majesty the Queen of Spain.
Portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Carlisle.
New Church at Reach, Cambridge.
Examination of a Neapolitan Prisoner, Paris Fashions for Gentlemen.
Scene from Mr. Boughton's Comedy of "Romance and Reality," at the Haymarket Theatre.
Rifle Practice at Eastbourne.
The French Rifle Conscripts.
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

THE semi-official announcement on the part of the Emperor of the French that, as regards the Italian question, he assumes to act simply as Moderator, and that he allies himself neither with the party of revolution nor of despotism, but intends that events shall take their own course without intervention by other foreigners, has created at an opportune moment. It can scarcely be said to oppose itself, by anticipation, to whatever dynastic dogmas may be promulgated from Warsaw, inasmuch as the three Sovereigns who meet there had taken pains to assure France that nothing in their deliberations would be offensive to her interests. But it formally recognises the work which is now being done in the south, and talks of an organised and powerful Italy as an institution that would be for the benefit of Europe. It would seem that the Emperor "tries back" as it were upon the policy of Zurich; but in the interval the situation to the Pope to be entirely forgotten? Meantime Austria has broken the treaty, by marching soldiers over the boundary; and, unless she means to act decisively, has placed herself in a position of disadvantage, of which, should need arise, France will not be slow to avail herself. The Neapolitans declare, by universal suffrage, that they decide upon becoming subjects of Victor Emmanuel; the troops of Francis II. have again retreated; the new King is rapidly advancing; and, to all appearance, the Venetian and Roman questions remain questions of the Pope—is free. It is something to live in an age when one can write those words of the land of Virgil and of Dante.

Louis Napoleon has permitted a great license of scolding to the French press, perhaps from the logical consideration that, while the Pope indulged himself in such a passion of abuse, his subordinates in the Church had a right to be moved to sympathising wrath. But everything has its limits, and the *Gazette de Lyons* has been so preemptorily suppressed in its echoes of the Vatican, that the Emperor has suddenly stopped the clerical trumpet altogether. English journalists, of course, are opposed to this kind of dealing with any paper which does not actually offend against public morals; but it is impossible not to admit that the Lyons press have spared their fate. Either by way of reprisals, or in impotent rage that the sword of the Eldest Son of the Church is not to be drawn against his Sardinian brother, the Pope has called away his Nuncio from Paris—rather a marked excommunication of dissentsem. In the Sardinian Chapel in London prayers for the King have been discontinued, and, in short, the Churchmen, who were a little time ago so very anxious to fawn upon the swordsmen, have taken up an attitude of universal scilt.

Our Queen, safe at Windsor, resumes Cabinet Councils. The Premier's reception at Leeds has been as gratifying to the veteran statesman as his capital oratory has been to his hearers. From America we learn that the Prince of Wales has been received in New York in a way that eclipsed all previous manifestations in his honour, and that the enormous Broadway was one mass of spectators of his entrance, whose cheers were something portentous. He had reviewed the Militia—and, simple as is the phrase, what a suggestiveness there is in it. American Militia once more reviewed by a Prince of the house of Brunswick! As for certain Militia reviewed by a comparatively small numbers of low people at Richmond and elsewhere, it is really scarcely worth mention. There is no city in which there is not a gang of riffraff, whose brutalities one would as soon think of connecting with the people as one would charge the riots at St. George's-in-the-East upon British Protestantism. The more elaborate spite of some silly Irishmen, who declined to join in the hospitalities of the Republicans, is merely ludicrous, as most Hibernian heroics just now are fated to be—we add that the respectable Irish population in the States repudiate the antics of their countrymen. The Prince's most successful tour in America closes with a splendid scene, which alone it would have been worth his while to cross the Atlantic to witness.

In less than a fortnight the new President will have been chosen, and the result of the election in the "keystone" State, Pennsylvania (which has twenty-seven votes in the Electoral College), is thought to be almost decisive in that. Abraham Lincoln's favour, though New York is still regarded with wistful eye by Mr. Breckenridge's friends. England's interest in the election is considerable, inasmuch as the former gentleman represents the moderate views of this country in reference to the "domestic institution," while the latter would call for the Presidency of the South. We have a right, therefore, to express our hope that "honest Abe," as it seems his admirers familiarly call him, will be elected on the 9th.

Mr. Frederick Peel has joined the Ministry as Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Sir Hugh Cairns. Mr. Moffat, Liberal, has been returned, unopposed, for Honiton. Elsewhere there has been a good deal of speechification, good and bad. At a Conservative gathering at Hinckley, Major Beresford and Mr. Duncan were earnest in their admiration of Garibaldi, and in their detestation of logic for the permanent freedom of Italy. The Solicitor-General has been laying the first stone of a "Primitive Methodist Chapel." A county vacancy has been caused by the succession of Lord March to the dukedom of Richmond, on the demise of his gallant and much-beloved father. Hastings is the offensive to the Conservative "well-conserved" district, but in some of the boroughs now vacant there will be determined battles. From the appalling accounts of the decay which is wasting the walls of the new Palace of Westminster it may be permitted to us to fear that the Houses of Parliament will not be ready for meeting in, unless the most resolute measures are promptly taken. We do not discuss here whether sopisos or anything else in the specific way is the article wanted, but it is shocking to hear that you can scratch away the front of the House very easily with a nail. Not so built the blinded Egyptians who raised the Pyramids: French cannon, trying to batter an opening, were harmless against the work of the decorated heathens.

It was announced one morning that Sweden had entirely done away with passports, and we applauded the step. Next day came a Norwegian, who claimed for his country the honour of having preceded Sweden in the reform. The day after a Dane stood forth, and declared that Denmark was the first of all to get rid of the system of folly, jobbery, and bureaucracy—namely, that of requiring persons coming to, or passing out of a country they wished to enter, but which perpetually makes it troublesome for honest people to travel. The North, as usual, takes the lead in the march of enlightened action.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Mark's Church, Dursley, having been enlarged, principally through the exertions of Mr. R. Yard, was reopened on Tuesday week by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. Henry Dennis has been presented, on resigning the incumbency of Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, with a gold pencil-case and a purse of sixty guineas.

Two memorial windows are to be immediately erected in Gloucester Cathedral. The first is to the memory of Mrs. Evans, a lady lately residing near Gloucester. The second is erected by Lady Dewy.

The parish church of Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, was reopened on Tuesday week by the Bishop of Winchester, after the rebuilding of the greater portion of the edifice from designs by Mr. Ferrey.

The Bishop of Oxford presided at a meeting in Oxford on Tuesday week in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Bishop of California spoke as considerable length in favour of the mission.

St. Clement's Church, Ipswich, which has been for some time undergoing restoration, was reopened for divine service on Tuesday by the Bishop of Norwich and the Rev. James Bardsley, of St. Ann's, Manchester, who have kindly lent additional aid to the parochial clergy.

A new window, by Clayton and Bell, designed by Mr. Street, has been placed at the east end of the south aisle of the choir of Oxford. The subject is an embodiment of the idea of Christian worship, as seen by St. John in the Apocalypse.

The Chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Somers, M.A., who had held it eighteen years, having been appointed to it in 1842 by the late Bishop Blomfield. There is no endowment attached to the Chancellorship, the duties of which are little more than honorary.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was duly opened in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vice-General, Dr. Travers Twiss, under a commission from the Queen to the Most Reverend Archbishop Longley, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, pursuant to the Royal writ, issue Wednesday, Nov. 7.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. W. Browne, Professor of Classical History in King's College, London, and Rector of Bucknell, Oxfordshire, to be Archdeacon of Lincoln.—The Rev. C. L. Exham to Wiesto Gunn; Rev. R. Bartholomew to Hartorton, near Ludlow; Rev. J. Bowdler to Acton Burnell, Shropshire.—The Rev. J. W. Bloch to St. Dunstan-in-the-East, City: Rev. H. Lumsden to Evenlode, Northamptonshire.—Rev. T. Wright to Shirley St. Quintin, Berks.—Rev. Thomas Rees, B.A., W. Atkinson to Bradworth, near Doncaster; Rev. T. C. Hughes to South Tawton, Devon; Rev. E. Malthus to Wold Newton, near Bridlington; Rev. G. Stafford to Bolney, Sussex; Rev. J. Tate to Marsk, Yorkshire; Rev. H. F. Wilson to Hopton Wafers, Shropshire.—Rev. Frederick Hill, M.A., to Paddington, Rural Dean of Paddington; Rev. T. H. Howard to Warnley, near Bristol.—Rev. Thomas Cooper to Hope Mansell, Herefordshire.—Rev. Peshall, Rector of Bosbury, Worcestershire, to be Rural Dean.—Rev. F. Cox to Ashchurch, Gloucestershire.—Rev. F. Cox to Ashchurch, Gloucestershire; Rev. F. R. Cope to Wimberley, Cheshire; Rev. W. H. L. Gilbert to St. Paul, Dalkeith.—Rev. T. Humphreys to Bullington, Chester; Rev. H. Linton to St. Paul's, Stirling.—Rev. J. G. H. Stracford to Potterne, Wilts.—*Guardian.*

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—The *Sussex Express* states that on Sunday week, while the Curate of St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, was preaching, he made a sudden pause and exclaimed, "I feel that heat!" The gentlemen to whom it was addressed replied, "It's the Bible;" but the appeal was strengthened by the more pointed remark that the pulpit was on fire. At length the preacher advised Mr. —— to shut the book immediately, upon which the gentleman took up his books and left the crowded building, accompanied by his wife.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Frederowna of Russia at Windsor Castle this week. Their Imperial Highnesses arrived at the Castle at two o'clock on Monday, having travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen accompanied the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, whose suite included Mme. and Mlle. Frederowgoff, Lady in Waiting and Maid of Honour to her Imperial Highness; Count Zeedoff, Marschal de la Cour; Count Leverstoff, Colonel Count William, and Captain Novitzky, Aides-de-Camp. His Excellency Baron Brunnow was also in attendance. The Queen and the Prince Consort received and entertained the Princess Alice and the whole of the members of the Royal family now at the Castle, received their illustrious visitors at the head of the stairs. The Royal party then retired to the Castle in the afternoon.—The Duke of Cambridge (attended by Major-General Bentinck, C.B., Equerry in Waiting), Prince Edward Saxe-Weimar, and Viscount Palmerston. In the evening the visitors staying in the Castle dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, viz.—Prince and Princess Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenburg, the Lady in Waiting to the Princess Frederica, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Mrs Phipps, Colonel the Hon. A. R. Hood, Major-General and Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. C. Murray, the Hon. Ralph, the Lord Chan, Sir George and Lady Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, commanding Queen Royal Lancer Guards; Colonel Holmyngle, commanding the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards; Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Mr. Woodward. The dinner was served in the Waterloo Gallery.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Grand Duchess Olga Frederowna, Princess Alice, and Princess Leiningen, walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Royal party afterwards drove to the Cottage, Adelaide Cottage, occupied by the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Prince of Holstein-Augustenburg, went out shooting. Attended by the gentlemen in waiting, Earl Spencer had the honour to accompany the Royal party. The Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Frederowna of Russia took leave of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Royal family, and left the Castle in the afternoon, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of their suite.—The Princess of Leiningen accompanied the Imperial party. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston took their departure for London.

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Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General Seymour has succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Grand Duchess Frederowna have returned to Windsor Castle from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Mary have left town for Brighton.

His Excellency Mirza Djaffer Khan Mushirus Sol, Persian Ambassador Extraordinary to this Court (first secretary and a numerous suite, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge left town on Wednesday for Mr. Beckett's seat near Leeds, where the noble Viscount and Viscountess intend to stay until to-day (Saturday).

Lord and Lady Overstone and the Hon. Miss Copley have arrived in town from Folkestone, after passing more than three months at that watering-place.

Lord Stanley, M.P., arrived in St. James's-square on Friday night from Knowsley. The Earl of Derby is progressing favourably towards recovery.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for Hewarden Castle, Cheshire.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Charles Bolfour, of Newton Don, in Berwickshire, and the Hon. Augusta Barrington, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Rev. David Laing, M.A., Rector of St. Olave, London, and also residing at Bonnington-road, St. Leonard's, has made his will on 8th of December, 1857, whereon he appointed his wife the sole executrix, who duly proved the same in the Prerogative Court on the 14th of last month, under the value of £5,000. His property was sworn under £8000, besides which there are personal estates. He will and testament he has given to his wife the sum of £1000 per every description to his wife for her own sole use. He has constituted in his will a number of testamentary wishes, but has left no legacy, for instance, a gold snuffbox and silver inkstand by the Sir Walter Scott Club, to remain clear and free from encumbrance by the Governor of Heriot's Institution, and a testimonial from the district of Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh, consistently with these gentlemen's request, to be given to his widow. This excellent and well-known clergyman was regarded generally as a man of great learning and piety, and for the last thirty-six years he filled the incumbent of Trinity Church, Haverstock-hill, and was formerly Chaplain to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Rev. Robert Barbour, London: this latter living he only held for the term of three years, having died on the 14th of August last, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

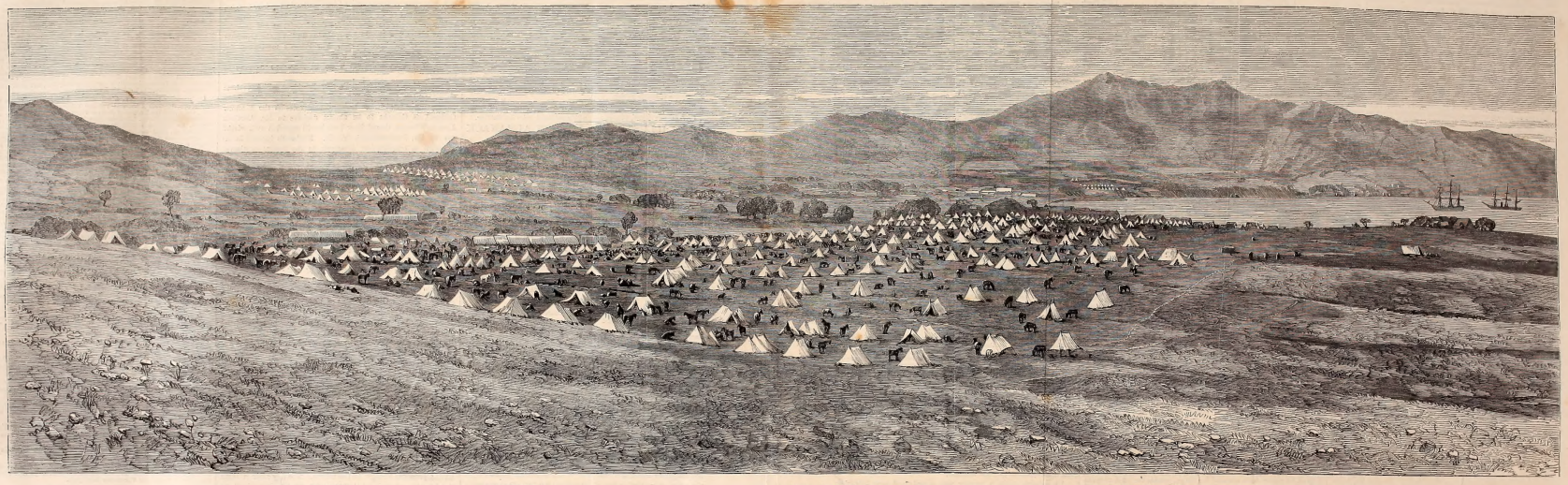
The Right Honourable James Wilson, P.C., Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, and a member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, &c., where he died on the 11th of August last, aged 55 years, has left a personal property of £90,000 (sic), passed the last of her Majesty's Court of Probate in London; consequently it is not at present in the power of the Editor. It has, however, been sworn to by the executors and trustees, three of whom are the brothers of the deceased. We have not hitherto published the names of the parties who are residing features of the contents of the will:—The widow appears to be amply provided for by settlement, and the daughters are also made testamentary legatees. The personal property in this country was valued at not exceeding £30,000. We may here remark that the deceased was a native of Hawick, and to this will, when it has become, as we have above said, a public instrument, we shall refer as a matter of interest to the natives of that locality.

Captain Joseph Cummiller, R.N., C.M.G., lately residing at Cliffonville, Margate, and late of Ramsgate, who died on the 11th of September last, has executed his will on the 11th of April, 1859, which was attested by Charles C. C. Forsyth, B.A., and Charles G. C. Mee, B.A. This testator's property is strictly that of a family disposition. He appointed three executors—namely, Mr. Nichols, of Ramsgate, Mr. Charles Forsyth, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; and W. F. Nichols, of Lombard-street. He bequeaths the residuary property of his £6000. To his relict, to his son, Joseph Cummiller, and to his daughters, &c. &c. even, the testator has merely life tenure of his daughters he gives the sum of £1000. To his younger son, Charles Cummiller, he gives the sum of £1000. To his younger son, Charles Cummiller, he gives the sum of £1000, and all his medals, naval drawings, maps, prints, &c. The testator gives the residue of his property to his wife and children, share and share alike. The above-named Frederick Forsyth, share and share alike. This gallant Captain has directed that his funeral shall be conducted by the Rev. Lord St. George (as he is returned, in the usual manner, to the proper authorities.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.—On Tuesday three persons were killed, and two injured, at Cramlington Colliery, which were working in the Bear-moor Colliery at Cowgreaves, in the parish of Rowley Burn, South Tynedale, Northumberland. A body of coal took down at the same time, instantly.—On Wednesday an accident, which resulted in the death of two persons occurred at the Llangennech Anthracite Works, Swansea. A new engine had been recently laid down, but, as a more powerful supply of water was necessary, two men and a boy were sent down the same pit to assist in repairing in constructing a cistern at the bottom of a shaft. Bishop was about to descend to the shaft, requesting one of the men to go with him, when the latter, seeing by which the descent was to be made caught one of the nuts of the coupling-box, the result of which was that the cage fell to the bottom, killing Bishop instantly, and their bodies so frightfully mangled that they died shortly afterwards.—A fatal accident occurred at the Ramstone Colliery, near Alcester, Warwickshire, on Tuesday. The pit was flooded with water from the workings in the neighbourhood; and at least five feet, it is supposed, one and boys in the at the time the alarm was given there were about forty people in the pit when the water workings. Some forty of them were working on the bottom of the shaft—had come in upon them, and they at once made for the bottom of the shaft—a rush, unfortunately, which proved disastrous to many, as the darkness and the rush of the water overpowered them. Efforts were at once made to raise the men to the mouth of the pit, but so rapidly did the water rise that before the whole forty could be got out—and nearly all the rescued were carried to the cage and saved themselves up, they had to cling to the upper portion of the pit, men saved after the water had reached within a few feet of the mouth. The extent of the mischief, which had been wrought by the irruption of the waters, it is all but certain, will be further defined by the following.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—ENCAMPMENT OF BRITISH FORCES AT TALIEN-WAN.

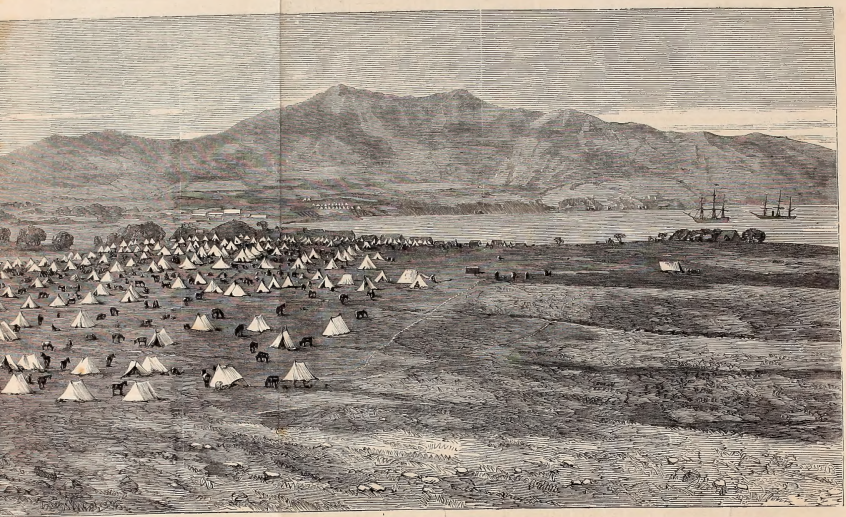
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. BEATO TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FOR THE PEHTANG



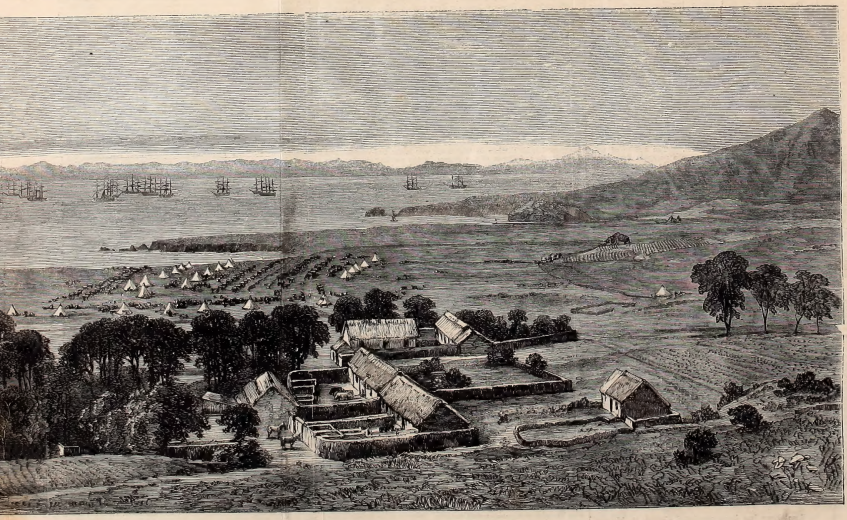


F BRITISH FORCES AT TALIEN-WAN.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FOR THE PEHTANG



FANE'S AND PROBYN'S HORSE. 19TH PUNJAUBEES. ODIN BAY.



1ST KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

MUSIC.

The "run" of "Robin Hood" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE continues to be as great as ever. Every night of its performance the house is crowded to the doors, and not a place can be had in any part of it unless it is previously engaged. Who will say, after this, that the English public run after foreign music and foreign performers to the neglect of our own? For our part, we have never observed a foreign opera or other music work applauded that was worthless, on our first-hand recollection neglected that had real merit. The common cry about "native talent" is a species of cant, the prevalence of which in England is by no means confined to the present day. The immense success of this work of a native composer, acted and sung by native performers, has for the time thrown into the shade the Italian performances at the same theatre. Even the masterpieces of MOZART and VERDI, supported by the transcendent talent of TITIENS and Giuglini, do not at present "draw" as "Robin Hood" does. The next novelty at this house is to be WALLACE'S "Amber Witch," which we believe, is now in preparation.

AT COVENT GARDEN Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison are giving their favourite pieces of last season—"Lucia" and "Maritana"—to "Crown Diamonds."

On last opera there was proposed, in order to balance the attraction at the other house. Balfe is employed upon an opera for this theatre, which, we cannot but think, might be more profitably before this time.

A society has been formed for the purpose of giving what they call Philharmonic Concerts for the People. The performances are given at Exeter Hall, and consist partly of sacred and partly of miscellaneous music, both vocal and instrumental, at the moderate rate of admission (with the exception of somewhat higher prices for stalls and reserved seats) to only a shilling the unit. The orchestra near the orchestra is only a single one, but of considerable amount, executive, and other musical; the chorus, which is said to be "the People" on easier terms than his hitherto been, is not large, but yet the performances have not been inefficient or well attended; but we cannot, at present, form any opinion as to the future success of the undertaking.

We observe from the Bristol papers that Mr. and Mrs. Endersohn are giving their clever and lively musical entertainment, "The Two Bridges" there, with great success. Mr. Endersohn, as a musician, we have always considered very clever.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—We have only to report progress in this theatre. All the members continue to do their best in the light and grave business of the season commences; and, in "The Gamin of Speculation" and "Little Toddlekins," appears in his well-known character, "Poor Jack," called "Charley Bell," which has met with success to him.

It has previously been played, we understand, in the United States. The last piece is a Mr. *Peter Goldwyn*, who creates a romantic desire for an intrigue, and successively makes his own wife the object of it. The latter engages her walking-woman (Mrs. Charles Mathews) to wheedle him on the point; and out of his perplexities the interest of the action arises. Mr. Mathews is very successful in realising the strongest confusion and amusement in the part.

LYCEUM.—Miss Gougenheim, naturally desirous of establishing a reputation on the London boards, has appeared in a piece called "

NATIONAL SPORTS.

FINE weather, and abundance of horses and visitors, have brought the legitimate racing year to a satisfactory close at the Newmarket Houghton. Summerside won the Cambridgeshire Course Plate as easily on Monday that many fancied she had a chance for the great race. The Woolwiches 100 to 1 demonstration against Dolcibella, after the trial, had been so decided that—impossible as it would seem that one and the same stable could win the Cesarewitch in a trot, and have the last act contained within no very light weight, and made an equal certainty of the Cambridgeshire—the belief in the daughter of Weatherbit grew stronger and stronger, and at the post it was only 2 to 1 against her; about Golden Pippin there was considerable mystery, which "Lord Frederick's" movements did not tend to dispel. It was all over Newmarket on Tuesday morning that she had been poisoned, and then the rumour was modified into an attack of colic. Whether she were to be backed or not, and why, with 8 st 12 lb on her, and finished about sixth, along with Thunderbolt and Prelude. The latter was immensely fancied by the Whitewall stable on the Monday night, but not even weights with Cape Flyaway and Thunderbolt's clever defeat of Revoke Duchess at 2-lbs, earlier in the afternoon, could him some adherents. The jockeys rebelled outright at the pace. Invasion did Admiral Rous credit in front of them with Prelude's suspension if they did not pay more attention to himself and Mr. Marshall. Break away they would, and, at last, the word was given when twenty-six were well in line, and Moorcock, Fredeerovna, and Australian Maid (who had been unfortunate Swordsman) were not even in the betting. The race was a fair start of it, and the phalanx kept well together till near the old site of the Duke's wall, where England and Moorcock first turned to post account the rib, penalty on Folkestone, and beat him just as he liked. The latter was pretty well out of form, and Mr. Merry's Will Do Better was all he could accomplish. Pretendant gave France a turn in a 400 Plate, and Mr. Stanford backed his favourite to a little Quinine Selling Stakes with a spirit and determination which the result justified. Tom Bowline had not a ghost of a chance in his thousand guinea a-side match with Umpire, who had been in the stable when he licked. The early period for publishing the weights did nothing for the Woolwich Infantry, as only 2 lb and 3 lb were added to the pair for the Turpentine Hunt, on Monday; the Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Stone-on-Severn, on Thursday, are the last meetings for next week.

The Black Doctor, who was originally purchased by Mr. Saxon as a two-year-old from John Osborne, for 110 guineas, was sold at Tattersall's last Monday for 30 gs. Underhand has been sold for 500 gs.; and Quintus for the market.

The coming meetings for next week are as follows:—Cuckington Club on Monday &c., Ashdown Park on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; O on Tuesday, &c., North of England (Newcastle) and Diamor St. Leger on Wednesday, &c., and Ridgway Club (Lytham) on Thursday and Friday; and Epsom Summer Meeting is announced to be sold in London at the end of next month.

Tom Bowline's winner was attended by severity hunting-men. The Duke of Manchester was in the chair, and the cup and £300 were presented in due course, and very feelingly acquitted of. The money is, we believe, to be invested in Great Northern shares, and £200 still remains to be collected. The Durham county subscribers have been not a little stirred by the needs of their Northern Tom. There was a very leaping figure in the recent bound show at Middlesborough, where he won the silver flask for old dog hounds, with Splendour.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Summerside, 1. Tightly, 2. Sweetpeas, 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—King of the Forest, 1. Emily, 2.

Maiden Plate.—Polyphilus, 1. Duchess, 2.

Selling Handicap.—Otherstone c. 1. Weatherproof, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Sir Hugo, 1. Spy, 2.

Criterion Stakes.—Blackloff, 1. Dead heat between Bath Pippin and Tinkler for second place.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Somersault, 1. Weatherwitch, 2.

All-aged Stakes.—Thunderbolt, 1. Brown Duchess, 2.

£50 Plate.—Newfoundland, 1. Twilight, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Tommy Noble, 1. Gwedyna, 2.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Trumbull, 1. Sweetpeas, 2. Cornish, 3.

Optional Selling Stakes.—Socrates, 1. Bewitching Fanny, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rosalind, 1. Blue Bell, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Bussey walked over.

Sweepstakes Stakes.—Weatherproof, 1. Mills de Chantilly, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Famous, 1. Woman in Red, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap—Amsterdam, 1. Crater, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—King of the Forest, 1. Polyphilus, 2.

Subscription Plate.—Tribunicia, 1. Mantrap, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Sheet 1., 1. Nelson, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sporting Life, 1. Longshot, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Br. Hobbie, 1. Bessie, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Herper, 1. Parasite, 2.

Fifty pound Plate.—Fanfaire, 1. M. Hobbie, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—White Rose, 1. Donkin, 2.

Optional Selling Plate.—Peeler, 1. Sir Hugo, 2.

THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate.—Zureian, 1. Simla, 2.

Free Handicap.—Lanchester, 1. Ben Webster, 2.

Glasgow Stakes.—Kinclaff, 1. Asterisk, 2.

Free Handicap of 20 sovs.—Loyalist, 1. Admission, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Oberon, 1. Galley Pot, 2.

Free Handicap of 15 sovs.—Lord of the Manor, 1. Winton, 2.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Elise, 1. Newfoundland, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Atropia, 1. Atherstone, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Wallace walked over.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Br. Richel, 1. Secretary, 2.

Optional Selling Plate.—Peeler, 1. Gwedyna, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS.—TUESDAY.

THE DERBY.—100 to 300 and Dunlop (200 to 30 bid) aged. 1000 to 70 Agst Tweeter (t). 250 to 25 Agst Lady Elizabeth (t). 1000 to 15 Agst Robin Hood (t). 1000 to 15 Agst Proserpine (t). 1000 to 10 Agst Kibosh (t).

THE REV. DR. ENGLISH, RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ERITAS, has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Trinidad.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter to the Sunderland Conservative Society, states that the negotiation in which he is now engaged in Paris do not embrace the question of the French occupation of Roman territory, which remains wholly unaffected by the provisions of the commercial treaty."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.—At Munich, on the 18th, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated by the assembling of a great number of persons in the gardens of the Hofbrau, where they drank to the King of Bavaria, the ex-King Louis, and "the veterans of the heroes of independence." In the King of Wurtemberg's absence, the commemorated by telegraph to the latter, and his Majesty sent the following reply by the same means:—"The King of Wurtemberg thanks the meeting now being held to celebrate the memory of the battle of enfranchisement at Leipsic for having remembered him on the occasion." The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated in most of the towns of Prussia and Bavaria by processions and banquets. At Berlin the 18th of October is particularly brilliant at Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Bamberg, which were all illuminated. Similar manifestations took place in different towns in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH only about £50,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England on fresh account, there has been a marked absence of anything like speculative or money business in the market for Home Securities. The operations are confined to the purchase of investments for cash, on account for gold on Continental account; hence they anticipate a further severe drain, even if the Bank's resources, and, consequently, the rate of the value of money for discount purposes. The adverse movement in the rate of exchange is as follows:—The quotations being 109 to 109 to-day as yesterday, that very little gold will reach us from that quarter for some time. Considering that the value of the bullion now on passage from Australia is only about £600,000, and that the whole of the importations continue to be purchased immediately on arrival, it seems evident that no additions will be made to our available supplies during the next month or six weeks.

The demand for Money, this week, has fallen off to some extent; nevertheless, the rates of discount are maintained in very instance; and we may observe that the business now being done upon long-dated paper with considerable caution. In Lombard-street, and at the large discount houses, the quotations rule as under for the last week:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills	3½ to 3¾	Four Months' Bills	3¾ to 4
Three Months' Bills	3¾ to 4	Six Months' Bills	4 to 4½

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimums. In the Stock Exchange money is plentiful at 2½ per cent, and the Bank continues to receive it at 2 per cent.

A meeting of the holders of Central American Bonds has been held to consider the proposition of the Salvador Government that Salvador to extinguish its debt, which, with interest, amounts to £79,472. The proposition is to issue £100 of new bonds for every £100 of old, and to pay 1841 of November, 1860; £200 in November, 1861; and £19,000 in November, 1862.

The Council of the Oriental Bank have declared a dividend for the half-year at 14 per cent per annum. The dividend of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the half-year is at the rate of 10 per cent.

The Credit Foncier, in Paris, have succeeded in raising a loan of £1,400,000 in a few days.

Shares in the newly-formed companies have sold as follows:—London Marine Insurance has been done at 1½ to 2 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 12-10-6d to 15 prem.; Universal Life Assurance, 1 to 2 to 3 prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 6 to 8 to 10 dis.; and East India Irrigation, 4 dis. to par.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending September 29, current and last year:—

Bank of England	£21,488,365
Private banks	2,855,284
Joint-stock banks	2,595,991
England	£26,939,640
Ireland	6,149,377
Total	£33,089,017

Compared with the same period in 1859 the above return shows a decrease of £267,164 in the circulation of the Bank of England, and an increase of £1,000 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

The following are the prices ruling for Home and Indian Securities on Monday as only moderate. However, on the whole, prices were well supported:—Consols, 93¼ to ¾ for Account; Ditto for Money, 93¼ to ¾; Ditto, New, 93¼ to ¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; Long Annuities, 14¼; Bank Stock, 215 to 217; India Stock, 215 to 217; India Bonds, 2s to 1s prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s prem. to discount. The transactions on the following days were by no means numerous:—Tuesday, Consols were done at one-eighth better; Reduced Three per Cents, 94¼; Consols, 93¾ ¼; New Three per Cents, 94¼; Ditto, Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 79; Ditto, Five per Cent Ditto, 101; Bank Stock, 216 to 217; India Stock, 216 to 217; India Bonds, 2s to 1s prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s prem. to 2s dis. On Thursday prices had an upward tendency:—Consols, 93¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents were done at 93¾ to 94; for the Account, 93¾ ⅞; the Reduced and New Three per Cents were 94¼; Enfaced Paper, 79; Ditto, Five per Cent Ditto, 101; Bank Stock, 216 to 217; India Ditto, 221; Ditto, New Loan, 104½; Ditto, Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 101; Exchequer Bills, 2s prem.

In the Foreign House the dealings have been only to a moderate extent; nevertheless, the prices current are supported, and there appears to be rather a tendency to undergone very little change, compared with last week. The leading quotations were as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1829, 103; Ditto, Four per Cent Small, 86½; Ditto, 1839, 86; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1857, 103; Ditto, Four per Cent Deferred, 73; Chilian Six per Cents, 1853, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent Deferred, 73; Danish Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 1857, and 1859, 103; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1854, 101; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1853, 70; Russian Five per Cents, 1864; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1822, 93; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1849, 92; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1859, 92; Ditto, New Deferred, 40; Ditto, Consolidated Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 87; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1853, 44; Ditto, Four per Cents, Converted per Cents, 1861; Venezuela Three per Cents, 29; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 1861; Venezuela Three per Cents, 29; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 13; Ditto, Active Bonds, 1860, 19; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 1860, 4.

An increased amount of business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank shares. Bank of London, 52½ ½; Bank of Egypt, 13½; Bank of Australasia, 39½ (marked 41); Bank of Egypt, 13½; Bank of London, 51; British North American, 42½; Chartered Mercantile, 20½; Colonial, 87½; Commercial of Canada, 22½; Commercial of London, 21½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and Westminster, 6½; London Joint-stock, 17½; London and South-Western, 69; Oriental, 47; Provincial of Ireland, 84½; Union of Australia, 41½; and Union of London, 31½.

In the value of Colonial Government Securities very little change has taken place. New South Wales Five per Cents realised 102½ ¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 93½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 107½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1855, 107.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mines, 5½ ¾; Australasia, 64½; Canada Land Company, 11½; Crystal Palace, 21½; Ditto, Preference, 106; Electric Telegraph, 99½; English and Australian Copper, 42½; Ditto, Chilian, 8½; Ditto, Spanish, 4; London Discount, 25½; General Omnibus, 18; Malleable Iron Works, 3½; National Discount, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 96½; Royal Mail Steam Packet, 51; Red River Land and Mineral, 48; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Ditto, New, 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 8½; Royal Mail Steam Packet, 51; Ditto, New, 15½; and West India, 192; Commercial, 104½; Waterloo-bridge, 2½; Regent's Canal, 49½; Ditto, New, 15½; Ditto, Debentures, 101; Ditto, Debentures, 1860, 100; Lambeth, 49; and Vauxhall, 4½.

Although the transactions in the Railway Share Market have been numerous, little or no change has taken place in the prices current since the commencement of week. A fall of one per cent can be taken place in the value of the shares of the Great Northern, the Great Western, and the London and North-Western Railway companies have been commenced against the company. The report of the directors will be presented to the shareholders on Thursday next, and a special meeting is convened for Friday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 92; East Anglian, 1½; Eastern Counties, 2½; Great Northern, 115; Ditto, A Stock, 117; Ditto, B Stock, 104; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½; London, Brighton, 113½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 24½; London and North-Western, 101½; Ditto, Fifty Pound Shares, 50; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12½; Midland, and Lincolnshire, 87½; Metropolitan, 2½; Midland, 123½; Norfolk, 144; North British, 70½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 92½; Ditto, Leeds, 92½; North Staffordshire, and Granthorn Railway and Canal, 8½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 93½; South-Eastern, 88½; Shrewsbury and S. Wales, 7½; West Midland, Newport, 10½.

LOAN STOCKS AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Hull and Selby, 110½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian Quarter Shares, No. 2, 110; Eastern Counties, 6½; Great Northern, 115; Ditto, A Stock, 117; Ditto, B Stock, 104; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; London, and Brighton, Five per Cent, 114; London, Chatham, and Dover, 8½; London and North-Western, Six per Cent, 150; North British, Five per Cent, 104½; North Staffordshire, 10½; North Staffordshire, Eight per Cent, 10½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 93½; Stockton and Darlington, 8, Six per Cent, 132.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Canada, 6½; Great Central India, 94; Berbice and Lake Huron, 5½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 3; Cape Town and Dock, 3½; Demerara, 5½; Ditto, New, 3½; Ditto, Bonds, 1875, 104; Ditto, Bonds, 1864, 101; Grand Trunk of Canada, 24½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 84½; Great Indian Peninsular, 1860, 102; Ditto, 1862, 102; Great Western of Canada, 9½; Ditto New, 7; Great Southern of India, 11; Great Western of Canada, Four per Cent, 84½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Great Western of Canada, Extension, 8½; Punjaub, 8½.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—Buenos Ayres, 6½. Great Luxemburg, 6½; Recife and San Francisco, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 11½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Oct. 22).—Our market, to-day, was very sparingly supplied with English wheat, and the trade ruled extremely dull, at a decline of 1s per quarter. Foreign quality, at very full prices; but other kinds moved off slowly, at irregular quotations. Although there was only a moderate supply of barley, the trade ruled dull, at 1s per quarter less money. Malting qualities was steady, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at full prices. The arrivals of wheat and barley into the Mersey, last week, were moderate. Oats and beans realised full prices, at 1s per quarter more money. Beans and peas realised quite last weeks currency, but the demand for the latter was extremely limited. Flour was in good request, at full prices.

LIVERPOOL.—Most English food supplies moved off sluggishly, at very full prices. All foreign articles were in good request, at full quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 56s; ditto white, 56s to 57s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 52s to 55s; ditto white, 55s to 57s; Yorkshire, red, 52s to 55s; ditto white, 55s to 57s; Scotch, 52s to 55s; Northumberland, red, 52s to 55s; ditto white, 55s to 57s; Rhenish, 52s to 55s; Baltic, 52s to 55s; Barley, 34s to 36s; Chevalier, 36s to 38s; Peas, Grey and Maple, 36s to 38s; White, 36s to 38s; Boilers, 38s to 40s; Beans, Mazagan, 34s to 36s; Harrow, 36s to 38s; Tick beans, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; maple, 42s to 44s; white, 42s to 44s; Oats, English, 24s to 26s; Scotch, 26s to 28s; Irish, 24s to 26s; Foreign, 22s to 24s; Flour, per barrel, 36s to 38s; Canadian, 36s to 38s per barrel; Indian, 30s to 32s; Spanish, 36s to 38s per sack.

Seed.—Clover and cloves seed have remained more attention, and prices have had an upward tendency. All other seeds have moved off slowly, at barely previous rates. Cakes and linseed were in fair demand.

Linseed, Baltic, crushed, 32s to 34s; Calcutta, 30s to 32s; Seasonal, 31s to 32s, per quarter; cakes, per ton, 12s to 13s per cwt; linseed, sowed seed, 56s to 58s; White mustard, 12s to 13s; Brown, 10s to 11s per bushel. English rapeseed, 42s to 44s per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 10s; foreign, £10 to £11 10s; rape cakes, £6 10s to £7; Canary seed, 60s to 62s per quarter; Hempseed, 36s to 38s; Coriander, 18s to 20s; Tares, 6s to 7s per bushel.

Wool.—The prices of wool remain unchanged.

Potatoes.—Fine qualities of potatoes are in good request, at full prices; but other kinds are very slow, at late rates. Yams, Cocoas, and Onions are in fair demand, at full prices.

Provisions.—Scarcely all kinds of Irish butter move off slowly, at fully last week's prices. Foreign qualities are in good request, at full rates. Bacon, last week's prices, is in moderate request. Hams are in fair demand, at full prices. Lard is rather dearer, and other kinds of provisions command very full prices.

Tallow.—Most kinds of tallow are in fair request, at late improvement. Town tallow, 33s to 34s per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil, £30 10s per ton, on the spot. All other oils move off steadily, at very full prices. Rape, £38 10s per ton; Cocoa-nut, £41 10s; Palm, £39 10s; Olive, £51 10s; Sperm, £91 10s.

Coals.—There is still a full supply of coals on hand, but the demand is very limited. Hetton, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d; Hartley, 17s 6d; Wylam, 17s 6d; Stewart, 17s 6d; Tanfield, 17s 6d; Tees, 17s 6d; Tyne, 17s 6d; Wear, 17s 6d; Hartley's



THE WAR IN CHINA.—TENT OF THE 15TH FUNJAUBEES AT PEHTANG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. WIRGMAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 490



PASSING ENGLISH NARROWS.



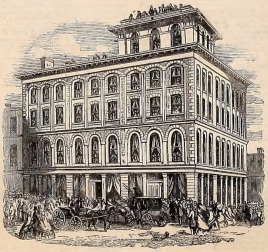
STEAMING THROUGH THE ICE IN WIDE CHANNEL.

H.M.S. "TERMAGANT" CONVOYING THE GUN-BOATS "GRAPPLER" AND "FORWARD" THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—FROM SKETCHES BY C. ROYLE, R.N.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

THE gun-boats *Grappler* and *Forward*, 60-horse power, left Plymouth in August, 1859 for Vancouver's Island; but, on arriving at Monte Video, they were detained, in consequence of the disturbed state of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, till the 4th of February in the present year, when they sailed, in company with the *Termagant*, 31-gun screw-frigate, for their original destination. The voyage down to the eastern entrance of the Straits of Magellan (under canvas) was necessarily slow and tedious, owing to the gun-boats being, like all vessels of their class, dull sailers.

On reaching the Straits, however, steam was got up by the *Termagant*, and the small vessels were towed by her through the entire length of the Straits of Magellan, Smyth, Sarmiento, Wide, and Messier Channels, out into the Pacific Ocean. In consequence of the intricate navigation in the above channels, it became necessary to anchor every night, as well as at other times, to cut firewood for the steamers, whose stock of fuel was nearly exhausted by so much steaming. Most of the anchorages were very remarkable for their picturesque beauty and the scenery in their neighbourhood, also for the abundance of firewood to be found close to the water's edge. The weather, nearly the whole of the passage, was extremely fine, and the view, as the three vessels steamed through the various channels, most striking; the snow-covered Andes, upwards of 5000 feet in height on the northern shore, and the barren-looking coast of Tierra del Fuego, likewise glittering with snow on the other side; the water covered with myriads of wild-fowl and studded with numerous islands, overgrown with the most luxuriant vegetation. At one of the prettiest of these places, English Narrows (as shewn in our Engraving) as well as in other parts of the Straits, canoes crowded with Fuegians came off to the ship to barter skins for ships' biscuit, tobacco, &c. A party of officers visited some of these savages at their encampment and were civilly received. On the arrival of the vessels at Wide Channel a large field of drift ice and two icebergs were passed, as shown in the Engraving.



VICTORIA HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES WHILST IN OTTAWA.

At Valparaiso the gun-boats excited much interest, being the first vessels of their class seen in the Pacific, and were visited by the Intendente and other authorities. After a month's refit at this place the three vessels proceeded for Vancouver's Island, where they arrived on the 12th of July, 1860—the *Termagant* having convoyed the gun-boats a distance of more than 11,167 miles, from the Rio De La Plata to Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver's Island, between the 4th of February and the 12th of July.

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

THE 32nd Middlesex Rifle Corps, known to the public as the "Six-foot Volunteer Guards," was established last February, with a view to meet the requirements of men whose stature, being so much above the average height, render their appearance in the ranks of ordinary-sized corps somewhat awkward, and who might otherwise be disinclined to join actively in this movement of national defence. More than one hundred and fifty gentlemen of the required standard, including several military officers and *six-footers* from other corps, have been enrolled: and, notwithstanding that their size is exceptional, we have no doubt that the "Volunteer Guards" will have doubled its present effective strength by next season. Excepting a field-day in the Regent's Park, the Queen's Review, and the sham fight, on which occasions they acquitted themselves in a manner which called forth general commendation, this corps has appeared but seldom in public, limiting their drill to St. George's Barracks and to Rangerford Hall, at which latter place it will be continued every Monday and Friday evening until December, when a general muster will take place to notify the winter arrangements.

We hear that auxiliary six-feet corps are forming in some of our provincial towns. Liverpool having taken the lead. They will have a truly British welcome whenever they may come up to headquarters in London.



THE DEPTFORD RIFLE CORPS (34TH KENT) FORMING EARTHWORKS FOR THEIR SHOOTING-GROUND BY TORCHLIGHT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 430.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. BENTLEY'S LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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THE ARSENAL AT NAPLES.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ARSENAL AT NAPLES.

THE dockyard and arsenal of Naples adjoin the Castel Nuovo and the Royal Palace. The arsenal was built by the Viceroy Medina in 1677. The Wet Dock, or *Darsena*, was begun, in 1688, from the designs of a Carthusian monk called Bonaventura Presti, who, having been a carpenter in early life, and acquired some knowledge of architecture, induced the Viceroy Don Pedro of Aragon to intrust to him the construction of a new dock. In spite of all circumstance, he persisted in carrying it on on the narrow site below the palace. During the progress of the work the accumulation of water proved too much for the engineering talents of the monk. The story is taught school-boys in a rhyme by Francesco Picchiatti, who completed the work with great skill. Considerable additions have been made to these works in recent years, particularly since the introduction of steam navigation. The Darsena now communicates with the Porto Militare, and through the latter with the sea.

TARANAKI, NEW ZEALAND.

THE provinces of New Plymouth, or Taranaki (its native name), the seat of war in New Zealand, is situated on the western coast of the North Island, or New Ulster, as it is sometimes called. There are scarcely any outlying settlements in this province, the inhabitants being nearly concentrated in the village capitals, as in the case of farms, sheep, and cleanings lying around it within a circle of ten or a dozen miles. The capital of Taranaki has been known since the earliest days of New Zealand; and, whether regard be had to the security of its climate or the fertility of its soil, it is surpassed by no province locally in either island. The town of Taranaki—which, according to the last accounts received from New Zealand, has been in a state of siege, and will be attacked by the natives, and of which we give an Engraving on page 386—is the chief, and indeed the only, town in the province, and, with the suburban hamlets of the Mill Road, Omata, and Tataramaka, may reckon about 3000 people; the majority residing on their own farms, within six miles of the town. The suburbs of the town, or rather village, slopes upward from the sea-beach, and, with its neat white houses, contiguous cultivation, and background of wood, forms a picturesque object. The streets are few and straight, and the houses, though for the most part only of wood, are generally roomy and comfortable. The site of the town is finely undulated, and commands a pleasing aspect. It has a substantial granite-built church, observatory chapels, an hospital, and a handsome barrack station. The village capital is sketched by Mr. Hutchinson in the following words:—"Regularly planted on the sea-shore, with its substantial and small gable huts, and watered by the Huirakei Mangotaki, and other tributaries, it displays its progress and wealth in its public halls and breweries, sash-fronted, post-offices, stores, and primitive shops; but affecting no 'town airs,' stands out before the world a robust, working village, from a cluster of cottages, the rural fair for the troops of rosy children, nursery-maids, tiny mutton, and dairies of Devonshire cottages. The appearance of the place can be seen in five weathers is very beautiful. The taste for syrian scenery and quiet nooks has been gratified by the occupation of the site, the broken, glen and valley, pasturage and rain fields dotted with cattle or yellow with corn: whilst for the Salvator-Rosa eye there is the giant snow-capped mountain, towering up from a sea of dark green bush to the brilliant sky." Mount Egmont, which forms no conspicuous an object in our Engraving, although not the highest, is certainly the most picturesque, remarkable, mountain in New Zealand; and may be seen from a vessel's deck, at a distance of 100 miles, from a clear sky and open horizon. It rises in a perfect cone, from a base thirty miles in diameter, to a height of 8190 feet above the sea, and presents nearly the same appearance on every side. Its lower region is clothed in the densest forest, is flattened, and is covered with perpetual snow for nearly a quarter of its entire elevation. Mount Egmont is about ten miles to the south of the town of Taranaki. The hill to the right near the town is Mount Taranaki, and the buildings on its top are the barracks.

PAH IN TARANAKI.

On the page containing the View of Taranaki is one of a pah, or fortified village, of the Maories (natives), in the Taranaki province, New Zealand. Records with isolated and rude forts, or pahs, refer to the different tribes places of refuge. On such hills they have built villages, which are fortified with palisades and ditches, and to these hill fortresses they return when pressed by their enemies. These village fortresses are called pahs, and, as recent events have shown, have arms and ready ammunition stored in them when so despised. The Pukekaroa Pah, so noted in the recent conflict in Taranaki, consisted of two stockades—one on the commanding point of the old pah of the same name, the other new, and apparently without intrenchments. They stand on a ridge formed by two small gullies. These gullies have a little below the pah, and on the level ground in the Waitara Valley, forming a sort of long Y, the small stream, its river, and the cultivations of the Ngatiawa Hurakhowes, in his work on New Zealand, thus describes the mode of life and domestic habits of the natives:—"The people usually lives together in little communities of from 50 to 200 individuals in various villages (pahs) scattered over their district. These villages depend on some hill or peninsula near the coast, or perched on some river's cliff, cover half an acre or two or three acres of ground, and sometimes are surrounded by a double two or three feet apart) of stout split paling, ten to twelve feet high, lashed with flax and strongest vines and occasionally with wire, entered by two or three narrow postterns, and divided by similar palings into numerous labyrinth-like passages, courts, and squares. Here we find built the houses—about ten-and-a-pole verandah-less, dovecot door, shed, or chimney, and displaying the husbands smoking on the floor. Here, too, are stored the fish, the Vegetables, and the rats and birds of man's house, and prechase a bell-decked wooden chapel. Here, too, is the larder—the fish-baskets and potatoes, and kumera, and taro, and roots, and berries, stowed aloft on shelves or poles away from rat and dog. Here, too, will congregate the hundred pests of the village—pigging with their shrillest cock, mewing with their mother, a goat or two, pet calves and foals, intrusive pigs, the mocking tui, caged bell-thrushes, and the large parrot of the bush. Here, too, and bewailing his fate in indignant screams, lies Hiwahiwa (teles raven." In several of the forest pahs are incursions of pilfers, with some formally with carved figures, executed with considerable skill, and probably having reference to the military exploits of their possessors.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE last mail from China brought us particulars (given in our Journal last week) of the first operations of the combined English and French forces in China; and by the same mail we received sketches and photographs, by our Special Artist and others, in connection therewith, some of which are engraved in the present Number. On page 394 we have an Engraving, "The *Heroine* Gun-boat," with a shell on board, on its way to the Peiho." The text of the 15th Punishes at Pehtang describes the subject of another Engraving. A large pole with a green dragon (says our Special Artist) marks the spot where stood the Lin Ting Pagoda. This pagoda overturned, matted over—which can be rolled off by means of four strings that are made to down—the gallant officers may be observed, in every variety of picturesque attitudes, seated at a long table, either dispensing hospitality to their friends who call, or doing duty as officers. In the evening the scene is a charming one, pagoda lighted by Chinese lanterns and native dips in wonderful candlesticks. After partaking of a dinner with the officers of the ship, I took a stroll through the town in the sultry night. The coolies and darkies were seated in the open air doing the usual; and now and then we came upon a group of gamblers playing by the feeble light of a candle, while others were smoking or boiling opium." The British Encampment at Talien-wan, from photographs taken by M. Beato shortly before the breaking up of the camp at that place, is engraved on pages 389-391. We give, from various sources, some particulars of Talien-wan and of the rendezvous there of the allied forces:—

Talien-wan Bay, or more properly Talien Bay (for *wan* in Chinese means bay), may be described as a large inlet of the sea, measuring about eight to ten miles from north to south, and twelve to fourteen from east to west. It is open to the sea to the south-east, the entrance is twelve to thirteen miles across, and three small islets, called the Sau-Shan-tow Islands, lie in the entrance, about two miles from the shore, and form a natural breakwater against the force of the sea when rolling up into the bay during south-east winds. The south-east and north-west shores of the bay are steep and rocky, and in some parts perpendicular cliffs rise up from the water. On the west side, and in the south-east corner, the land slopes gradually to the sea, and forms a shelving beach. The shores of the bay are very much indented, running into a number of subordinate bays or harbours, the principal of which are Victoria Bay on the south-west, Hand Bay on the north-west, Buttard Cove in the south, on the west shore, and Odin Bay, a few miles to the south of the former. At all these places the anchorage and landing is good, and advantage was taken of them during the Chinese first campaign, as they afford different localities, by which arrangement crowding of the transports was avoided, and the troops landed, and a supply of water procured with greater facility. The 1st Infantry Division, under General Michel, was landed at Victoria Bay; the 2nd Division (General Napier's) at Hand Bay; the 1st Brigade of Buttard Cove; and the whole of the cavalry and artillery placed temporarily under General Michel, on the north-east side of Victoria Bay. The troops lived in bell tents, and the whole force was remarkably healthy. The commissariat department had the greatest difficulty in getting the ships in Victoria Harbour, a more convenient arrangement for communicating with the shore than the open roadstead, and every exertion should be made if head-quarters were on shore. Every morning a small steamer left Victoria Harbour at daylight, and proceeded from one of the bays, calling at each of the camps on the way, able to receive and deliver the daily mail and carry the Admiral's orders to the fleet. The commissariat officer attended each day, and received the orders of the respective camps, ready to receive the regiments on board when the time for embarkation arrived.

The English fleet in the Bay of Talien-wan is thus described:—"We distinguish the *Encounter*, with the flag of Admiral Hope at the fore, while that of Admiral Sir James Hope floats from the *Sans Pareil* on the eastern angle of the bay. Fourteen thousand miles from home (more splendid bay it is ready to receive the fleet and armies of Great England. By the aid of a good glass we make out sixty vessels, all told, in the bay, including the French and Chinese. Under her lee, leashed in like hounds and waiting to be slipped, are the venomous little gun-boats, ready for any mischief on hand. These are the *Algerine*, *Opossum*, *Clown*, *Cracker*, *Drake*, *Wickful*, *Haven*, *Forester*, *Opossum*, *Starling*, *Fire*, *Snack*, *Snipe*, and *Janus*. Then there are the transports, with the Commissariat of the waters—which will soon have about the Take Forts. The *Nimrod*, *Cadmus*, *Assistance*, *Sphinx*, *Barracouta*, *Coromandel*, *Actæon*, the larger size and greater draught of water, pray for a good tide to take them over the Peiho bar, where more than one have old scores to settle with the Celestial Empire. The *Encounter*, *Sans Pareil*, *Chesapeake*, *Encounter*, *Cruiser*, *Ferox*, *Sanson*, *Odin*, *Furious*, *Megicienne*, *Centaur*, *Sphinx*, *Inflexible*, *Perseverance*, and *Actæon*, are too large for the shallow coast of Pechelli Bay, but they will lend a hand with the boat squadron. The *Ajax* and *Agamemnon* are also in the offing. Add the war troop-ships *Sesostris*, *Adventure*, *Valeria*, *Urgent*, and *Hooper*, and the steamers of the Bengal Government, and you have a very pretty armada. In the bay are transports of the French Government, and seven hospital and troop-ships at Hong-Kong. 128 transports are waiting to receive the troops at Singapore in the course of action, so that nearly 200 vessels can be counted from the cliffs."

THE DEPTFORD RIFLE CORPS RAISING EARTHWORKS
BY TORCHLIGHT.

SOME time after the volunteer movement was started there were many who believed that it would be a mere flash in the pan. "It is all very well," a nine days' wonder;" and even now, when these prognostications have been so completely falsified, there are still persons to be found ready to exclaim, "So far all has gone on well—wonderfully well: but wait until the first excitement is over, till drill and rifle practice cease to be novelties which attract the eye, and the contributions to the funds for subscriptions, then you will doubtless find the whole affair collapse." The Deptford Rifle Corps is one which has given the lie to such forebodings, there would still remain elements of vitality among our rifle corps which would be sufficient to secure for them a permanent place in the shadowed forth: and we illustrate to-day one instance which may tend to convince such sceptics as we have referred to that there is to be found in our volunteers the true spirit of self-reliance and patriotism, and independence which forms the best guarantee for the stability of the movement. The corps to which we refer is the 1st Kent Rifle (or the 1st Deptford company of the Kent Rifle Volunteers, which was established in the 21st of May, 1860, and numbers at present 120 members, and panies in that county. Formed on a non-exclusive basis, its financial arrangements were such as to admit members of comparatively limited means, the annual subscription of 10s. 6d. per member, considered as a cost moderate in itself, and, furthermore, payable by instalments. Desirous of obtaining the most practical and efficient instruction, the officers applied to Mr. Edmund Lee, of Lewisham-hill, who kindly undertook the instruction. To use the language of the prospectus, a range of upwards of 200 yards, and an excellent position for the targets, at the foot of a sandcliff rising to thirty feet. This was selected and prepared by Government for the use of the corps, to ensure the safety of the range, it was determined by the corps to increase the height of the cliff to a third more. This work was soon experienced in the permission to use the defective bricks from his adjoining brickfield, and to the kindness of Mr. Lee in undertaking the practical experience of pioneering and fieldwork by constructing the proposed addition themselves. In a communication addressed to a contemporary, Mr. Lee commending the Deptford Volunteers as a practical testimony to the vigour with which the work was commenced and carried on:—"On the 1st of August, at 6 p.m., the members, officers, mates, and officers (even including the Chaplain), merchants, clerks, shopkeepers, and artisans, assembled together with pick-axes, shovels, digging, and wheeling together, in all weathers, and after, in many cases, a hard day's work."

The work thus successfully accomplished consists of a principal earthwork (faced with a brick revetment) of 62 feet front, 22 feet deep, and averaging 10 feet in height, with a parapet 6 feet thick, and a ditch in front (with passing on that side) of 37 feet front, which joins on to a small ditch of 6 feet, which runs round the back portion of the work and round the earth. This work was commenced on the 26th of July, and completed on the 13th of October, occupying in the interval twenty-four evenings from seven to ten o'clock, and was interfered with by only three wet company and battalion drills of the corps, which, of themselves, are considered a test of the constant spirit in which corps, particularly of the past wet season was found a great hindrance, for though it is often even more wet in the trenches than it was on the 13th inst., yet it sometimes materially lessened the number engaged, bringing it down on several occasions as low as ten, and reducing the average attendance to about 30 men. The work was completed by torch-light, at the commencement of the work and one hundred at its close. This conclusion was celebrated by a supper, accompanied by one of the members of neighbouring companies, and of several residents in the neighbourhood, who had taken an interest in the progress of the work.

The accompanying Sketch was taken on the evening of the 8th instant, when the work was approaching completion, and while the volunteers were still labouring, as they have done nightly for the last two months of the time, by the light of lanterns, torches, and coal-fires.

As an instance of the economical scale in which corps, desirous to work for themselves, can be conducted, it may be mentioned that the whole of these engagements, including the hire of tools required in the question do not amount to £100, of which no small portion still remains unexpended. Indeed, were the Government to supply, as it has been urged upon them, the mere labour, and defray the other expense, the company would in all probability be entirely self-supporting.

It is to be hoped that the experience earned by the men of the 34th Kent Rifle Volunteers, and of their brethren in arms throughout the brethren-in-arms throughout the country, will not be without its fruit. More campaign have probably been won in modern times by the use of the pick and spade than by cannon and rifles; and we need not go further back in the pages of history than to Garibaldi's recent victory on the Volturno, which was in a great measure secured by the earthworks hastily thrown up in the open country by his gallant Italian volunteers. It is, indeed, worthy of consideration whether Sir John Burgoyne's idea of detached forts round London might not be partially carried out by means of our volunteers, were sites handed over to them—say on Penge-common on the south, and Highgate in the north, where all the earthworks, and possibly even part of the masonry, might be constructed by them, the Government supplying a superintending engineer and the necessary trenching tools from the stores at Woolwich. Were each battalion of volunteers in the metropolis and suburbs to undertake the completion of a certain detailed portion of each fort a generous rivalry as to which should succeed best with their self-imposed task would tend materially to maintain the *esprit de corps* among them.

The example of self-reliance which has thus been shown by the Deptford company was originally suggested by Captain Allan, of the *Pylades* London Rifles, a resident in the neighbourhood, from whose assistance this company has derived much benefit, and who has throughout, with his usual energy, taken a lively interest in the undertaking, and cut the fieldwork of which we now give an illustration.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE SORGHUM SACCHARATUM has been naturalised in Sicily, where its growth will serve at first merely. From these, cryptogamic spores can be readily obtained, but an excellent crop is made, from which is produced excellent white sugar. The stalks are eaten by children, and also cattle.

THE COMBINATION OF NITROGEN WITH IRON was determined some years ago by M. Margueritte. The subject has been investigated by M. Fremy, and the results of his experiments, which will be useful to steel manufacturers, have been laid before the French Academy of Sciences. Several remarkable compounds have been produced. At the same meeting M. Despretz stated that he had succeeded in adding to the series of ammoniacal gas (a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen) for eight or ten years. The iron forms a white, lustrous, crystalline substance, more alterable in air and water than ordinary iron. It preserved its easy solubility in the acids, and its magnetic properties. These researches have also an important relation to the cementing of iron and steel.

THE ABSORPTION OF RADIANT HEAT BY THE MEDIA OF THE EYE is the subject of a long memoir by M. Jules Jansen in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. The author has divided the subject into the passage of obscure rays of solar heat through a black glass which excludes the luminous rays, and attributes the loss of heat which is lost by the humours of the eye. His memoir comprehends a determination of the quantity of heat which passes the retina, the lens, and the vitreous humour, and a determination of also the fraction of absorption due to each medium out of the total effect, and a study of the thermic spectrum. In conclusion he refers to the researches of Professor Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, on the same subject.

INDIAN CONCHOLOGY.—A series of illustrated papers on this subject, by Surgeon-Major Benson, who, being on the staff of the geological survey, will have great opportunities of acquiring specimens), has just been commenced in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

SACCHARIDES, a new class of combinations of sugars with acids, are their organic and inorganic chemical bases. Pelouze and his described five of them (Glucose stearique, Glucose butyrique, Glucose sulfique, Glucose chlorhydrique, and Glucose phosphorique). Mr. Stenhouse considers it to be of the same species as the glycerin.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—M. Gratiolet has recently laid before the French Academy of Sciences the result of his researches on the circulation of the blood in the hippopotamus, with especial regard to its powers as a physiological curiosity. The conclusion, that the results of the observations detailed by him tend to confirm the idea, instinctively accepted from the very infancy of physiology, that the mammalia are distinguished from the rest of beings from their large the greatest part of their blood, doing so every moment by a vivacity of which the vessels of other animals, in which they resemble the reptiles among whom the pulmonary circulation is only a partial development, can give no conception.

CHEMISTRY.—The first volume of the treatise on "Theoretical and Practical Chemistry," by Professors Fresenius and Will, of Giessen and Fremy, has appeared. It contains the metalloids—described in 1096 pages, illustrated with 181 figures. The second volume will be devoted to the manufacturing classes. M. Bonnemaison has also just published the first volume of a treatise on "Chemistry especially as applied to Industry under the title of 'Agronomie,' &c.

THE LOCUSTS IN ALGERIA HAVE BEEN recently investigated by Dr. C. L. Phipson, with the view of ascertaining if it were really due to the presence of phosphorus in the organisms of the innocuous matter taken from a asylum into a fluorish as a little cotton wool, and which he supplied the proper reagents; but was unable to discover any trace of phosphorus. He also examined the excrements of the insects, but failed to detect the presence of some cryptogamous plants, and was at first somewhat inclined to attribute the mischief done by the insects to some of these plants; but the phenomenon in question is due to some organic compound yet unknown, which, probably, exists in the saliva of the insect. The Academy of Sciences of Berlin in 1672 regarding the humanity of the fault of some of the mammals, especially the rat.

"RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES" form the attractive title of the scientific article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It is a most appropriate subject for the pages of every leading Review because which Burke calls "an earthly subject, but heavenly study." Due justice is done to the enterprising travellers and explorers of the day, to the geological Society, and the grant impetus given to the study of physical geography by the weeks of the British Association. Somewhat out of date, but carefully compiled by Mr. Keith Johnston, amongst the contributors to which were Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Ramsay, Mr. Oldham, and other well-known men of science, is the "Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena," the fourth edition of which has been published by Messrs. Blackwood. The first edition was published in 1848, and the present one contains the results of the researches of the last twelve years. The Atlas includes maps illustrating the geographical distribution of plants, animals, and the various phenomena connected with the physical history of the globe, and the wonderful natural phenomena are described and explained in the letter-press. The progress which science has made with Britain has increased above 100 per cent. Brazil is described as happy in the possession of a liberal and enlightened constitution, a stable government, and all the elements of probable future greatness.

NEW PLANETS.—In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences M. Chacornac announced the discovery of seventy-discovered planets:—M. Chacornac's, No. 59; Mr. Ferguson's (at Washington, U.S.), No. 60; Mr. Goldschmidt's, No. 61. The latter planet was discovered the 43rd at Berlin, on September 14.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The most remarkable case of this has been laid before the French Academy by M. Flourens. A healthy young man at Bagnères, in the Pyrenees, had his arm fractured in such a manner that amputation had to be deferred. M. Mottet, his surgeon, by great care, effected the use of an instrument which he had invented for the purpose, or rather to make such arrangements as would permit it to renew itself. Extensive suppuration took place during which large pieces of bone came away, which were gradually replaced. Fifteen months after the accident the patient was able to walk, and could move the limb in all directions except its sciatic, length, and straightness.—*Comptes Rendus*.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT EXETER is attended with great loss of heat, rendered latent by the conversion of the water into steam. The late Mr. Faraday suggested that the steam from which the condensed water is to may not only be rendered consistent with the best economical results, but be also successfully employed for the purpose of heating the buildings in which the tests which occur. The furnace is described and figured by professor R. Brunton, jun., in the last number of the journal conducted by his father and himself.

A NEW FUSIBLE ALLOY, composed of cadmium (1 to 2 parts), tin (2), lead (4), and bismuth (8), has been presented by Mr. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee, U.S. It fuses at a temperature between 150 deg. and 160 deg. Fahrenheit, and is said to be as hard as lead. It is recommended by Professor Silliman proposes naming the new alloy "Wood's fusible metal."

THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT, ORIGIN OF SPECIES, with reference to Natural Theology, is discussed in the *American Journal of Science*. The paper, which is in the form of a dialogue between two readers, concludes with the assertion, by Mr. Darwin's supporter, "That the argument for design in nature, as drawn from the existence of species, is just as valid as it ever was, and perhaps more so, after than before the theory was promulgated."

A MODE OF COLOURING STONE has been devised by M. Lepage, who has found it upon a kind of paving-stone found in the neighbourhood of Firma, in Saxony. The stone is dipped into a hot solution of gelatine of such consistency as to prevent its penetration to any great depth, and then immersed in a solution of tannin by which it becomes coated with a tanned insoluble pellicle of the colour termed antique brown, which resists the decomposing action of the atmosphere. Details of the process are given in *Dingler's Polytechnische Journal*.

A PAIR OF SERPENT-SKIN BOOTS were lately exhibited at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences by M. Jules Gueroult. The skin (that of a boa-constrictor) was well tanned, and is strong and flexible. It was presented to the Academy by the Governor of Cayenne, and manufactured boots. M. Gort stated that ladies' boots of this material had appeared at the Paris Exhibition in 1855.

LITERATURE AND ART.

TRAVELLING in the interests of literature and art—we were fresh from Brighton and its exhibition of paintings, and from Liverpool, where we had grazed on the magnificent free library, the gift of William Brown—we wandered last Saturday as far as Huddersfield. That good old eschewaloring town was in a ferment of delight, for Lord Derwhamm, in performance of a promise made to the Yorkshiremen a twelvemonth since, was to preside at the annual soiree of the Mechanics' Institution, to be holden that same evening. We duly found ourself in the Philosophic Hall, at seven o'clock p.m., and very noble and very touching was it to see and hear the welcome given by the men of Huddersfield to Henry Boreham. Imagine some seven or eight hundred men all waving in the dozens of "Derwhamm" hat pegs; imagine some five or six hundred more Indies waving their handkerchiefs, and a white platform full of county magnates applauding with might and main.

It is thirty years since the great statesman, now Lord Boreham and Yare, entered Huddersfield in his famous service for the "West Riding of Yorkshire. A post-chaise and four took him tearing over the Yorkshire hills and moors, halting now at one inn and now at another to make a speech, be cheered to the echo, and tear off again. How the times are changed, and how many of the old inns and old friends and stuff! Many a man should not help seeing this. Those who stood by him could watch his working face, and the vein efforts he made to control his emotion. He felt it when the applause ceased: he spoke of his dear friend, the late Milton, Earl Fitzwilliam. And, most of all, he felt it when, rising after the wavering cheering had subsided, he began—"My old constituents," and fairly broke down in a flood of tears. But these tears were not weakness: they won the tears of wisdom and virtue. They came from a heart that age has not withered, but which a hale old age has left green, and tender, and human, and true. Reverently sang of the great man the men who thought of Dr. Hume, reading the list of killed to the Duke of Wellington on the night of Waterloo, when the fight was over. We thought of the conquering Captain sitting up in his camp-bed, and, as the doctor counted out the names of the noble and valiant comrades who would never see the sun again, wringing his hands in passionate grief, while the tears coursed in rivulets down those stern cheeks, blackened with the powder of battle.

But Lord Brougham bore up, and made an eloquent oration. And three was plenty more of Henry Brougham, master of Parliament, clergymen, and so forth. And the prizes were delivered to the juvenile students of the Mechanics' Institute by Lord Brougham, popping and headed young "teasers," errand-boys, and shop-lads, by the hand. The men of Huddersfield cheered themselves hoarse, and then, by way of a change, indulged in hooting the Lord of the Manor, a good-hearted worthy young gentleman, but who is, for some petty local reason, unpopular among certain of the lieges in the town. And, finally, we came away from Huddersfield most favourably impressed with the energy and enterprise of the place generally as it is a precious and prosperous an a discount, and still more deeply sensible of the munificence and hospitality of the cloth-lords of Huddersfield—the Brookes, the Whigfers, and the rest. We should have mentioned that we are to see Robin Hood's grave, and poor Charlotte Bronte's tomb at Haworth, but Time forbids: we must to the train for London, and leave it to you and him by the foreside.

In about three weeks' time Messrs. Scothgate and Barrett will sell by auction the remaining copies of three magnificent works—the "Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom," Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament," and David Roberts's "Holy Land." We are told that the stones used in the lithographing of the sumptuous illustrations to these works (published at about £20) need not be to be destroyed, and will remain for further issue impossible. Now, what is this but Vandalism? Why this lamentable waste? Why not, in the name of all that is reasonable, set forth by the destruction of the steel plates of engravings after Landseer had been sufficient to these these combinations of printsellers from making "difficult and dear" the "eye for every man?" Why not destroy Marc Antonio Raimondi or Albert Durer had destroyed their plates after a certain number of copies had been struck off? Why not? Why not Hogarth had obliterated his copperplate dramas the moment after the requirements of the public had been satisfied, and the "Rake's Progress" &c., the publishers of the splendid Livres d'Art we have mentioned, should perpend, and stay the rash hands of their stonebreakers.

Stones, after all, are but an imaginative term, which merely reminds us of the title of what promises to be an interesting work, "Lithiaka"—a history of stones, by Mimus. Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, Mr. Bentley is to put forth in November. We hope Mdme. de Barrera will sell us the stone of her mother's house in Peru, whereof Prescott made the Indian as he lay sleeping. We should like to hear, also, the true story of the "Stone of Scone," likewise of the celebrated "Blarney Brooch" which originally formed part of an order of chivalry sent by a German Landgrave to George I., and which for certain dreadful reasons had remained for a hundred and forty years in the best gents of blood. The new historian of jewels need scarcely trouble himself to tell over again the story of the "Pitt" diamond, the Koh-i-noor, except as it is with the lives of Marie Antoinette, Cagliostro, and the Cardinal-Prince de Rohan—the Thomas Carlyle has so told that story that it will not bear repeating.

The mention of Mr. Carlyle's name reminds us that the good people of Melbourne in Australia are about to erect a statue to Shakspeare memorial (*where is our monument, oh, shame!*) propose to refer adjudication of the designs submitted to a "Committee of Taste" composed of—whom do our readers think?—why, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. John Bookin. Mustard, oil, and vinegar! sugar, salt, and spice! Friar Bacon, Hollingshead, and Mother Goose! We very much fear that Mr. Carlyle would be apt to denounce the whole thing as "mummery" and a "plastering," and recommend that the Melbourne people as "Apes of the Dead Sea." At any rate, Art is not to be trifled with. Let the Australians be content with nothing enough of an esthetic nature on his hands without the worry of a committee of taste. Bookin must be by no busy with his wonderful political economies to think about Shakspeare memorials. If a committee of taste be needed, much better would it be to solicit the opinion of the well-accomplished and intelligent Australian Shakspereak scholars and critics—our Collliers, Dyces, Staunttons, and Knights.

We spoke of Mr. Rouklin's cavas on political economy. He has got as far as of which is probably growing out of the Bankruptcy Court. We earnestly wish that he would settle that little difficulty between Mr. Gladstone and the rebon weavers of Coventry, who are obliged to pay paper duty on the ribbon and blocks necessary for printing their ribbons. The paper protectionists are in a beautifully cleft stick anent this Coventry question. On the one hand, they "go in" for "open knowledge," about which a cry is got up, and the continuance of the wicked old tax just ripens for repeal, for which the paper protectionists profess so affectionate a solicitude.

Among the notices of literary notices we see that the entire stock remaining on hand of Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Characters and London Poor," as also of his "Great World of London," will be sold next month. Each advertiser is to be allowed to "bid" for the stock, and that either of these important works had reached completion. So far as continuous publication was concerned they resembled the

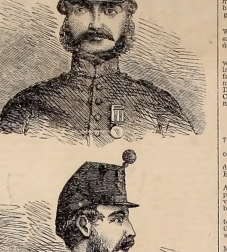
Story of the Boar and the Biddle—

Begun, and broke off in the middle—

but, if Mr. Mayhew had indeed been daring to bequeathe to finishing "Labour and the Poor" and "The Great World," we must congratulate him and the public on the fact. If Henry Mayhew had been a poet, a man he would have received Governmental assistance in the prosecution of his unfinished work, or by this time a Knight of the Legion of Honour and in the receipt of a handsome pension for literary merit. As it is, auctioneers sell up the back stock "if up order of the executors" and—let us hope—all is well.

Other executors, by the way, have commanded the sale of the copious autiliary property of the late Mr. Ferdinand Ackermann. We knew him well. He was truly our friend; and ere this hand could wield the pen it held a pencil, and sometimes a graver or an etching-needle, and sometimes a lithographic crayon, that were all employed for years in the service of the great house of Ackermann. Ferdinand was one of the hand of brothers who carried on the business of stout old Rudolph Ackermann. Who has not gazed at the pictures in those vast windows of the shop at the corner of Beaufort-buildings, Strand? They name is now but a noise. The house is gone. Stay, we passed it but yesterday, and found Mr. Eugene Rimmel's soaps and perfumes in the "emporium" which was once the resort of the most renowned artists in England—in the place where we have seen Frost, and Cattermole, and Liversege, and Thomas Landseer, and Louis Haghe. The Ackermanns were the conductors' Ushers of "Lodge" sales" and the "Landseer Annuals." Keepsakes and Annuals, where are ye know?

NEW SHAKO FOR THE INFANTRY.



THE authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on discontinuing the ugly and cumbersome shako worn in the Army, and which tuting in place of a headdress of a much lighter and somewhat more ornamental character, and unlike the large-peaked forage-caps worn by several of the volunteer rifle corps, though the crown is somewhat higher. The weight of the cap is much less than that of the present unwieldy shako. The new shako is now being issued to the following regiments:—1st battalion Rifle Brigade, 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, 4th battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1st battalion Royal Scots, and 2nd Regiment. Should it be found to wear satisfactorily, the whole of the Army will hereafter adopt it in the place of the ill-shako now in use. The body of the new shako is made from two thicknesses of cloth stitched together by the sewing-machine, the outer piece of cloth being waterproofed. Ventilation is provided for by perforations under the open figures of the shako-plate, and under the ornament at the back, so that a current of air passes through the shako from front to back. The cloth lining elastic causes the cap to give to the shape of the head; and, the size of the crowners being considerably reduced, the shako, when complete, weighs about half that of the present pattern.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY DOWNES.

The Right Hon. Christopher, Baroness Downes, who died on the 18th inst. at her town house, 19, Grafton-street, was the daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., of Drumakill, in Ayrshire, and was born in 1795. She was married, first, in March, 1819, to John Willi Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, Southampton, M.P. for Hants, by whom, who died at Athens in July, 1824, she had two sons, of whom the eldest son is the present John Brown Wills Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, M.P. for Hants, by whom she had two daughters, of whom have been married—viz. Mrs. Armstrong, of Castle Iver, Kiley's County, Cork, to Henry Vansittart, and Mrs. Albert Bankes, to Sir Ludwig was married, secondly, the 4th of August, 1840 (she was his second wife), to Sir Richard Downes, Bart., of Downes Court, in the county King's County, K.C.B., F.T.S., a representative Peer of Ireland, and Colonel of the 54th Regiment, by whom she leaves no issue. Her ladyship is survived by her first husband, John Brown Wills Fleming, Esq., married, the 27th of February, 1840, Lady Catherine Caroline Fane, only daughter of the late Field-Marshal Earl Amherst of the First, Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.

THE REV. MRS. VESEY KNOX.

The Hon. Catherine Ann Vesey Knox died at her residence, Beraghbin in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 7th instant, in the eighty-seventh year of her age, was the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late General Osborne, of Derbyshire, of whom mention is made in Jonas's Letters. General Osborne was Governor of Portsmouth Fort, and for some time Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. His second daughter, Elizabeth, married a Fabre in the county of Surrey, and many years her grandmother to the accident of Clanricarde, and his third daughter was married to Mr. Vesey Knox, of Dublin, by whom she had a numerous family, and died in the year 1809. Mrs. Vesey Knox was married, on the 8th of October, 1792, to the Hon. Vesey Knox, the younger son of Thomas, second Viscount and first Earl Ranfurly, and brother to the late uncle of Thomas Granville Henry Stuart, the present Earl. By this marriage the Knox and the Vesey Patersons (1000) Mrs. Knox had issue only a daughter, Marian Diana, wife of the Rev. Richard Rogers Hornby (no issue) and Thomas Vesey Knox, born in 1811, and Hon. Reginald Vesey, in holy orders, who married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Bernard Ward, and died in 1850, leaving issue.

THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.

Thomas Hartshorne, Esq., of Sillimore House and Johnson Hall, both in the county of Stafford, died at the former residence on the 12th inst., after a short illness, has for twenty-three years been a magistrate for the county, and for a series of years a deputy-lieutenant. He was a gentleman of the old school, a true shire. His open-hearted liberality, high principle, and clear judgment won the affectionate regard of all who had the pleasure to know him intimately. On the purchase of the Tixall estate by his attached friend the late Earl Talbot he was appointed, with an extra allowance, to the office of keeper of the celebrated Tixall tenant of the Brancote Farm—at first jointly with the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and afterwards solely—which office he continued each succeeding to his death, and there he erected that model farm which has made his name a household word for all who are interested in the improvement of the condition of the first class. The farm still remains a monument of his ability and judgment. Mr. Hartshorne was a thorough sportsman, a good shot, a good rider and skilful sportsman, and was well known as the leader of the Meynell and Ingestre hounds. The loss of Tixall and its neighbourhood by Mr. Hartshorne's close intellect in all matters, his kind and generous nature, and his pleasant social qualities, will be long and deeply felt by all who knew him.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND died on the 21st inst., very generally and deeply lamented. A memoir and portrait of this excellent nobleman will be given in next week's Number of this Journal.

THE CROSSIE BARONETCY.—This baronetcy, it seems, is not extinct, but is inherited by a gentleman long resident in London, now Sir William Richard Crossie, the sixth Baronet, who is cousin of the Baronet just dead, and grandson of Sir Paul Crossie, the fourth Baronet. We should have stated, in our recent notice of the gallant Sir William Edward Crossie, the Baronet just deceased, that he was among the five prisoners Baronets of Nova Scotia, and that he was severely wounded at the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom; and was consequently compelled to retire on half-pay. Sir William Richard Crossie, the present Baronet, married, in 1849, Catherine, only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Madden, of Kilkenny; and niece of the late Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Last Saturday the Grand Duke Michael of Russia minutely inspected the iron-cased frigate *Warrior* now building at Blackwall.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards, under the presidency of Mr. Frederick Peel, commenced their sittings on Thursday week.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Martin has requested to be permitted to resign the command of the Mediterranean fleet on the score of ill health until that he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram is so far restored to health that he will leave Madeira early next week.

The interment of the remains of Sir Harry Smith took place at Whittlesea yesterday week, and was conducted in a quiet and retired manner, the funeral procession consisting of only the hearse and mourning coaches, and the whole ceremony being performed in about half an hour. The Duke of Cambridge was represented by Colonel Bagnold, and the Duke of Richmond by Colonel Steele. The Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Whittlesea, officiated. The deceased was in his eighty-first year.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Major Hamilton, of the 1st Royal Scots, to be Major of Brigade, and in the absence of Major Lowe, to act as Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st Royal Scots, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Richard Dalbiac, K.C.B., commanding the Dublin district, vice Major Hamilton, appointed Brigade Major.

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THE MILITIA.—The Denbigh Militia was inspected yesterday week by Colonel Wynne, Deputy-Lieutenant of Co., Inspector of Militia. The inspection was a minute one. The appearance of the men under arms called forth marks of approbation from the inspecting officer, who expressed himself much pleased at their cleanliness and soldierlike appearance.——The South Durham Militia assembled last week for their twenty-seven days' training at Barnard Castle, and the North Durham Militia, at Durham, for the same period. The muster at each place is represented as being indifferent.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Captain Markham, of the Scots Greys, has accepted the colonelcy of the 7th West York Volunteer Rifles.

A Highland corps of Rifle Volunteers is to be formed in Aberdeen in connection with the battalion.

About 400 of the 6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade were entertained at dinner by the officers of the corps on Thursday se'nnight, Captain-Commandant Hemming presiding.

Yesterday week the 1st battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the Arundel, Chichester, Worthing, Shoreham, Bognor, and Petworth companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, assembled at the village of Bognor, and marched to Felpham, Worthing, and West Dean for a number of evolutions.

The competition for the prizes announced by the Perth Highland Society took place on Monday and Wednesday last week, at the practising-ground of the Perth Volunteer Rifles in the Muirton Park, Perth. The silver cup, £10, was gained by Sergeant J. F. M'Corquodale, F.V.H.

There has been a rifle competition at Dover, a challenge from Captain Murray, of the Whitton or Hounslow Corps, to the Harrow and Kingston-on-Thames Corps, each corps to consist of twenty men each corps. Prizes were awarded as follows:—To Private Dell, Harrow, an Enfield rifle; Corporal Hunt, Hounslow, a silver watch; Sergeant Ing, Colour Sergeant Hall, Kingston, a purse of money.

The Queen's Westminster banquet was given in the city of York (over which the Lord Mayor presided) for the purpose of presenting to the corps of rifle and fire prizes in the recently contest. To mark the successful conclusion of a magnificent silver cup was presented to the commandant of the corps, and the dinner that a county association was being got up, of which Lieut.-H. Wood, of York, was appointed secretary. The subscription list for the new volunteer members would be admitted on the payment of half a guinea.

Lord Ranelagh the inspection of the Volunteers on the Stanley Park were presented on Clifford Down. The corps mustered in goodly numbers, about 400 strong, and 14 officers. The band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Lyon Campbell and Colonel Bush, was about £350.

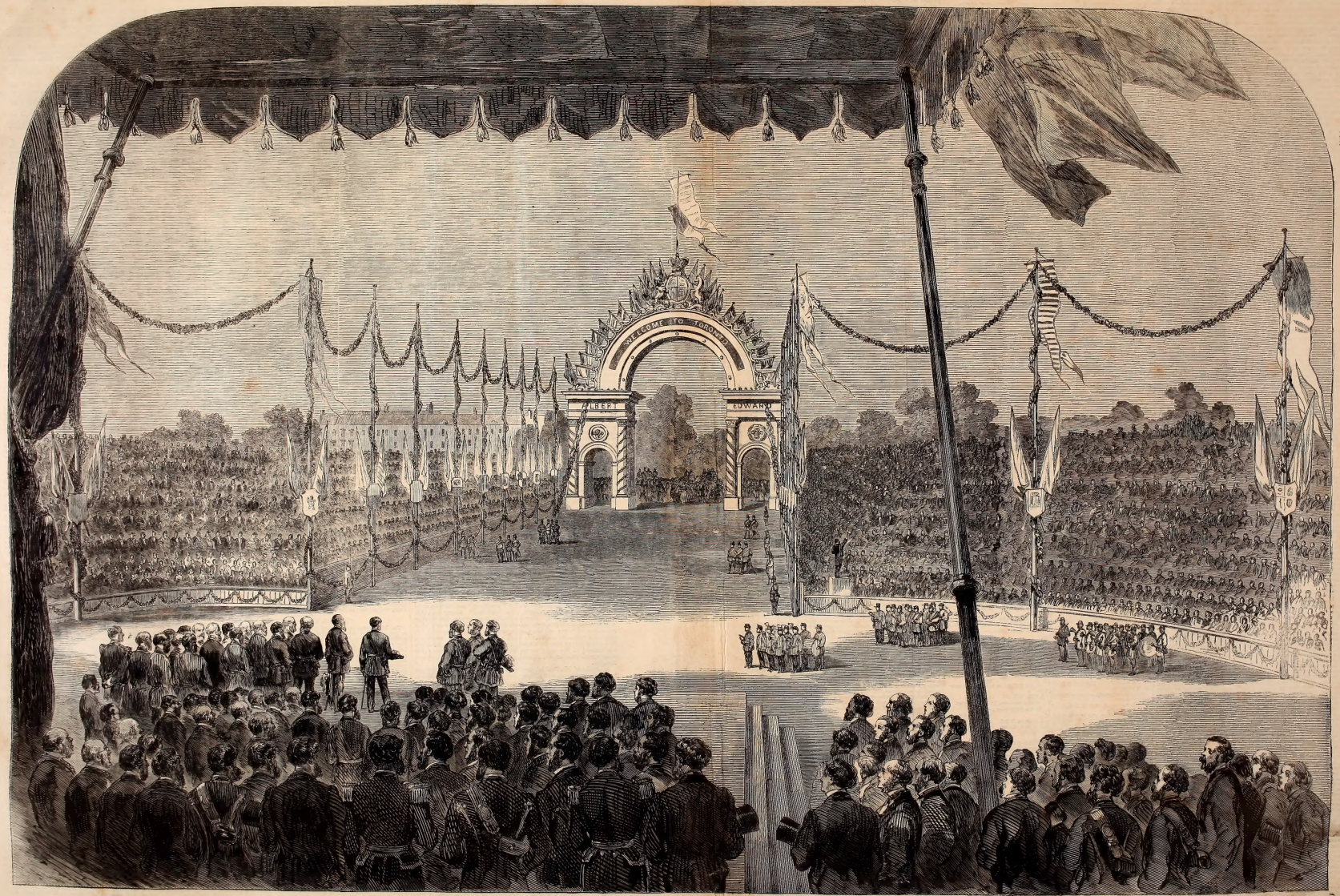
On Tuesday and Wednesday last week the 2nd rifle took place at Northey Beetle, the seat of the Captain of the Kentshurst Volunteers, Mr. James Whatman Balcombe, and was attended by Captain and Mrs. Balcombe. The first was a silver cup, given by Mrs. Legh, for the best marksman. Sergeant Cruse won the cup. The second competition was a match of ladies' and gentlemen afterwards dined at the hall, on the invitation of Captain Legh. On Wednesday the second for the second prize of Northey Kilkenny (Kilkenny rifle), given by Captain Legh, took place on the same ground. There was a tie between Sergeants Stevens and Cruse, which was decided in favour of the latter, and Sergeant Cochran won the prize. A third prize (an Enfield rifle, offered by Captain Legh) was also competed for under commissioned officers, and won by Sergeant Stevens.

Yesterday week the oath of allegiance was administered by Sir Archibald Alison in the City Hall, Glasgow, to the 6th, 21st, and 23rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers. A splendid assemblage of ladies and gentlemen occupied the platform, galleries, and the sides of the body of the hall. The corps were marched into the hall, the different companies entered the hall preceded by six pipers playing "Highland Laddie." The companies were then formed in front of the spectators. The oath of allegiance was then drawn up in the form of a square, the Sheriff and the Rev. Dr. Hill, the chaplain of the Glasgow Volunteers, standing in the centre. Headed by the Sheriff, the Sheriff administered the oath in the usual form. Sir Archibald Alison then addressed the corps in a speech which was received with great cheering.

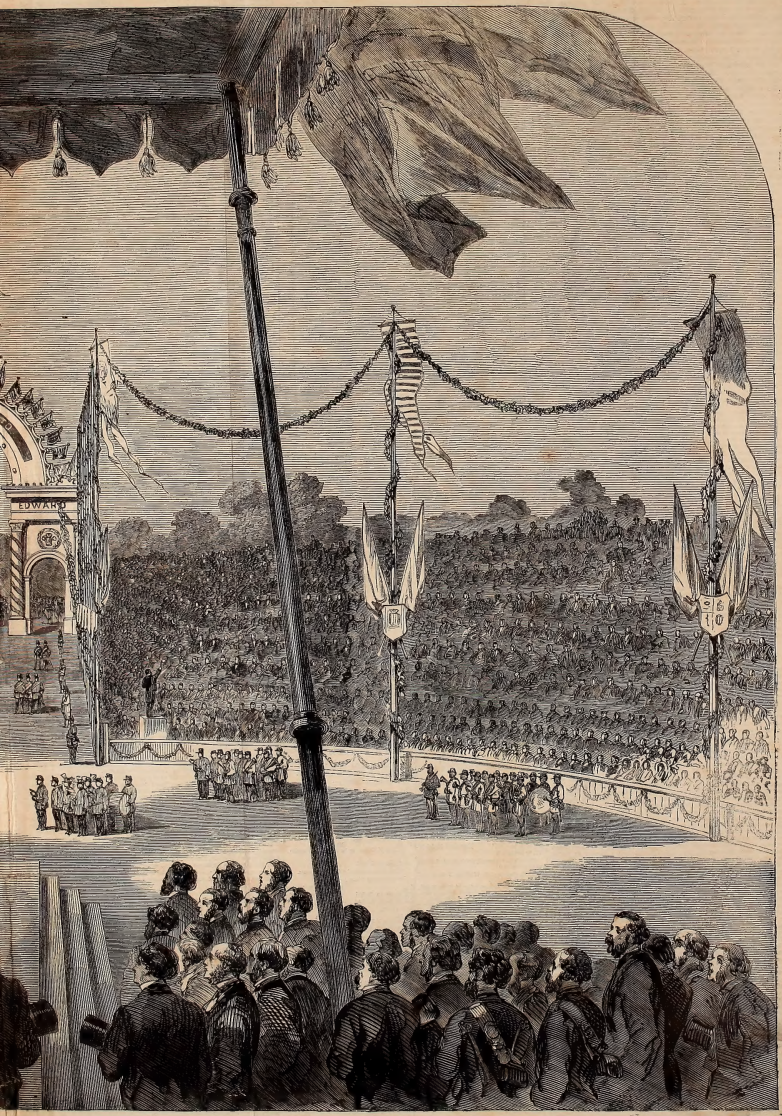
The 37th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps was inspected on the 9th inst., in Cranbrook, the head-quarters of the corps, by Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, assisted by Lieut.-Colonel Leard, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers. The corps is a very efficient one, and during the past year has had a few months formed a increased in numbers. Nearly 800 men were present on parade, and went through several battalion and light infantry movements with considerable steadiness and precision. The Lieut.-Lieutenant expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the corps, and the manner in which the movements on parade had been performed. After the inspection a dinner was given to the battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, at which nearly five hundred guests were entertained.

The 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers on Friday, the 19th inst., at Clavering Park, the seat of Mr. Andrew Arrestecke, for a silver cup given by that gentleman, to be competed for by members of the corps. A little over 100 volunteers came from the various neighbouring corps. The prize was carried off by Mr. Sergeant Hutchinson.

PRESENTATIONS OF BUGLES, ETC.—Last Saturday, at Holly Lodge, Miss Burdett Coutts presented a silver bugle to the 1st Surrey (Lord Ranelagh's) Highgate, to the Highgate Rifle Corps. The ceremony was at a more than usually attractive character, in addition to the usual military entertainment provided by Miss Coutts for her own immediate friends of the ladies' company there was a large party. The health of the various corps marauded, substantial refreshments were also provided for the men. Lord Ranelagh attended to hand to Miss Coutts the Engraving of the presentation ceremony.——At Wycombe Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, Lord Carington presented a bugle to the Chipping Wycombe corps, subsequently three silver cups, the presents of Lord Carington, were shot for by the members of the corps.——At Worksop, Nottinghamshire, Lord Lord Carington, by Private Ward, Aylesbury; and the third cup, by Sergeant Hall, Aylesbury. The presentation was made by Lord Carington to the corps, and to a banquet given by the officers and other friends, and on Thursday evening a dinner was given at the Bell Inn, Aylesbury, to the members of the corps by Lord Carington.——On Tuesday, in Sussex, a silver bugle, subscribed for by the ladies of Chesterfield and the neighbourhood, was presented to the 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers, by Miss Georgiana Louisa Cavendish, the daughter of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The presentation of Wolsingham's bugle was presented to Captain Ellison, of the 1st Lancashire Engineers, by the officers and men of the corps.——On Wednesday week a presentation of the 12th Middlesex Corps took place on Wednesday week, and on the same occasion a silver bugle, the gift of Charles Lyall, Esq., was presented. The members of the corps assembled at Barnet at six o'clock, and, headed by the band of the 1st Middlesex Volunteers, marched to Mount Highwood Hill, the residence of E. Cox, Esq., in Hadley Park, where the ceremony was to terminate. The number of the practice 800 yards in extent has been granted for their use. The bugle was presented, on behalf of the corps, by Captain Edward Williams, M.P. The prizes were then awarded by Mrs. Wilbraham Taylor, after which a dance took place, and the proceedings terminated. The following is the result of the contests:—First class—1st prize (a handsome revolver rifle), Sergeant C. Brooks; 2nd prize (a handsome rifle), Mr. Hall; 3rd prize, Captain Wilbraham Taylor. Second class—1st prize (a short Enfield rifle), Sergeant Mr. Pearson; 2nd prize, Mr. Pearson; 3rd prize, Sergeant Gordon; 4th prize, Mr. Schmoll. Third class—1st prize (a short Enfield rifle), Mr. Dupree; 2nd prize, Mr. Dupree; 3rd prize, Mr. Dupree; 4th prize, Mr. J. Hodgkinson. Most of the handsome prizes was won by Mr. Dupree, who was followed by Mr. Pearson. Mrs. Wilbraham Taylor, in the course of the evening, presented the prizes to the successful competitors, the ladies of Wells, took place, by permission of the bishop of Bath and Wells, on Friday week, in the Bishop's Palace, and was attended by a large audience of a numerous concourse of spectators. The ground was kept by the members of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Mr. R. L. Tudway, late member for Wells, made the presentation.——The Haverfordwest Rifle Corps paraded, under Captain Peel, last week, for the purpose of having a silver bugle presented to them by Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haverfordwest. It was subscribed for by the ladies of the place. When the ceremony of presenting the bugle was concluded, Sergeant-Major M'William, of the Pembrokeshire Artillery, late instructor to the Haverfordwest Volunteers, was presented by Captain Peel, in the name of the corps, with a handsome silk purse containing fifty-one sovereigns, in consideration of the care and patience he had used in his instruction of the corps.——The Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire intends to give one or more prizes to each of the three battalions of rifle volunteers of his county, to be shot for in the spring of next year. The Lieutenant of Lincolnshire will also offer a cup to each battalion, to be shot for at the same time as the Lord Lieutenant's prizes.



RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO, CANADA WEST.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ADA WEST.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT TORONTO.

THE fine capital of Western Canada, Toronto, gave to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—as recorded in this Journal—a noble welcome and magnificent reception. At every step during his progress the Prince was welcomed with genuine British cheers; but at Toronto he first heard a hundred thousand British American throats gave out the loyal cry. Extending along the whole front of the city is a magnificent esplanade. Near its western extremity was erected facing Prince's dismantled fortress. Here a splendid pavilion was erected facing the city; it stood upon raised ground, and upon a dais was placed a throne, upon which were seated the Governor-General, his wife, and Royal throne. The hangings were of crimson velvet, and the roof, the whole admirably disposed and adorned with green leaves and festoons of flowers. The whole was surmounted with a royal crown. Standing on the dais under the canopy, but somewhat in front of the throne, was being conducted pavilion a sight met the eyes of the Prince on his arrival from the steps in the place of disembarkation on which probably he will never forget. On each side of the pavilion an immense amphitheatre had been erected capable of containing 10,000 persons. Beyond this, and on a wide street, flanked with a further pavilion. The whole amphitheatre was exceedingly gay with the dresses of the ladies, and armorial bearings on shields affixed to tall posts, each of which was ornamented with a gaily-coloured garland. But the pavilion was ornamented with a gaily-coloured garland. But the pavilion was the charm of the place was the entrance-arch, which spanned the street, and faced the dais at the distance of some hundred yards. This was constructed in a magnificent arch. It was of the Grecian order, but certainly a mean ornament. Its height was upwards of sixty feet; exceedingly rich in ornament. Its height was upwards of sixty feet; exceedingly rich in ornament. Its height was upwards of sixty feet; and the street 3 spanned could not be less than the same measure of the street 3 spanned could not be less than the same measure of the street 3 spanned could not be less than the same measure of

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are at present closed to the public.

A monument to the memory of the composer Weber has just been inaugurated in the city of Dresden.

The *Venice Gazette* publishes an order from the police forbidding tumblers to report arrivals and departures from a day.

Mr. H. Martindale, of Crosthwaite, has been elected county treasurer of Westmoreland, in the room of the late Mr. G. Kirkby.

The deficiency of tea in London estimated for last week was 929,729lb., an increase of 4093lb. compared with the previous statement.

Mr. Moffatt, formerly member for Ashburton, was on Monday returned for Honiton without opposition.

It is proposed to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Colonel Gowan, who has taken such great interest in the preservation of the tombs of British officers in the Crimea.

Major Norcy is to be Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, and Major Digby Seymour is to be Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin. Major Norcy's division will be Wales.

On Sunday the conduct of the congregation at both the morning and evening services in the Church of St. George-in-the-East was marked by a total absence of indecorum.

The commercial relations between England and France through Boulogne-sur-Mer have so much increased that additional steam-boats have been placed on that station.

The committee intrusted with the care of the Royal palaces at Naples has intimated to M. Alexandre Dumas that he must leave the palace of Chiatamone, in order to make room for the King of Sardinia.

A large house in building in one of the new streets at Leamington, Warwickshire, for a branch of the Sisters of Mercy, at a cost of about £9000.

The reopening of the Polytechnic Institution, under new management, will take place early in November, and, meanwhile, the educational department is in operation.

An American newspaper, giving an account of a marriage which has recently taken place, says of the bridegroom, "He is an excellent scholar, and will make a good husband."

Lord Palmerston completed his seventy-sixth year last Saturday. His Lordship was born on the 20th of October, 1784, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Henry, the second Viscount, April 17, 1802.

A Cabinet Council, the first since the close of the Session, was held last Saturday at the official residence of Sir George Grey in Downing-street. The deliberations of the Ministers extended to two hours and a half.

Sir Samuel Scott-Jebb-Bayley has given £1000, to be distributed among such of the charities of the City of London as the Lord Mayor may deem most worthy of support.

An historical curiosity of great rarity, as proved by the high price it fetched, was sold last week at the public auction-rooms in Paris, being a "Book of Love's famous Secrets," printed in the year 1500.

The Swedish Government, in compliance with the request of the Parliament, has entirely abolished the institution of corporal punishment in that kingdom.

The first stone of a new townhall was laid at Ballarat, Victoria, on the 16th of August last, by the Hon. John B. Bailey, M.L.A., Postmaster-General, in presence of an assembly numbering many thousands.

A handsome weapon at Dunfermline named Charles Lawson, has completed the invention of a machine for weaving Brussels and velvet-pile carpets and hearthrugs, which is said likely to create a revolution in those branches of manufacture.

The *Moniteur Journal* announces the suicide of the Rev. Henry Sadler, Curate of Ulcombe. "It is said," remarks our contemporary, "that he was a son of the late Michael Thomas Sadler, the champion of the factory operatives."

The project for a line of railway between Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford has received last year before Parliament, and has been revived. It is proposed to make another application to Parliament on the subject in the ensuing Session.

The Rev. Thomas James has received £1000 for the Pastor's Retiring Fund now being raised by the Independent body. Every one who holds his name, and desires that his gift may be recognised as from "A Friend in London."

A few days since a fisherman of St. Mawes dragged up in Falmouth harbour an antique silver shoe-buckle, which bore in legible characters, scarcely dimmed by time, the name and title of "Admiral Boscawen," and—Sir George Bridges Rodney, Admiral of the White.

Mr. Cowley Powles, Queen's Counsel, has left on a mission at Berne, will proceed in the same capacity to Hanover. Mr. Hildyard goes from St. Petersburg to Athens. Mr. Harris, from Brazil, succeeds Mr. Hildyard at St. Petersburg.

The monument to the memory of Dr. Bunting, in City-road Chapel, is complete. It stands on the left-hand side, having communication opposite that erected for Richard Watson. Immediately above the pulpit, it forms, as a handsome, noble head of the memorial.

Advices have been received at Sydney from Feejee of the arrival there of Colonel Smyth, the officer commanding Her Majesty's Government to report upon the expediency of annexing this archipelago to the British empire.

The *Stamford Mercury* states that the Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp has returned 20 per cent of the rents of his numerous tenants of the Isbourne estate in Wadsgarrendale, and will subsequently remit 10 per cent, the failure of the crops that year.

The head mastership of Kingsbridge Grammar School, South Devon, rendered vacant by the preferment of the Rev. James Whiteside, M.A., to an appointment in the Navy, has been conferred upon the Rev. Arthur Hildreton, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford.

A notice has been issued by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their respective wards, that all occupiers of houses, or any ratepayers in the City of London, would receive the freedom of the City free of charge by application at the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall.

Last Saturday the works were commenced in New Palace-yard, opposite the House of Lords, to place the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion in position, the model of which attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Last Saturday the *Aurora Australis*, Captain J. Jardine, left Gravesend for Hobart Town, with 112 single females selected by the Tasmanian Emigration Agency. Mr. John Bolton, the agent, accompanied the passengers. Mrs. Harford took the matron, assisted by two sub-matrons.

The *Express* of Madrid announces that a marriage is about to take place between the youngest daughter of Queen Christina and the eldest son of the Marquis of Campo Sagrado, who is chief of a very noble family. The marriage, it is added, is to be celebrated at Paris.

In his address delivered by the Deputy-Chairman of the Surrey Sessions on Monday, he congratulated the grand jury upon the decrease in crime in that county—a circumstance which he attributed to the good effects of ragged and reformatory schools.

The *Gyges* steamer, on her voyage from Glasgow to Inverness-on-Tay-way, sank in the Caledonian Canal, having struck on a rock and had one of her planks rent. By means of a diving-apparatus the hole was plugged, and the vessel subsequently floated.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the newly-appointed Vicar of Doncaster, resigned in the parish church of that town on Sunday morning for the first time since he received his appointment. The edifice was crowded in every part.

The South Kensington Museum was visited last week by 8822 persons. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 5156; on Wednesday and Thursday (free evenings), 2710; on the Government days (admission to the public 6d.), 1286; one students' evening (Wednesday), 152.

The Linnean Academy at Burlington House, to-day (Saturday), is the 13th instant in memory of the late Count Stephen Szechenyi, who was its founder. In addition to the grand hall which he gave to the Academy for its national costume, and on the estrade below them sat the members of the Academy.

At an inquest, which terminated yesterday week, at Preston, the jury were unanimously of opinion that the death of a woman, named Isabella Marshall, 72 years of age, was caused by the ill-usage of her husband, John Marshall. A verdict of manslaughter was recorded; and Marshall was committed for trial, but liberated on bail.

The Lord Chancellor will give his customary breakfast on the first of the ensuing month, the first day of Michaelmas Term, to the Judges and leading counsel at Strathden House. Previous to the reception of the Judges, &c., his Lordship will receive the Lord Mayor elect and the members of the Corporation of London, to signify the Queen's approval of the selection made by the citizens.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

NOVEMBER.

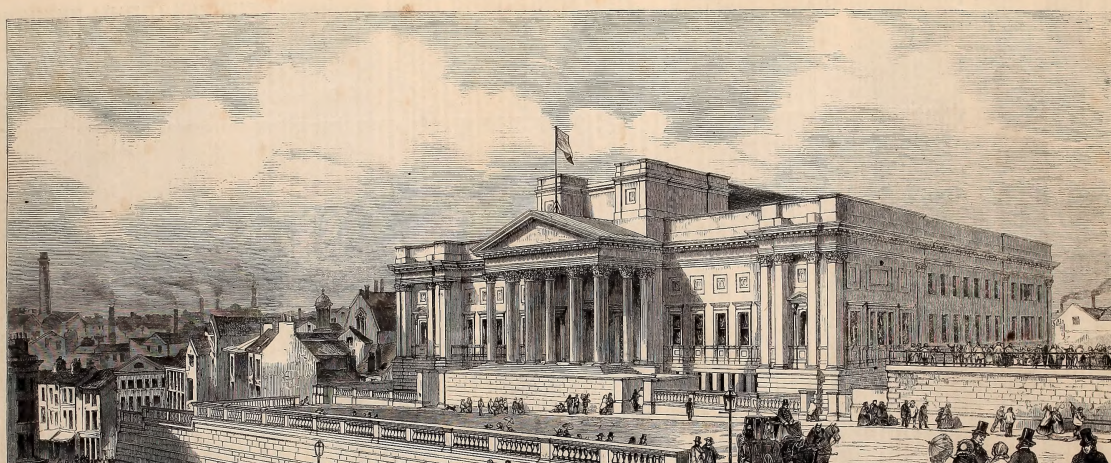
THE 1st of November is a proud day in the kalends of the sportsman, for upon it commence the public advertisements of the respective packs of foxhounds in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. It is true that during the two previous months the lover of the noble science may have indulged in his favourite pursuit, and may have witnessed the death of many a gallant cub; but that is a mere little woodfeeder amidst the tangled coppice, or down the green rides, compared with a burst of five-and-fifty minutes over the open, or a scurry of fifteen across the grass land's? To the master of the hounds, the huntsman, and a chosen few who are devoted to the chase, in all its branches, and to his pleasure in the pack and the kennel, the summer months of hunting canine and vulpine race is most interesting and exciting. First, there is the drafting of the young hounds, and the anxious consideration of seeing the steady working of the old hounds after so long a holiday. And the drafting of the young ones; then there is the delight of once again exchanging a word with the old earth-stoppers, and listening to the tales of the doings of the vermin during the summer months, as they echo through the woods; and last, not least, the exhilarating sensation of killing a cub and "blooding" the young hounds. Then comes the anxious, but pleasant, task of the entertainment, for he must be up at daybreak, or, according to the old hunting song,

the lark's early song
Will chide the huntsman for sleeping so long.

He must be content to wait patiently in wet or fair weather, under a broiling September sun, or within the influence of a cold easterly wind, before the hounds are laid on to the scent. Then the melodious will in time be dispelled by the deep tone of "Merrylass," or some other steady working hound, as the scent is lit or left by the fox crossing the ride; and positive delight will be experienced when the whole pack join in the tuneful chorus, and, after a run of some fifteen or twenty minutes, the view halloo announces the approaching moment the death of Reynard. With what exultation does he possess himself of the brush, and with what complacency does he exhibit it! Even in North American Indian experiences more gratification after a successful onslaught upon some wily redskin or grizzly bear than the possession of the scalp. "Black game" than does the huntsman when he deprives the crafty animal's skull of its tegaments. "There are two brace missing!" exclaims the sportsman, as he counts the bag after a day's shooting in the lower plantation;" and away gallops one of the whippers-in to Farmer Stubble's, to see if the truants have not been there. Delighted coveted and well-contested prize; and growl, and fight, and scramble, and all in as much gusto as a *gourmet* does a haunch of venison at a rose ordinary in the country. "Hector" having returned with the absentees, and the day being yet young, another cub is tried for his mettle, and found wanting.

We now turn to another November sport, that of shooting; and here we are reminded of an incident of a day's sport which came upon being asked to take a gun, gave the following reasons against shooting. "We quote Sydney Smith's own words, because he is simply unable to improve them, because I found, on laying at Lord Grey's, that the birds seemed to consider the muzzle of my gun as the safest place to sit upon, because I could only discharge it by sitting down and I fired my gun, so was not likely to improve; and, thirdly, because, if I did fire my gun, one of the coachee body could not tell me in their natural enemy, and I thought it more clerical to be at peace with both. Now, if every man stood in November with a gun and a bird, the number of *gunners* would be greatly decreased. We recollect last season hearing of a capital reply that was made to a noble Lord who, when he was a Member of the House of Commons, was asked by a Member, a zealous Reformer, and an eloquent speaker, would scarcely vote for any one who was not a Reformer. "Then you will vote for the ship to the head keeper, when staying at a friend's house in the country. "Why, no, not much the worst ship in the world," was the reply. "Not by any means," responded the other. "I've met with scores that are worse; for you always misses them to very clean—never as much as touches the feathers." Then, in November, woodcocks, snipes, and woodcocks, furnish excellent sport to the lover of the trigger; and, although the latter are not considered worthy of the spit, yet various devocations compel them to reside a great portion of the winter in the neighbourhood of Smithfield bulls; and we have known Woodcock Hall, miles of Hyde Park-corner, it was necessary to start the day before, that the birds might be found in time for breakfast. Then, in accordance with the Royal Staghounds, one was called in the middle of the night, had to undergo the dreadful misery of having candlelight, and probably started before breakfast in a dense fog, in order to arrive at the park, Salt Hill, Maidenhead Thicket, Ascot Heath, or Longford, in time for the commencement of the day's sport, and then to ride home for the amusement by a drive or ride home in the dark of, perhaps, twenty or thirty miles, and to be up and at work the following day. Now, a comfortable breakfast at a reasonable hour, a Hansom cab (instead of a heavy old broad-wheeled conveyance), and a ride of some five-and-twenty

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by HERMAN G. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL, THE GIFT OF W. BROWN, ESQ., TO HIS FELLOW-TOWNSMEN

observations I have ventured to make, without expressing to you all, collectively and individually, that I cannot find words sufficiently strong to make known what I feel, and how much I am overpaid by your kindness and reception, for my endeavours to add something to the useful institutions of our country.

Mr. Brown then proposed as a toast, "The House of Stanley," and in doing so expressed his regret that the head of that house, through serious indisposition, was unable to be present. The toast was drunk with loud cheering, and acknowledged by Lord Stanley. Other toasts followed, and at a late hour the party broke up.

On Friday night the Mayor, T. D. Anderson, Esq., gave, as a finale to the Brown festival, a grand soirée in the Townhall. The rooms were elegantly decorated; and amongst those present were Lord Brougham, Sir John Bowring, Lord Stanley, Sir Rammerson Temmeh, T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., and other persons of note.

The following details connected with the munificent donation of Mr. Brown to his fellow-townsmen are taken from the *Liverpool Mercury* :—

The new library and museum is situated on the northerly side of Shaw's-brow, and presents a centre, flanks and wings. The centre is a deeply-recessed hexastyle Corinthian portico, after the Temple of Jupiter Stator in Rome, having an inner row of four columns, two intercolumniations being omitted to gain width to the entrance; the floor of the portico being attained by steps from the footwalks, inclosed within screen walls, and landings at each end of the portico, and not laid across the middle. The remainder of the front is inclosed from the street by a stone balustrade and iron gates. The two wings have each four Corinthian pilasters, irregularly spaced, the two in the centre standing forward about two feet; between them is a niche, with pedimented cornices on curved trusses; above are small panels and wreaths. The flanks between the central portico trusses; above are small panels and wreaths. and the wings have each five windows, with horizontal cornices on trusses, above which are small panels with large wreaths in them. The ends are screened from view by lofty attics or parapet walls. The masonry of the front is returned for a short distance at each end of the building, the remainder of the external walls being finished in Staffordshire bricks, of a cream colour, with stone dressings. The masonry is constructed principally of stone from the neighbourhood of Wrexham. Yorkshire and Derby Dale stone has been used to a limited extent. The surface of the site, a sandy gravel, is very unsuitable for the style used in the building; but the architect, having level, is very unsuitable either for the site or the style. we understand, is not responsible either for the site or the style.

On entering the building through the centre portion, the visitor passes into a vestibule 11 feet by 23 feet, with a panelled flat ceiling; beyond the vestibule is the central hall, the principal architectural feature of the interior; and beyond the hall is the principal staircase. The central hall is divided at each end from the vestibule and staircase respectively by a screen of two Doric columns in antis. It is 90 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 46 feet high. It is divided basilica-wise into three portions—a centre or nave, and the side aisles or corridors; the latter are separated from the nave by an arcade, which supports the gallery floor and the Ionic columns which carry the roof. At each end of the hall the entablature on these columns is continuous, but at the sides it is broken round each column, and from the cornice spring arches, which are groined into the vaults over the gallery. Over the centre of the hall or nave the ceiling is flat, coved down to the cornice with panels, the mouldings of which are enriched. Those of three panels are glazed, but the principal light is derived from seven round-arched windows on each side. Between the columns in the gallery is a stone balustrade. The principal staircase is 24½ feet by 30 feet. The stairs consist of a central flight with a continuous landing the full width of the staircase, and two return flights; the outer string of the stairs is a plinth of Yorkshire stone, with dado and moulded capping in lieu of balusters and handrail. The steps are from Craiglleith quarry. This arrangement of the vestibule, central hall, and staircase gives a vista nearly 150 feet in length.

On the ground floor, to the right of the principal entrance, is the door to the free library. The reading-room, which is 110 feet long and 50 feet wide, is divided into two portions by two Doric columns in antis near the south end, and here are two windows looking into Shaw's-brow. The remainder of the room is lighted by two large skylights, and by windows in an attic raised upon panelled segmental arches, of bold and simple design, springing from piers intended to form shafts to be used in ventilation. The Doric entablature is continued all round the centre part of the room. Adjoining the reading-room, in the extreme south-east corner of the building, is the student's reading-room, 60½ feet wide by 26 feet; and running northwards from this, parallel to the principal reading-room, and along the eastern end of the building, is the reference library, 75 feet by 27 feet, fitted up with bookcases in two tiers, the upper accessible from a light iron gallery; additional storage for books is provided in three rooms, all lighted from the roof, which are over the rooms just described. The total accommodation provided is estimated at 150,000 volumes. In the basement of this portion of the building are the rooms for the reception of the books, and for classification and binding. Returning to the principal entrance, on the left hand is the entrance into the museum, which consists of five rooms upon the ground floor, and also on the upper floor. Two of these rooms are each 50 feet by 27 feet, two 40½ feet by 26 feet, and one 70 feet by 27 feet. Access to the upper rooms is gained by the principal staircase. They are being fitted-up for the reception of the Derby Museum. The basement under three of the rooms of the museum have been prepared with solid floors for the reception of sculpture and other heavy articles; the others will be used as workrooms by the curator. In the extreme north-east corner of the building, on the ground floor, are three class-rooms and a committee-room; above the committee-room is a lecture-room, 38 feet by 25 feet; and over the class-rooms a larger room, also for lectures, which is intended to accommodate nearly 350 persons. In connection with the different portions of the building are lavatories and other conveniences, including a dépôt for the parcels of exconsumists. Not the least important part of the building is that designed to accommodate the gallery of inventions. It occupies 84 feet by 56 feet, which was intended originally to be left for future extensions. Mr. Brown, however, considering that in a town like Liverpool practical science ought to receive more attention than it was likely to have unless special provision were made for the purpose, thought it was desirable to convert this space to the purpose. Before doing this he consulted, in the first instance, with the Council of the Polytechnic Society, and ultimately all the learned societies were invited to cooperate with Mr. Brown in realising his useful and valuable design. The gallery of inventions will consist of a floor on the level of the basement story, and of two galleries on the level of the ground floor and upper floor, each gallery 20 feet by 12 feet. The entire cost of the building, including the fittings-up by Mr. Brown, and ventilating, will be nearly £40,000, and the whole will be completed by May next. In consequence of the unfortunate defect in the site to which reference has been mentioned, it is necessary to construct extensive foundations—a sort of platform upon which the building is placed—and also the terraced approach or plateau, which is usually regarded as the beginning of the high level road over Byrom-street into Dale-street. We are not aware that any authorised estimate has yet been furnished of these works; but it is believed that, including the land and the alterations in the levels in Shaw's-brow, a sum nearly approaching £100,000 has been expended. This amount would be furnished in part out of the surplus revenue of the Corporation, and in part out of the money raised upon the security of the museum rates. The area actually covered by the building is 3770 yards.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1058.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE REALITY OF THE TREATY WITH FRANCE

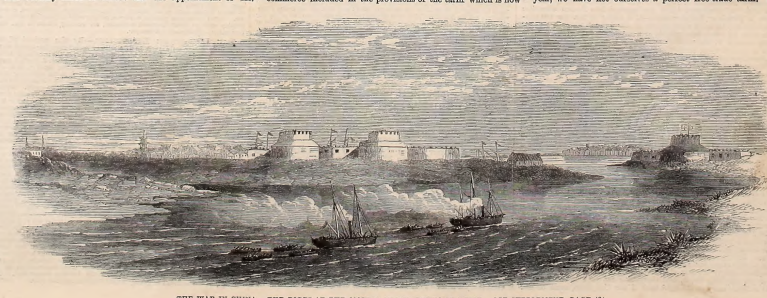
THE official publication of a part of the Tariff as arranged under the Commercial Treaty with France very obviously suggests a consideration of the important questions and the large interests involved in the practical completion of the terms of that instrument. As a great national and international question, we believe that the treaty and its concomitants are not understood by the English public. A good deal of the misconstruction and misunderstanding which have prevailed with regard to this subject is owing to a wilful attempt on the part of certain organs, or rather of a certain so-called organ, of public opinion to perplex, and mislead, with reference to the motives which led to the initiation of the treaty, and to misrepresent the probabilities of its results. It would be a mere truism to speak of the effect which a clever, active eloquent, scandalmonger produces, by the mere force of persistence and continuity, on the better, the reluctant, and even the rejecting judgments of those among whom such a character delights to move and have its splenetic being. A parallel to this is to be found in the consequences on the public mind of England by a diurnal absorption of a certain quantity of leading journalism. I say by day, and early in each day, every prominent topic is presented to the notice of the public in a shape rendered attractive by the combination of every quality which forms the perfection of didactic writing; and, with an insensible bias towards a particular point of view, the readers of the newspaper in question enter on the consideration of every subject, great or small, which, for the time being, may interest this country or agitate the world. In the matter of the French Treaty the leading journal did not lead—that is, it was not permitted to anticipate in its columns the announcement of the initiation and negotiation of such a matter. This alone would have been sufficient to excite hostility; but when it was known that the measure probably originated with and was under the conduct of a public man—Mr. Cobden—whose fortune it has been many times to afford material for a great deal of excellent abuse in the columns of our great contemporary, the offence was complete. It is also no secret in certain circles, and it is tolerably well understood in the House of Commons, that personal antagonism to Mr. Gladstone on the part of a scarcely-concealed contributor to the *Times* has had no little to do with the tone which has been adopted in that paper with regard to the Commercial Treaty. The attempt to remove the excise duty on paper capped the climax. The last proof of this animus is to be found in the fact that the supposed ignorance, or readiness to be led by the nose, of the British public has been so far presumed upon that they have been actually asked to believe that the appointment of Mr. Frederick Peel to the Secretaryship of the Treasury will act as a special interposition between this country and the ruin which is sought to be brought upon it by an ambitious and too daring Chancellor of the Exchequer.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—SEE PAGE 417.

As we have said, it is necessary that some effort should be made to disperse the cloud of prejudice and misstatement in which it has been sought to cosbroud the ideas of our countrymen on the subject of the Treaty with France. The conductors of this Journal have determined that the question shall be thoroughly examined in all its practical bearings; and with that object they have commissioned gentlemen of known ability and reputation to enter on a course of direct inquiries into the statistics connected with every article of trade and commerce included in the provisions of the tariff which is now in process of settlement at Paris. The information so obtained will be embodied in a series of articles which will appear in succession in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and in the result it is confidently believed that it will be shown that the French Treaty is a good thing, and worthy of all acceptation by the people of England. It is probable that no adequate opinion of the nature and extent of the new tariff can be generally formed until it is published in its complete form. In a comparatively brief space after that the various trade circulars and the local organs of our numerous industrial districts will go far towards enabling every man who chooses to examine into the matter to decide for himself as to the real character of the Treaty. We believe that every line of the tariff will afford proof of an earnest and honest determination on the part of the French Government to carry out a thorough reform in their commercial system; and it will be found that, as a whole, the scale of duties will be far more liberal than that of the Zollverein, of the United States, or of any other large State out of England. In the meantime, having had placed at our disposal many facilities for acquiring the best and most assured information, it will be our purpose to put the subject before the public on its simple merits in a practical and an intelligible shape.

If the question is approached with a preliminary understanding of certain broad principles, which, as it appears to us, have been the bases of the original negotiation, and have been the guiding influence of the subsequent arrangements, it can hardly be otherwise than that the mists which have to a certain extent arisen between public opinion and a due appreciation of what has already been done, and a hopeful anticipation of what is to come hereafter, will be dispersed. In its very inception the treaty is a tribute and something more to the principles of free trade. We are all freetraders now in the abstract, and it is not necessary to commence the argument with a disquisition on those principles. The main objection, in fact, is that the treaty is, as regards free trade, simply onesided. There is an everlasting bleating about our having given everything to France and got nothing in return. To hear these ignorant or interested arguers, as the case may be, one would think that England had never been haunted or overshadowed by Protectionist principles or Protectionist practice. Just as we think of our existent liberties, we deem of our existent commercial system—we forget that we have not attained to either the one or the other *per saltum*, but by long years of patient endurance and judicious struggle. In point of fact, we have been fighting the battle of free trade either imperceptibly or overtly since 1815. Up to this moment, notwithstanding the changes of this very year, we have not ourselves a perfect free-trade tariff. It is



THE WAR IN CHINA.—THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEHTANG RIVER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 433.

net certain that even Gladstone and Cobden will see the absolute realisation of these principles which Huskisson advocated, and for which Peel accomplished so much. Are not the wretch paupers of free trade freetraders with exceptions in their personal favour for the retention of protection; and have we not found one of the most ardent abolitionists of the duty on corn fighting against his own party for a retention of a protective duty on corks? All this, and more, may be said of essentially commercial trading, mercantile, barterage, buying and selling England, and yet it is expected that France, a country so self-contained, so self-supporting, so self-reliant, so justly and proudly national, not in the main a commercial country, should at once, without preparation, in a great measure without knowledge of the subject, break down all her fiscal traditions, and spring with one bound into the very heart of the mystery of free trade.

Should it be forgotten that France, in reference to her commercial tariff, has been one of the strongholds of absolute prohibition? For all practical purposes now, prohibition may be taken to be dead. Then, as regards protection, not only have many breaches been made in that solid rampart, but the process of sapping and undermining has been going on. Three species of duties which have been already agreed upon are to be still further relaxed in 1864; and who shall say what may be the effect of the introduction of what we believe to be true commercial principles and the creation of new commercial requirements? Those principles are essentially aggressive. They do not and cannot stand still, but, owing their strength to their truth and justice, they gradually overwhelm the puny opposition of a shortsighted commercial economy. Perhaps in the next three years France and England may have even discovered that iron may be put to a better use than to plate ships-of-war, or to be forged into rifled guns. As to the absence of reciprocity in the terms of the treaty. In the first place, it is not true that we are nothing, with regard to reciprocity in the treaty. We have already got as much as she, considering the difficulties with which she has to contend, can give; we shall get more: and we have got, perhaps, more than we could have given ourselves twenty years ago. But, even if this were not so, we, in entering into a commercial treaty, were not to sell our own principles in their integrity. Could we expect our neighbours to believe in them if we did not carry them out according to their broadest sense? It was our business to teach by example as well as by precept. What we think good for ourselves we offer to others as we possess it; and if France chooses to go by steps in this matter she is pursuing only just the course which England has herself adopted. Of the direct and growing advantages to the trade of this country arising out of this treaty we have no doubt; but we should be loth to see the subject without expressing a conviction that higher and nobler aspirations ought to influence the consideration of the question. The smoothing down of international asperities, the better understanding of international character, and the habit of more abstract and fanciful international jealousies are inevitable on increased commercial intercourse between France and England; and we confidently believe that the time will come when this Treaty of Commerce will be treated historically as a Treaty of Peace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guard in the Bois de Boulogne, on which occasion there was also a sham bivouac and encampment. The review was a brilliant affair. There appeared About 20,000 men were present.

After All-Saints' Day (Thursday) the Court was to proceed to Compiegne for a month.

The Prince recently feasted "six hundred" of his "young friends," *enfants de troupe* of the Guard, and others, in the galleries of Versailles, and took a share in their games in the gardens of the Palace.

The consecration of the cross on the new Russian church in the Rue de la Croix de Roule took place on Tuesday in the presence of a considerable crowd, notwithstanding the inconvenient state of the weather. This handsome gilded cross is, in accordance with the custom of the Eastern Church, raised fifty yards above the roof on which supports it.

It is stated that the Emperor has decided, after having consulted the Marshals of France assembled at the Palace of St. Cloud, that a fourth battalion shall be raised for every infantry regiment of the line, and that battalion is to be called "the battalion of reserve." The Minister of War is already taking measures for the immediate carrying into execution.

By Imperial decree an extraordinary credit of more than thirty-three and a quarter millions of francs is opened to the Minister of Marine for "unforeseen armaments and supplies of provisions and transports required by the expeditions to China and Syria."

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes the following decree concerning those articles of merchandise of British growth, produce, or manufacture to the treaty of commerce, which are imported into France otherwise than in French or British vessels:—1. Articles of the tariff of Decembergrammes will be levied upon articles of merchandise which are either free from all entry dues or liable to a maximum duty of 5f. per 100 kilogrammes. 2. The section of paragraph 3 of the decree of 18th April, 1860, will be applied when the duty exceeds 5f. per 100 kilogrammes.

Publications put forward by M. Granier de Cassagnac, the editor of the *Pays*, have given rise to a lengthy correspondence between the Minister of the Interior and the Public Prosecutor, which has been followed by legal proceedings against him, as responsible editor of that paper. These assertions were to the effect that Baron Haussez had received 20,000f. de Tascher, the Minister of the Emperor to interfere again in Italy, and that he had put the question to the French Senate, what French interests were compromised by it. The *Opinion Nationale* published besides a complete programme of the policy to be henceforward followed by Austria, which policy was embodied in a communication of the Austrian Embassy at Paris to various organs of the press.

ITALY.

The voting in the Neapolitan kingdom has been almost unanimous in favour of annexation. The votes were taken, on Wednesday, that since than a millionvotes have been given for annexation, and about two thousand against it.

From the seat of war the news is brief. On Friday an engagement took place halfway between Teano and Sessa, between the troops of the 5th corps d'armée and the Neapolitan Royalists. After a combat of two hours the latter fell back by way of Sessa upon Garigliano, leaving a great number of prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese. The *Patrie* affirms that on this occasion King Victor Emmanuel commanded in person. The tide of war has thus rolled up to the banks of the Garigliano. The result of the engagement, skirmish, or whatever it may have been, between Sessa and Teano, left Victor Emmanuel to the margin of the last bit of territory occupied by an often dynasty in Southern Italy. The line of communication between Capua and Gaeta was certainly in his hands, and everything not shut up in Gaeta, or not in battle array on the right bank of the Garigliano, must be considered as lost. On Monday the outposts of the Piedmontese were skirmishing with the Neapolitans in front of Trajetto, across what is now the frontier river of the small territory held by King Francis. Garibaldi's troops began to cross the Volturno as soon as Cialdini appeared as a conqueror at Isernia, and on the 29th two brigades marched over pontoons towards Cajazzo; but the brigades at Santa Maria, Maddaloni, Caserta, and San Leucio remained in occupation to control the garrison of Capua, the English brigade occupying the farmhouse in advance of Santa Maria. Garibaldi's army is now, therefore, in direct communication with that of Victor Emmanuel, by Cajazzo, Formicola, and Teano; and, indeed, a telegram from Naples reports that the two armies have already effected a junction at Teano.

The English volunteers soon after their landing and reception at Naples—about 400 in number—had interviews of congratulation with the enemy. They landed on the 14th ult, and were brought into action on the 19th. They were in reserve in that day's fight, but not idle. Attacked by two battalions from Capua, they not only defended themselves with bravery, but thrashed the Royalists in such a manner that they will never forget the steel of Saddle Bay. Lieutenant Dunn, Captain Tucker and Private Lewis Mitchell were killed; and Corporal Barnes, Privates Clarke, Wilson, Fisher, Wilkinson, Hall, Dickson, Matthews, and Bate were wounded.

Advices from Naples to the 26th ult. on the 27th ult. the Sardinian flotilla commanded the Royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral dispatched the frigate *Desaix* to the scene of action. Admiral Persano in foreign words expressing his regret at the conduct of the French, and afterwards returned to Naples.

From Rome we learn that General Lamoriciere has been created a Roman noble. A decree orders a medal to be struck in his honour. Padre Saccucci, Padre Nuncio, and Padre Ramiere have left Rome for a limited leave of absence. Mgr. Berardi has resigned the Secretaryship of State. His health has been diminished from his post as the Ministry of the Interior. The Duke de Grammont has addressed a protest to Cardinal Antonelli against the answer published by General Lamoriciere in the official journal, *Il Giornale di Roma*, on the 20th ult. On the 26th inst., in reference to the telegraphic despatch sent by the Duke de Grammont to the French Cabinet, Antonelli

THE VOTING AT NAPLES.

We have animated accounts of the scenes at Naples on the 21st ult., on the day on which the Neapolitan Island underwent the process of annexation. The enthusiasm was very great, and the votes were nearly a universal "Yes." A letter thus describes one station:—

The manner in which the *plebe* is gratified with the National Guard, who relieve an entrance to all who are not provided with the "pass" given to every elector. On getting this ticket they come up to the table very coolly, and say, "Will you vote 'Sì' or 'Non?'" and the ticket corresponding to the answer is given by the presidents, who sit at the table. The large urn like washing tubs, only made of better wood and turned out in somewhat better style, stands round in the centre, and the crowded state of the room is such that the centre one is closed with a narrow lid for the admission of the tickets, which on the other side fall into the left urn. The object of the arrangement is that everyone goes and helps himself, but in practice the officer takes in succession a number of tickets sufficient for the voters, and "Sì" or 'Non,' which will you have?" "Sì" or 'Non," shouts the president each time he takes a ticket. The majority of the voters say "Sì" as soon as he chooses, and the work goes on merrily enough. Every one knows a "Sì," with the exception of some few who say "Non per Vittorio Emanuele" with all their might, and deposit their tickets, and up the steps we went, and down we came, to see all the sights we could in the time of Santa Lucia presaid, and priests not a few, some monks as well, and blind, lame, and halt, and old men and women, and children, and soldiers and civilians, and, in short, every colour and every shade of opinion, voted peacefully. Oh, Sì, Sì, was uttered with impatience by many, who, hearing the majority of the day had voted, were anxious to begin, and to fully record their full change was to bring them relief from misery, and persecution, and poverty. I was off to the other side of the town, to Monte Oliveto, to see the voting at the city. But it is difficult to get up there, so vast a crowd fills the streets and the many new Garibaldi guards are unwilling to let any one through. The colours of the rainbow were there—the red jackets of the Garibaldini, the various uniforms of the National Guard, the dress of the Neapolitan citizens; the white, and the black, and the grey dresses of the civilians; and, if hats-a-la-mode were to be seen, they were unknown and invisible. Every Neapolitan of all would have been represented by the Neapolitan lads, who are often such fine fellows as to be quite picturesque. There were the boys selling fruit, and uttering the usual shouts, and processions of the populace out of the National Guards, and the Garibaldini, and a great deal of "Viva Garibaldi" in their gyrations, calling out "Viva Garibaldi."

A busy time was up to the Chiaia quarter, Monte Calvario, all the openings into which are so densely crowded that we know not by which to enter. There, however, we succeeded in getting to the spot, and were admitted into the Piazza, which is adorned with evergreens, and arches, and flags. There the same enthusiasm existed as elsewhere, shouts, and bands played at frequent intervals the most popular airs of the day. Here, and in Portinari, I got a glass of lemonade, and a pot of lemons, and bought a basket all that goes forward. There is the same apparent acceptableness in obtaining the vote, with voluntary votes of the people. "Sì or Non, which will you have?" is called out continually, and is sometimes answered with a shout of "Sì, Sì," and sometimes with an expression of contempt for the voter. "What do you think I came here for?" "There were many shouting sights in the streets, and many sights of joy, and many of sorrow, and many of sympathy for the poor old King, who is to be exiled again, so that they did not much time longer to live, who came up to compose the life of Garibaldi, and falling into the arms of the Duke of Genoa. The sight was touching in its rare semblance. A woman called Marianne la Giovannara seemed to excite much interest, and was followed by a crowd wherever she went, and cheered, and listened upon voting. She, an old patriot of the quarter, who had year after year been persecuted by the Bourbon Governor was permitted to vote! It was not to be thought of, and so this exceptional case was permitted, and she voted with many words, which I could not hear, and overwhelmed by a dozen flags. Sgurenta followed her, who passed so many years in the dungeons of Ischia and Procida. A chain of prisoners was called at the fortresses of Maximian party, and who had now returned once more to overcome the effects of a long imprisonment. Amongst the reminiscences of the multitude, the band plays the hymn of Garibaldi, and the people sing the words of the hymn in the superior dialect of Naples. It was not, however, a more affecting sight than that of Felice Piras, captain of marine, who escaped and gave his vote with his crutches supporting him, so as if he were singing his "Nuno dimitis." He threw in his vote, and then fell on the ground, and was carried off, and he sang as if almost convulsed with feeling, and, then ringing, went away.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A correspondent describes a scene with returned exiles at Naples :—

Poerio's house is in the road to our next station, and we go in to pay him a visit. He is surrounded by his friends, and by those who have returned from the sufferings which he endured whilst concealing himself from the police. Among the latter is Settembrini, who has suffered more than any persons seemingly to great ruin had a history of his own—a history of suffering and privation, which he has recorded himself in a book of great interest, and the Duke of ——, who had been his companion *in exposse* and of exile in the prisons of Ischia and Procida, and who had come to Naples to welcome him, who told me the following history of his life:—"This day is too full of joy for me to remember my own sorrows. I can remember the dreadful moments of the Bourbons were not merely cruel, they were degrading. Listen to my story. I had a wife and two children, and I was in the enjoyment of a moderate income of 800*l*. My father died in exile, one of my uncles was sent to the Ponte Ischia, where he died, and I was left to the care of my mother and wife. Despite Government espionage, I was employed in 1850, exiled, recalled, and appointed to a post in the Ministry of Finance. I was engaged in preparing a report on the state of the finances, and was working in what and to best I can. This day compensates me for all I have suffered. I was arrested in consequence of the information given to the Government by the officers of the police, who had watched my house. I was dragged to the police-office, and there I was kept for hours. Poerio entered the room, and all thronged to meet him. So affectionate was the welcome, that I remained for some time with Poerio's neck and wept like a child. "Cain yourself, earn nile," said the prison, but he remembered that I was a married man with children, and he left the room; one after the other they all embraced and kissed the guardian of the prisoners, and I was taken to the dungeons of Santo Stefano Ventotene, and buried inquiries were made, and tearful allusions to the past.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday contains the following Imperial resolution, dated the 20th ult., decreeing the appointments of the different officers in the Court:—Hungary—Councillor of the Empire, Count Mayláth, is appointed Tavernicorum Regalium Hungariæ Comes Perpetuus; Count Jerome, Chief Gentleman Usher; Count Andrassy, Chief Cupbearer; Count Nicholas Esterhazy, Chief Gentleman Chamberlain. Another resolution appoints thirty-nine provincial judges and six referendaries to the Court of Chancery, among whom is Count Cornelius Zeedenyi and Bishop Kotsmizer.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary has been ordered to commence proceedings for the coronation of his Majesty as King of Hungary, which is to take place at Presburg next spring.

The concessions of the Austrian Government have caused great disappointment in Hungary. An attempt to illuminate led to a riot at Pesth, when some of the mob were shot by the soldiery, and a bad feeling has been hence engendered.

The Austrian Government has promulgated the organic statute for Carinthia; it is somewhat similar to that of Styria, which has caused such great disappointment. The number of deputies is to be thirty-six, among whom are five ecclesiastics, eight landowners, three manufacturers, six deputies of towns, two deputies from the chambers of commerce, and twelve members from the communes.

A Paris telegram states that, according to instructions received from Count Rechberg, Prince Metternich has explained to M. Thouvenel the Austrian policy in the following four points:—1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its external policy, Austria will fulfil with sincerity the reforms announced by the "Diploma" of the 20th of October. 2. Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments are in consequence of events in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack. 3. Austria will not abandon the cause of conservative principles. Austria considers that the assembling of a Congress would not bring about the country's welfare. The Italian question, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, is, in her opinion, beyond the reach of conciliation.

The warlike preparations of Austria on the line of the Po, says *La Presse*, has become, in consequence, more menacing. The recent intelligence announces that a corp of between 40,000 and 50,000 men is concentrated between Brigida and Mantua.

Recent and authentic news from Venetia represents that country as a prison camp. The young men emigrate to serve in the Italian army. Those who remain are subject to endless restrictions and vexations. Every commune is called upon to pay a heavy fine for every youth who goes over the border. Such is the aspect of the country's warlike. Actual civil war with the people—preparations for a war either of defence or aggression.

SWITZERLAND.

The result of the elections for the National Council, which took place on Sunday, is that the friends of the national party remained by M. Stämpfli. In the Pays de Vaud, the Opposition party obtained a majority in the Legislature.

The Federal Council has replied in a verbal note to the demands of French Government, through the Editor of the flag at Son. The Federal Council observes that before the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France no vessels holding foreign colours ever landed on the Swiss shores, and maintains the right to observe in a former despatch in reference to international offences.

SPAIN.

Government has presented a project of law to the Cortes, fixing the strength of the army for 1861 at 100,000 men.

Spain having protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Roman and Neapolitan territory, her Ambassador has received orders to quit Turin. A Charge d'Affaires will remain to conduct the business of the legation.

Marshal O'Donnell declared in last Saturday's sitting of the Senate that the Government had not yet asked for a further delay for the payment of the war indemnity. The Marshal also declared that Spain has Rosa is Rome on a mission, but that Spain is resolved to observe strict neutrality as regards the affairs of Italy.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier and Riza Pacha are concerting measures for the improvement of the finances. Ismail Pacha has returned to Jassy in a third servitement. Prince Couza left Constantinople on the 17th ult. Nothing important during his visit. The Grand Vizier is said to be favourable to a forced loan. Auli Pacha has been named Minister for Foreign Affairs. The withdrawal of Riza Pacha from the Ministry is expected. A fresh fight took place at the election of the Greek Patriarch. The British Government has proposed to the Porte an amendment of the commercial treaty of 1838.

UNITED STATES.

The question of who should be President was the absorbing subject in all the States.

A great Wide-Awake torchlight demonstration took place on the 15th, at Boston. The torchlights numbered nearly 8,000 torches.

A terrible gale has passed over the Gulf of St. Lawrence; several buildings were destroyed, trees were blown down high and dry up into the banks. Several vessels are reported as lost.

Accounts from Utah state that Brigham Young has very little idea of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to that city, but that with his followers, even for the more genial climate of a Polynesian or an East Indian island, he is not at all Mormon. Mormonism is a religion of prolog on, which is likely to lead to a more firm establishment of the saints in that region. The tabernacle, which for some time after the advent of the Gentile Governor remained closed, has recently been once more opened for public worship.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Athens*, Captain Hall, with the Cape mail, arrived at Plymouth last Saturday morning. She left Table Bay on the 22nd of September, St. Helena on the 1st of October, and Ascension on the 5th. Admiral Keppel was still on his eastern cruise. The H had been taken, and everything, excepting the guns, was thrown overboard. She was going to the Mauritius. The Cape Parliament had been met at a standstill since the Prince's arrival, but were expected to become prorogued after his departure. The Governor was going to Natal, and would proclaim it a separate dependency. A strong feeling adverse to a new war with Kaffirland existed in Cape Colony. The postal money-order system had not been introduced. It was much desired and expected. The South African Turf Club had petitioned that a race on an annual day should be given at the Cape was very inactive. Several failures had taken place. The Colonial finances were satisfactory. The income was £15,000 over the last corresponding half-year.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN PARIS.—A body of nearly 500 Pontifical prisoners, most of them Irishmen, arrived in Paris three days ago by the Lyons railway terminus. Many of the men had left Rome days by which they were to return to their respective countries, they encamped near the Champs de Mars, and occupied the quarter of the Invalides and of the restaurateurs Bidelaine. These unfortunate men were in want of everything, and with sweet Irish simplicity soon set to work to the amusement of the neighborhood heard of their destitute condition, they sent shirts, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing to the camp, and made a public collection for the kind treatment they had met with. The Irishmen, about 483 in number, were divided into two bands, one of which left Paris, and the German, till they can be embarked. Several of them seem not to like the idea of returning to their native country, and have found employment at their trades, some as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, coopers, &c. Some days ago a number of them were taken to the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, looking only at their distressed condition, are making efforts to find them employment in the capital.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITIONS.—By the arrival of the Zanzibar dhow, the Rev. Mr. Rebmann has received letters from the expedition of the progress of Dr. Livingstone and his fellow-travellers in the interior of Africa. Mr. Rebmann's letters are dated from Kisuludini, on the 20th of June, one of the Zambesi mountaineers :—"Nyasa, Matabile Country, April 1, 1860.—We have had sufficient rain to make the grass grow, and to cultivate the soil, the year, so you may imagine we are in a state of darkness. Moselikatse has a feeling against us, and will not allow any traders at all to pass. We have been buy the last three months in gardens, and in getting up some sort of dwellings. We have had fever, but not severe. Mrs. Livingstone has been for some time in approaching confinement. I have personally little to complain of. Our supplies of provisions appear to be in a fair state, and we have no reason to complain. We are in security in this district, and we have access to our patience and unpleasant journey to the interior. We have had a little trouble with the natives, but that was owing to their ignorance and great duty that we feel. I am sorry to say that our wheat has utterly failed. We were late in the year, and the rains came on before we expected supplies come, we may have to take to native corn—which is never stuff compared to the wheat. Mr. Rae has gone down to the coast from the time he started the 8th of May, 1860. The writer says:—"No letters have succeeded in getting up to us, except one from Mr. Rae, which was sent back to him, and came up with the Moffatt party, had arrived at Sechele, and brought the news that the old King was on very good terms with them (the missionaries) and Moselikatse. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society, had passed Sechele on their journey to the Matabele, where they intend to stay for the future. A great many traders had reached as far as Sechele during the previous year, and Mr. Oswell, with Mr. Vardon, were accompanied by the Honourable Captain Vernon Harcourt, of the hunting season left. The hostility of the natives had greatly abated since the last account.

NOV. 3, 1860.]

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

NAPLES, Oct. 31.—King Victor Emmanuel has crossed the Garigliano. Capua is taken and besieged by Garibaldi. The bombardment has commenced.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.—Berlin, Thursday.—The three northern Powers agreed at Warsaw to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Oct. 27.—There is no political news. The financial fluctuation has taken place during the week. It is expected that Government will negotiate in Paris a 5 per cent loan of £10,000,000 sterling, at 53½. A national forced loan is in contemplation. The *Levant Herald* has received a warning for an article on this subject and on the corruption of Riza Pacha. The American Legation has not met with a severe accident; his leg is broken, and he is considered to be in a dangerous state. The provinces are all quiet. No news has been received from Syria.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

The Taku Forts were captured on the 21st of August, after five hours' hard fighting at the northern forts. The others surrendered.

The enemy was allowed to march out, leaving munitions, &c.

The allies lost 400 killed and wounded.

No British officer was killed.

The 67th and 44th Regiments and the Marines, with 1500 French, were the troops principally engaged.

The allied Plenipotentiaries arrived at Tien-Tsin on the 26th. They would start shortly for Pekin, escorted by cavalry.

The Chinese Government has promised them an honorable reception.

The rebels have withdrawn from Shanghai, and a better feeling of security has since prevailed. On the 18th and 20th of August they attempted to enter the city, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

CONTINUED.

THE WARSAW INTERVIEW.

The Conference at Warsaw broke up without any definite line of action. On account of the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia alterations were made in the arrangements for the departure of the Sovereigns. There was no banquet on occasions. The Emperor of Austria left before noon on Thursday. The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent left Warsaw the same afternoon.

Count Rechberg has given explanations to the diplomatic corps in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to him, the conversations Austria put the three following questions to Russia and Prussia, viz.:—

Will Russia and Prussia recognise the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter be supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war, part of Italy might be transferred to any part of the territory of the German Confederation, what would Prussia do?

Count Rechberg informed the Diplomatic Corps that the Austrian Government is about to address a circular note to its representatives abroad on the nature and result of the Warsaw interview.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE reception of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred throughout the Cape Colony has been of the most gratifying character. After visiting Bloemfontein on the 23rd of August he left the capital of the Orange River Free State, and passed through the Cape Colony territory to Port Natal on the 27th. A presentwithstanding a triumphal arch was erected, an address presented by the Mayor, and an entertainment was given at the residence of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Major Scott-Nelson. On the 4th of September the Prince presented the 85th Regiment with a new set of colours. Bishop Colenso presented his wife and daughters. Four thousand Zulus, in different bodies, under their separate chiefs, performed their war dance for the entertainment of the Royal Party. On the morning of the 8th of September, at daybreak, the party started on horseback, and, after a rapid ride of fifty-six miles, reached D'Urban dusk. A competitive review was subsequently held by the authorities, and in the evening 300 Kaffirs danced round an immense fire. On the 11th the Prince returned to Cape Town; on the 15th he visited the Botanic Gardens. Nearly half an hour was occupied in viewing a Mokumonkaka specimen of the Kaffir. In the evening there was a ball at Government House. On Sunday, the 16th, his Royal Highness attended service in St. George's Cathedral. On the 18th Table Mountain, 3582 feet high, after receiving deputations from Malmesbury, Riversdale, &c., the Royal party went to the ancient Dutch town, where the Kaffir ball-dance in the open air also present. The great event of the Royal visit in the estimation of the inhabitantsthe laying of the foundation-stone of the breakwater—took place that afternoon. After a suitable prayer by the Dean, Prince Alfred pulled the trigger of a big lever, and, with the assistance of a few men, let loose the first load of stone into the sea—this, with the inauguration of the Sailors' Home, the public library, and a long round of festivities given on the occasion of the Prince's visit, will be a series of brilliant affairs likely to form prominent points in the history of the colony for many years hence. The Prince's embarkation was also a gala scene, the colonists doing every honour to the occasion. His Royal Highness embarked on board the *Euryalus* on the 19th of September for England.

The effect of Prince Alfred's visit upon the native mind is considered to be most favourable. The following is an extract from a letter, one of those reception scenes in Africa which, described by a colonist paper :—"I must further on for the Prince's arrival. A party of men from the Native Reserve were drawn up on each side of the road, those dressed in European clothes being on one side, while the Kaffir-dressed in European clothes being on one side, while the Kaffir-dressed in European clothes being on one side, while the Kaffir-

LITERATURE.

A Book about Doctors. By J. Corbet Jeaffreson. Hurst and Blackett.

About twenty years ago a member of the medical profession, now confessedly standing at the head of a peculiar department of the healing art, to which he has devoted himself, published a work entitled "Physic and Physicians." In one of the pages of Mr. Jeaffreson's work he permits us to know that he has seen the volumes to which we allude. It is very far from our intention to intimate that there is any identity between "A Book about Doctors" and "Physic and Physicians;" but the main idea and some of the features are coincident. Mr. Jeaffreson professes simply an endeavour to collect in a readable and attractive form the best of those medical "sns" that have been preserved by tradition or literature. In doing so, he states, he has not only done his best to combine and classify old stories, but also cautiously to select his materials, so that his work, while affording amusement to the leisure hours of idleness learned in their craft, might contain no line that should render it unfit for the drawing-room table. To effect this it has been found necessary to reject many valuable and characteristic anecdotes, some of them entering too minutely into the mysteries and technicalities of medicine and surgery, and others being spiced with a humour ill-calculated to please the delicacy of the nineteenth century. We are informed that much of the contents of both volumes has never been published before, but, after being drawn from a variety of manuscript sources, is now, for the first time, submitted to the world.

We believe that Mr. Jeaffreson has a blood connection with the medical profession; so that it is easy to account for the peculiarities of his book, while this circumstance probably gave him facilities for obtaining that access to many of its information, both personal and otherwise, which he very pointedly acknowledges. There is no doubt that he has produced a very amusing work. He has evidently approached his subject with a fulness of material which appertains to an embarrassment; and he seems to have plunged into the midst of his heterogeneous matter, and endeavoured to cut his way out of it, without any very special reference to plan or sequence. Looking to the professed character of the book, we are not prepared to say that a kind of nervous desultoriness, so to speak, is to be ranked as a fault. If the information be there, and it seems that he did, that one might take up either of his volumes, open it at any page, and be sure to find something to entertain, and often a good deal to interest, there is no doubt that he has quite succeeded. We also reference to his own conclusion, we may say that among his anecdotes we meet with some old acquaintances, and under circumstances which, unless there has been a restoration of them to their original proprietors, bear the appearance of having been pressed into the immediate service of the present writer. The first volume bears on it more of the defects or merits, as the case may be, of purely random reading, running as it does through such subject-matter as Sticks and Wigs, Early English Physicians, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Hans Sloane, the Apothecaries and Sir Samuel Garth, Pimlico, John Radcliffe, the Doctor as a *bon-vivant*, Pets, Pedagogues turned Doctors, the Generosity and Parsimony of Physicians, Bleeding, and Richard Mead. In the body of these chapters the transitions are often abrupt and sometimes apparently not adapted for antithetical purposes, but as if the author found he has a good story which the thought of at the moment, and which, perhaps, refers to Brodie, when his immediate subject is Garth or Radcliffe. It may be said in passing that the narrative of the latter personage is among the best in the book. In the second volume, as we think, Mr. Jeaffreson's qualities as a practised author are better brought out. The tone is higher; there is less effort to be droll; but what is set down is, nevertheless, not less amusing. The chapter on "Doctoresses" and "Wise Women," to whom our ancestors intrusted the care of themselves, their wives and children, with as much confidence as we of the present generation repose in the members of the College of Physicians, is especially notable. We continue to not having the heart of Joanna Stephens, a most successful "wise woman," who, ignorant and vulgar, just before the middle of the last century, proclaimed that she had discovered a sovereign remedy for a painful malady which, like the smallpox, has become the bane of modern surgery so manageable that ere long it will be ranked as little more than a "contagious discomfort." This Joanna was a courageous woman. She went straightway to Temporal Peers, Bishops, Duchesses, and so on, and told them she was the woman for their money. They believed her, testified to the marvellous cures which she had effected, and allowed her to make use of their titles to save scoptics into respect for her powers. On her offering to make her remedy public on consideration of £5000, subscriptions from persons of the highest rank poured in, but the amount demanded was not reached, and an application was made to Parliament for a grant of the required sum, which was actually acceded to. A Commission was appointed by Parliament, which gravely inquired into the pretensions of the woman alleged to have been performed by her, and a certificate in her favour was signed by the Commissioners, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Hardwicke), half-a-dozen Peers, two Bishops, and last, and under the circumstances by no means the least, such members of the medical craft as Chandler, Mead, and Sharp. The "full discovery of the medicine" for which £5000 of the public money was given proved that the "wise woman" had only guiled twenty more or less wise men. In the most cursory glancing through these volumes it would be easy to pick out many bits, and they contain many temptations to make extracts; but for the very reason, in common fairness, we abstain from quotation. As this is a book which is likely to be very much read, that is the reason why as little as possible of its contents should be anticipated in that which we intend to be a decidedly recommendatory notice.

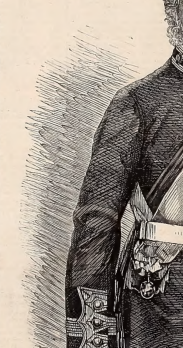
A Primer of the Art of Illumination for the Use of Beginners. By F. Delamotte. E. and F. N. Spon.

The art of illumination or miniature-painting has ever been held in veneration and esteem, not only for the sacred uses to which it was in early times applied in multiplying and adorning copies of the offices of the Church and other devotional books, but for the having been with means, in the seclusion of the cloister, of perpetuating the practice of painting through all the period of the dark ages when in the other world the arts of design and all their refining influences were crushed and annihilated. And the general harvest, the reaping which took the fourteenth century in Italy, and as late as to the sixteenth in England, miniature-painting affords the sole means of tracing the progress and development of art, the sole record of many of the manners, habits, and peculiarities of national manners, costume, &c., which the painter's hand could minutely realise. Any one who contemplates, therefore, who would make intelligent research amongst these unique and invaluable remains in all countries, with a view to the gaining a sense of them in colours, in a form and at a price adapted for general circulation, would confer a boon both upon art in the abstract, and upon archæology, whose secrets are locked up in it; and we hope one day to see the experiment attempted.

But it is a very different thing to esteem and study the illumination of past ages for the art-history and archæological revelations which they supply, and to seek to revive the art itself for mere purposes of ornamentation, and by the hand of "beginners." It must be obvious that in the ornamental work so produced the interest in art-history, as well as the archæological interest, is wanting; and with some rare exceptions, the high inventive mind and technic excellence are absent also. Amongst the miniature-painters of olden time were Giotto, Simone Memmi, Fra Angelico, Sparacino, Julio Clovio, John van Eyck, and Memling—names holding the highest rank in purest art; and anything that would spread a knowledge of their works in this form would ripen and improve our appreciation of art in its noblest and most interesting period. Beside such works as them the mere efforts of "beginners" and apprentices to decorate books with coloured and gilded effigies—too often unmeaning, or of useless meaning—must be looked upon as a mockery.

Nevertheless, the practice of illuminating is becoming more in vogue amongst us, perhaps from a right hand in hand with that of architectural decoration; and the taste for them appears to have taken so deep a root that it will not easily be eradicated. It is certainly desirable, if the thing is to be done at all, that it should be done as well as possible—from at least, as far as may be found practicable, of defects attributable solely to a want of knowledge of the materials to be employed and the proper method of using them. We therefore give welcome to Mr. Delamotte's little volume, the necessity for which is thus stated in the preface :—

> Persons possessed of real artistic skill turn their attention to it (illumination), and, after designing and executing work which, according to all the rules of art known to them, ought to produce a correct and pleasing result, are amazed at the ungainly appearance which is the reward of their labour. The secret of this is, they are unacquainted with the fundamental principles of the art. Others, setting to work in a still more hopeless plight, have a specimen of medieval illuminating work, and endeavour to produce an accurate copy of it: they, too, are amazed at finding that, after all the pains bestowed on it, their copy has an effect so different from that of the original. The



THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK, SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424.

secret of this is, they are unacquainted with the peculiar method of manipulation, the process, so, used in illuminating. What is wanted is elementary instruction in, first, the principles; and, secondly, the practice of the art.

The author, in his opening chapter, states that "the science" (query, art?) "of archæology, and the power of its illuminating metal-working, wood-carving, embroidery, and *perhaps* we may add fresco-painting, passed hand in hand through a nearly parallel course of development through the middle ages, all culminating together, as far as chastenes of design and elegance of execution were concerned, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and, as far as profuseness and richness of ornamentation were concerned, in the fifteenth," and he especially instances the parallelism between illumination and architecture :—

> Thus, whilst the seven straight lines and semicircles of the Norman school prevail, a corresponding simplicity of outline characterises the illuminations of the period; the same grouping of square lines and circles, the same absence of curves round the capitals of the columns, form the components or terminals of the initials in the service-books, as in the architectural details of the same period; and, in short, the mode of treating and the elementary forms of writing. When the graceful and luxuriant curves of foliage begin to steal into the pages of the MS. they are to be found also forming the capital of the column, though here it must be confessed the former somewhat outruns the latter—a style of illumination generally known as the *Opus Anglicum*, and claimed as the peculiar invention of this country, having been in use more than a century before the Italian, which is one of its characteristics, appears in the capital. Further on, when flowers are added to foliage in the one, they appear in the other; when the naturalist principle is introduced into architecture it shows itself in illumination; and when outline is in the one almost buried under profuse adornment of detail, the other seems to have all the richness, animal as well as vegetable, of the park and the flower-garden poured over its pages to embellish them.

The student is directed to look upon the mediæval books as the grammar of the art of illumination, and Mr. Delamotte recommends application to the fundamental principles involved in it for the guidance of modern intelligence in new and original forms of development appropriate to the genius of the age. What the author, however, has not the taste or inventive faculty to apply the principles to advantage, he would recommend absolute copying, rather than absurd originality; and he supplies a dozen pages of examples from accessible manuscripts in the British Museum, printed in colours and gold, for the purpose of study and imitation. Some useful remarks on colours and instruments to be used complete the work, which, pretending to be a merely practical manual, will be widely recommended for adoption to those who take practical interest in the subject.

The British Tariff for 1860-61. By Edward Bendell. Daily Brothers.

This is an annual work which has attained a very credible position among the class for whose information it has been compiled, as is shown by the simple fact that it has no less than four thousand subscribers. It contains the customs and inland revenue duties and drawbacks; the laws and regulations of importation, exportation, warehousing, and transhipment; the new customs charges on the entry of free and dutiable goods; a complete list of all the ports or principal places of shipment throughout the world, distinguishing the countries to which they respectively belong; the treaty with France; the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Act, with practical observations on the admeasurement of ships; registering, transfer and mortgage; safety; and prevention of accidents; wrecks, casualty and salvage; the Inland Bonding Act, the Wine Licensing and Refreshment-houses Act; practical information in respect to customs bonds and to the clearance of ships and merchandise; the colonial customs duties, the stamp duties, licences, and assessed taxes chargeable in the United Kingdom; the ports, subports, and creeks of the United Kingdom, with the name and rank of the officers and stations; numerous tables, comparison of timber and wood, ships' stores regulations, forms of entry and declaration, foreign weights and measures, besides orders in council treaty and customs orders, with tables of duties, information compiled from official sources, which are eminently calculated to be useful to merchants, Parliamentary agents, shipowners, shipbrokers, agents, and all persons engaged in foreign commerce. The requisite information, it will be seen, is brought down to the present moment, and embraces all the alterations which occurred in our commercial and fiscal arrangements in the last session. Of the value of the work we believe it is unnecessary to say anything; our object is to direct attention to the fact of its publication.

The Religiary. No. II. Edited by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. London : J. Russell Smith. Derby : W. Bemrose.

The second number of this depository for precious relics—legendary, biographical, and historical—includes notices of the habits, customs, and pursuits of our forefathers, the last being published. There is no falling off in quality from the first number, which was published in July; and, on the whole, it is rather more full, more varied, and embraces a somewhat wider field of research, although, for reasons that are apparent enough, there is a lingering tendency towards Derbyshire archæology. The illustrations are numerously and carefully executed.

Rodgrid it with Alice Baillie, Parochial Schoolmaster, North Berwick and Elsewhere. By William J. Steward. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

This is one of those kindly books for boys which of late have assumed an important place in our literature. The scene is a Scottish parochial school, into which an English boy is inducted. The peculiar characteristics of the people and the country are strongly marked; and there is a freshness in the tone of the book which is calculated to give it a place beside those representations of English schools with which the public, old and young, have of late become familiar.

Handbook to the Geology of Weymouth and the Island of Portland. By Robert Damon. E. Stanford.

Mr. Damon is well known to the scientific world as a most industrious resident geologist at Weymouth. Having said thus much, we scarcely need add that his little book may be relied on as a trustworthy guide to the study of geology in this interesting part of our island. The natural history of the locality has not been omitted by our author, and he has included a complete record of the fossil remains discovered by the many scientific geologists who have visited this spot from time to time. The book is rendered complete by the addition of a map of the district, a sectional geological chart, plates of fossils, and numerous other illustrations.

A Description of the Human Body : its Structure and Functions. Illustrated for Popular Instruction Generally. By John Marshall, F.R.S. &c. Day and Son.

Mr. Marshall has evidently bestowed a considerable amount of labour on the preparation of this volume, which is in every way suitable to the wants of the non-medical teacher of anatomy. Doubtless its freedom from the action of the Government Department of Science and Art is an additional guarantee of the value of its preparation. The text is from trustworthy sources, and is accompanied by an atlas of fully-executed lithographic plates, which must clearly depict the various parts of the body, and which will be found of great convenience to teachers desirous of rendering their lessons illustrating the text. The work is well adapted to assist in communicating a general knowledge of the organization and uses of the different parts of this wondrous frame of ours.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH GARIBALDIANS AT NAPLES.

Mention was made in our last Impression of the arrival at Naples of the British "excursionists," and its correspondent number, at page 411 and 414-415, we give illustrations of their arrival and reception. The *Emperor* and the *Ardent*, the two steamers chartered by Mr. Peto, on board, entered the harbour on Sunday, the 14th ult. Salutes were fired and returned, and all was at last alive with expectation. The landing of the volunteers did not take place, however, until the following morning. Their reception by the people was almost as enthusiastic as that of Garibaldi himself. The Neapolitans, with the English flag, went out to meet them, with music playing. Ten thousand people accompanied them to the quarters assigned to many of flowers. Everybody had a nosegay in his hand, and, if he carried a rifle, another in the muzzle of it. The streets were filled by the procession. A halt was made in the square of the Royal palace. General Türr went to salute the legion. Then the march through the Toledo began, the whole way to the barracks. All the windows were lined with ladies, waving handkerchiefs, strewing flowers, and showering bouquets, boxes, and baskets down upon the street, struck up the National Anthem while the legion passed them. The shower of confetti was incessant. Everywhere was a sense of security that it darkened the air like a shower of rain. Ladies and gentlemen, everybody of note in the town, went up to the volunteers to shake hands with them, and to express to them in English how glad the Neapolitan ladies shed tears from emotion. The scene evidently took these young men quite by surprise. They were not at all prepared for it. So under the embraces of the people, and kept on shaking hands, right and left, and waving the Union Jack, in funny confusion, they went. At last they hit upon crying hurrah and waving their rifles over their heads—a sign to be understood by everybody. In the evening, but the rain interfered with it. Wherever, during the whole day, one of the English legionaries showed his face he was cheered. A letter from Naples, dated Oct. 10, says:—"The Neapolitan Guards were drawn up in the square, and paid military honours to the generous sons of Albion as they passed along. Viva Garibaldi the soldiers were literally buried in flowers—flowers on every musket, flowers on their knapsacks, flowers on their caps. The Union Jack, the flag was borne in the middle of the legion; over the last of the body waved the flag of England. The English volunteers seemed to be overcome by their reception. Enthusiastic as the Neapolitans were the enthusiasm of the English was greater still. In short, all yesterday Naples was the scene of a great fête in honour of the English soldiers. The Neapolitan hackney-coaches were all filled with the soldiers, who kept driving up and down, clearly without any definite purpose beyond that of the coachman's driving as fast as he could, and of their cheering to their heart's content. From time to time they struck up 'God Save the Queen,' which the Neapolitans received with tremendous cheering, being clearly under the impression that it was a republican revolutionary appeal expressly composed for the political necessities of the moment.



ARRIVAL AT THE MILITARY PORT, MAYER, OF THE "EMPEROR" AND THE "MEDUSA" WITH BRITISH VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI ON BOARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov. 4.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 5.—Battle of Inkermann, 1854.
Tuesday, 6.—Gifford died, 1826. Moon's last quarter, 9h. 17m., a.m.
Wednesday, 7.—Battle of Prague, 1620.
Thursday, 8.—John Milton died, 1674.
Friday, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Saturday, 10.—Trial by jury established at Constantinople, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.M.	M. A.M.	M. A.M.	M. A.M.	M. A.M.	M. A.M.	M. A.M.
4 30 5 15	5 0 5 45	5 30 6 15	6 0 6 45	6 30 7 15	7 0 7 45	7 30 8 15
P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.
4 45 5 30	5 15 6 0	5 45 6 30	6 15 7 0	6 45 7 30	7 15 8 0	7 45 8 30

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. Austin Bruns. This Evening (Saturday) and every Evening during the week, at Seven, Balfe's Opera, entitled THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne; Thaddeus, Mr. Harrison; Count Arnheim, Mr. Weiss; Florestein, Mr. Leffler; Gipsy Queen, Mrs. Weiss; Buda, Miss Rose Leclercq. After which, Mr. Addison will sing the Ballad, THE OLD BRIGADE. Mr. Harrison will sing the Ballad, THE DIAMONDS. Saturday, first time here, Locke's Opera, THE NIGHT DANCERS. Manager, Mr. Austin Bruns. Acting Manager, Mr. Frederick Lee. Conductors, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Benedict, Mr. G. Kelly, and T. Distin. To conclude with—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—the Farce of MARRIED AND SINGLE. Thursday, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Friday, Balfe's Opera, THE MAID OF ARTOIS. Saturday, THE NIGHT DANCERS. Doors open at Half-past Six. Private Boxes, 1l. 1s. to 3l. 3s.; Pit Stalls, 5s.; Pit Tier, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, THE LADY OF LYONS—Pauline, Miss Ada Swanborough; after which, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR—Sir John Brenhigan; and the THE SUN AND THE WIND. Tuesday, by desire, THE LOVE CHASE—Constance, Miss Swanborough; after which, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR. Wednesday and Saturday, THE STRANGER. ROMANCE AND REALITY and THE IRISH AMBASSADOR. Thursday, THE LOVE CHASE. Friday, THE HEIR-AT-LAW—Dr. Pangloss and Mr. Duckstone. IRISH AMBASSADOR and other entertainments. Saturday, a new Comedy, entitled THE WIFE'S RELATIONS, by the author of Mr. and Mrs. Bouncer. THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, and during the week, THE LITTLE BRIGANDS—Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Paul Bedford. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Robertson, Miss Woolgar, and DISHONAR UNDER DIFFICULTIES—Mr. F. C. Toole. Commences at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr ALFRED WIGAN.—This Evening, UP AT THE HILLS, by Tom Taylor, Esq. After which, THE KING OF THE FRANCHES, by J. R. Planché, Esq. Commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Nov. 5, by command, GUY FAWKES—Miss Rosina Wright. Tuesday, Nov. 6, and every Evening during the week, at Seven, Astley's Amphitheatre will present the great Parisian Artiste, Mdme. Nouveau, Mdlle. De Berg, Mr. J. Nicholson, and the great Clown, Mr. Frank Evans.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, November 10.—Monday, open as Sydenham. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Concerts of Classical Music. Saturday, Handel Festival. Open every Day. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 1s.; Friday, 2s. 6d.; Saturday, 5s. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Free. Guaranteed Fountains, Sheltered Walks, Model Locomotives, Fairy Grottoes, Colossal Statues, Gigantic Sphinxes, Firework Displays, Refreshments daily, and Rooms of the Upper Series of Fountains. Season Tickets, admitting to the Monday Concerts, may be had at the Crystal Palace, 2, Exeter Hall, and at the Libraries in the Metropolis.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, on which occasion the following will be selected from the most eminent Artists:—Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Becker; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 3s. Tickets for the Season (12 Nights), 1l. 1s. Single Tickets, 5s. each. Sofa Stalls, 7s. Balcony, 5s. Unreserved Seats, 1s.—At Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Hammatty, Cramer, and Co.'s, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, St. Priestley.

MDME. CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.—most positively the ONLY and LAST APPEARANCE previous to her departure for AUSTRALIA will be on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 7. Tickets, programmes, &c., to be had at Lonsdale and Cocks, 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Miss EMMA STANLEY, having returned from her tour through America, California, Australia, and India, will make her first appearance in England at the Egyptian Hall, on Monday Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of making their new and indescribable Entertainment, entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at the Somerset Institution, November 5 and 6; Mechanics' Institute, Croydon, 7; Assembly Rooms, Bromley, 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, every Night at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three.

EGYPTIAN HALL (Large Room), Piccadilly.—Mr. HAMPTON'S ORIGINAL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, every Evening (except Saturday). Current, Mr. Lionette Buckingham. Box office open daily. Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—New Addition.—A Full-length Portrait Model of the KING of NAPLES and HE CARDINAL ANTONELLI, Secretary of State to His Holiness the Pope, are NOW ADDED to the Collection. Admission, 1s. Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven to Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

A LADY of considerable experience is open for an ENGAGEMENT to TEACH the PIANOFORTE, at her own residence or at a Private Establishment. Address, 14, Trinidad-place, Islington, N.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS give Lessons Daily to Adults at the Tuke, Gallop, Lancers, &c. The Misses Bland's Juvenile Academy, 30, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (private or carriage entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Five daily. Terms for all subjects required optionally by the pupil, and adapted to the shortest convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras; improvement guaranteed in Twelve Lessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Separate rooms for gentlemen. Any information by note heard with pleasure. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors have declared the profits of the company relative to the DATE 27 GRACE, the directors had it immediate upon them to inform the public that all persons insured in the several offices of the company be put all duties arising within that period, both upon the life and fire insurances.
By order of the Board, JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary.
October 31, 1860.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The claims upon this special hospital, owing to the increased prevalence of consumption and high price of provisions, are so strikingly urgent that money is urgently required to meet them.
PHILIP RUSH, Hon. Sec.

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CAUTION on HERALDRY.—The Errors committed by Stationers, Jewellers, Engravers, and others, are such that heralbers are requested to state that the Arms, Crests, &c., sold by them are not to be relied upon. Persons are now guaranteed by authority, at the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, who now execute Engraving.—H. SALT, Heraldist.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving on Steel, Arms, Crests, Seals, Dies, Rings, Plates, Pedigrees, Search in the Heralds' College, Arms Painted, Quartered, and Emblazoned for Carriages, Arms and Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d. Book Plate Arms, 10s.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

PIANOFORTE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, for half its value (Cost 70 guineas), a Grand Pianoforte, in rosewood case, with all the latest improvements; metallic plate, registered patent keyboard, and every improvement. Price Twenty guineas. To be seen at 103, Bond-street. May be seen at Brompton House, 12 and 13, Queen's Building, Knightsbridge.

FURNITURE.—Gratis: a new and elaborately-illustrated CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-hangings, Cornices, Carpets, &c., with prices and estimates for all classes of houses. Country orders carriage-free. HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W. Established A.D. 1810. Bedsteads, 10s. 6d. to 50l. Feather Beds, 7s. 6d. to 5l. Mattresses, 4s. 6d. to 5l. Blankets, 7s. 6d. to 50s. Quilts, 5s. 6d. to 50s. Sheets, 1s. 6d. to 50s. Pillows, 1s. 6d. to 50s. Counterpanes, 1s. 6d. to 50s. Portable Folding Bedsteads, with wool mattress complete, 30s. Portable Folding Cots for Infants, 21s. Cots or Cradles, 10s. 6d. to 50s. Cot Bedding complete, 30s. Easy-chairs, 21s. to 10l. Sofas, 3l. 3s. to 20l. Chairs, 5s. 6d. to 5l. Dining-room Chairs, 10s. 6d. to 50s. Spring Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 10l. Feather Beds, 7

something like reasonable limits, the admissions were too numerous to make dancing possible, and there was no room left of no consequence to stroll aided to interrupt the proceedings of the right. Whether some Orangeman had got himself engaged among the carpenters who had to floor the Academy where the ball took place, and avenged himself and his friends by withdrawing one of the supports, or whether the hurry in which the arrangements were completed caused the work to be "scamped," has yet to be explained. But certain it is that, at the time when the crowd was greatest, the floor began to sink, and the greatest alarm was felt by the astonished lords and ladies who found themselves in a sort of wooden pond. No harm was done; and it is to the credit of American society that there was no panic, no screeching and scrambling out, as is always witnessed in England when the slightest alarm is given at a theatre or other place. The floor was repaired, the Prince had a dance with "the stately Mrs. Morgan (wife of the Governor of the State), in a cloud of crape alive with diamonds"—we quote an American paper, But the whole affair seems to have been dissatisfactory to the Prince's hosts, though neither his Royal Highness nor his fellow-countrymen can feel otherwise than gratified at the demonstration. The visit of Prince Alfred at the Cape is also concluded. His reception throughout the colony has been most gratifying, and the effect of his visit upon the native mind is considered to be favourable in the extreme. Prince Alfred has taken part in many important ceremonies at the Cape. He has inaugurated a Sailors' Home, and has laid the foundation-stone of a Breakwater in Table Bay—setting out for a Kaffir Tribe, Moshesh, which numbers many high political purposes, and afford to our Princes the very best means of education, in an extended experience of men under diverse circumstances.

Lord Palmerston's progress in the north of England has been a very successful one, but it has been brought to a somewhat premature termination by the indisposition of Lady Palmerston, upon whom the Premier, as the only actually active piece of politics which has been transacted has been the Boston election, where Mr. Malcolm, a Conservative, has defeated Mr. Tuxford, a Liberal, by a majority.

In the obituary of the week will be found, we are sorry to say, the name of a very remarkable man, Lord Dundonald, for so many years known as the daring, the indefatigable, the persecuted Lord Cochrane. His whole long and energetic life has been active, and to the very last he was engaged in efforts for the vindication of the supremacy of his own country. It is gratifying that the brave man had not to wait for reparation for unmerited harshness until the end of his career, but that right was done to his manly spirit in time for him to enjoy it; whether he has left instructions as to the use of the terrible secret by which as he believed (though the authorities did not) that he could annihilate an enemy's fleet at a single blow. It may be useful in the days that seem to be coming. Lord Dundonald found time, though quite recently, to publish a couple of volumes of his own autobiography.

Sad news for the wine-drinkers. The vintage throughout France is declared to be a "lamentable" one. At Bordeaux the wine will be the worst that has been known for many centuries. In Champagne all will be bad. In Burgundy things are melancholy, but the proprietors are trying the aid of sugar—a hearing with small comfort in it. Cognac gives wine sorely deficient in alcohol, which deficiency will not suit the rocky metropolis of Hungary. Roussillon and St. Emilion are said to be capable of better things; but Orleans again is unlucky. And the Rhine and the Moselle are swollen by the tears of the proprietors whose wine will be "scarcely drinkable." Mr. Gladstone's Act is not inaugurated under very favourable conditions.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Major-General Henry Pemberton Berkeley, C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ceylon, and acting Lieutenant-Governor of that Island, was sworn under £40,000 by the London Gazette, and proved by Rev. George A. Longdale (two of the deceased's sons), and Francis S. Clayton, Esq. The personal property is sworn under £30,000, and the will is dated 1859. It bequeaths in the sum of £30,000, on immediate legacy of £500, together with the interest of £10,000 for the maintenance of his wife, and the remainder equally divided between his children, and bequeaths his landed property situated in various parts of Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, in separate portions to each of his sons, and on the decease of his wife the interest of £10,000 to them in separate portions the principal sum of £30,000. To the widow and children of his deceased son, Barrendale Berkeley, he leaves the sum of £10,000. There are legacies left to his executors, and to some of the servants of his household, which are all stated to be in the employ of the testator at his decease. His property, real and personal, devolves upon his sons, who take the same equally between them. This gentleman was a man of great ability and antiquities, and has left various choice specimens to be distributed amongst friends. He will leave behind him a name that will live long after the 20th of September.

The will of Thomas Westby, Esq., late of No. 9, York Gate, Regent's Park, was proved in London on the 25th of October, by three of the executors appointed in the testament, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Westby, Miss Caroline Mary Westby, the daughter; and Thomas W. P. Beauchamp, Esq. The personalty in England was sworn under £40,000. The executors for Ireland are Edward Pentland Westby, Esq., the son; and Maurice Keane, Esq., of Beech Park, Clare, Ireland, the son-in-law. The will is dated April 24, 1862, a codicil in 1858, and another in 1859. To his wife, the Hon. Emily Westby, he bequeaths a life interest in the freehold property at Nos. 9 and 10, York-gate, Regent's-park, the furniture, and other effects he left to her absolutely; and to his children, Caroline Mary Westby, Thomas Westby (with exception, to be divided in certain proportions amongst them), and daughters—Emily, Christina, and Henrietta) an reversionary interest in the freehold property at the decease of his wife. There are specific legacies also to his sons and daughters, and legacies to his executors and personal friends, and also to Eliz. Ann Keane, the wife of Edward Percival, and to her children. The testator died on the 24th of August last, aged seventy-three.

THE COURT.

The Queen received a visit from the ex-Queen Marie Amelie and the Princess Clementine on Saturday last, at Osborne, previous to the same evening incidental Princess Alice, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Belgian Minister and Madame de Meyer, the Right Hon. Sir G. Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and the Hereditary Prince preached.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Inverness. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Augustenburg, went out shooting in the Great Park. Prince Arthur, Major Charles Phipps, and Major Du Plat, Colonel Dalrymple, commanding officer 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, had the honour of dining with the Queen. The Earl and Countess Dalhousie and the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Bridget Talbot, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Seymour, and Colonel Bulkeley. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen and Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, went out shooting, attended by Major Du Plat. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had the honour to accompany the Royal party. Lord Lyveden, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of the Queen, and presented to Her Majesty, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, drove in the Home Park. The Prince Consort went to Aldershott, attended by Major Teesdale, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Captain Leicester, and Colonel Steavenson. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen and Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, went out shooting, attended by Major Du Plat. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had the honour to accompany the Royal party. Lord Lyveden, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of the Queen, and presented to Her Majesty, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.

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Lord Ormonde and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Sir W. Heate as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg have left Claridge's Hotel for St. Petersburg. The Imperial Highnesses, on Saturday, received farewell visits from the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and Baron and Baroness Brunnow.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been seriously indisposed for some days at Argyll House. The noble Earl was a little better on Thursday.

Earl Cowley is entertaining at his residence, the Pavilion, The noble Earl gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday to the Hertford Bills Volunteers.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the Earl of Southesk and Lady Susan Murray, sister of the present Earl of Dunmore.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., left Wilton House for Aldershott House from visiting Her Majesty at Lansdowne at Bowood. The noble and learned Lord and the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Cairns, members of the Bar at breakfast yesterday (Friday).

Earl Roland Pool, Bart, M.P., left Somerset House on Friday last for Lady Emily Peel at Geneva.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The consecration of the Bishop of Carlisle is fixed for Sunday November 11, at York Minster, by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham and Ripon.

The pretty little parish church of Croscombe, near Wells, was opened on Tuesday after restoration and enlargement.

St. Michael's Church, Leafield, the first stone of which was laid by Lady Churchill on All Saints' Day, 1858, was consecrated on Friday last by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A new church, erected in Ryland-street North, Birmingham, and dedicated to the Holy Innocents, was opened on Tuesday.

A new church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which has been erected at Gorbrook, a small village in the neighbourhood of Ledbury, was opened for Divine service on Wednesday last by the Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. Frederick Taunton, M.A., is to be Vice-Principal of St. Margaret's College, Fulham, nov. London.

On Thursday week the parishioners and friends of St. Michael's Church in Monmouth presented their pastor, the Rev. John George Vance, M.A., with a beautifully-engrossed address, splendidly framed; also a purse containing £200 in gold, as a testimonial of their esteem for his services during the winter in a most painful case, his benefactions having for some time been very extensive.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. W. C. Sharpe, B.D., Vicar of Alderbury, Salisbury, to be Rural Dean. Rev. Thomas Wright to the Rectory of Burton Arbor, Devon. Rev. H. E. Ravenhill to be Vicar of Buckland Monachorum, Devon. Rev. Henry Rice to be Rector of Llanfihangel Tor-y-Mynydd, near Usbeach; Rev. W. J. Pollock to St. Peter's Parsonage, Bedford. Rev. Edward Bowstead, Rev. R. Bagshawe, Rev. Thomas Mask, Whitechapel; Rev. W. G. Bryan to Leavesleach, Suffolk; Rev. W. Hudson to Bishop's Sydenham; Rev. R. Harrison to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. W. S. Watkin to Shipbourne, Kent; Rev. T. Williams to Bessa Down, Surrey, near Croydon; Rev. J. Wilson to Bolton-le-Sands, Lancaster; Rev. Isle of Wight; Rev. A. Neblett to Dringhouses, York; Rev. P. Oakes to Chapelthorpe, York; Rev. B. Bridges to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Hall to Claughton and Nurse Instructor to H.M.S. *Turret*.—*Guardian*.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Henry Latham, M.A., Fellow of Caius, Lecturer of Trinity, and Professor of Natural Philosophy, has been elected Master of Pembroke, and Mr. Smith, of St. Peter's College, for conducting the defence of Simpson, the Fellow of Caius who was prosecuted for libel, and was thrown by them in the execution of their duty. Another Syndicate has been appointed to consider the best means of enlarging the public library.

The Western Extension Line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was opened for traffic between Victoria, Battersea, and Crompton, the contractors. A large party assisted at the ceremony. In the afternoon a banquet was held at Battersea Station, at which 200 persons sat down.

Mr. Beuvrie, M.P. for the Kilmarnock District of Burghs, met his constituents at Kilmarnock on Monday. In his address he spoke of the change in the Administration, and of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. He also referred to the progress of Garibaldi in Italy, and touched upon the Polish question. Mr. Beuvrie's address was full of topics. At the close a vote of confidence in the hon. member was passed.

The bar at the mouth of the Tees, which has hitherto been shifty and dangerous to the navigation, is now the subject of the construction of a breakwater, which will contract the area of the tidal flow. The engineers of the modern Continental printed style—he referred to the best Architectural Association and the Royal Institute of British Architects might find room on terms for a visit—Messrs. Hawkshaw, Rendel, and Hartley. The Italian opening from designs by Mr. Rhodes, were exhibited in the room, and also some beautiful photographs and architectural drawings. In the room also were drawings in competition for the best drawing in the class of design as proposed by Mr. Street.

LORD PALMERSTON IN YORKSHIRE.

HIS LORDSHIP AT LEEDS.

Lord and Lady Palmerston, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Cowper, have been making a visit to Yorkshire and Lancashire. As stated in our last week, they arrived at Leeds on Wednesday se'nnight. Thousands awaited the Premier at the station, and, whilst the carriage was being got ready, cheered him and Lady Palmerston in right Yorkshire style. While the officials and servants were running to and fro, a way through the crowd to the carriage door, a demand was made for "a bit of a speech." The noble Lord laughed, and declined; but the people insisted on having a speech, contrary to etiquette. At length, however, observing the coachman seated with reins in hand, and the carriage-door open, the noble Lord stepped up to a triple row of seats behind the coachman's box, and, beckoned up to a triple row of seats behind the coachman's box, and, beckoned up to a triple row of seats behind the coachman's box, and, beckoned



ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI AT NAPLES: A SCENE IN THE TOLEDO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NA



NAPLES: A SCENE IN THE TOLEDO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NA[illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Eyre, commanding the Chatham district, assembled the entire force of the garrison on Thursday last, to go through the evolutions of a brigade field-day. The proceedings occupied about four hours. There were 4000 men in the field.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who has resigned in consequence of ill-health, struck his flag as Port Admiral on board the *Impregnable*, at Devonport, on Saturday night, and his place was filled by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, whilst his flag on board from the *Cambridge* to the *Impregnable*, and has now assumed full command at Plymouth.

The Council of Military Education, composed of Major-General Rumley, Colonel Lefroy, Major-General Jervois, and Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, commenced the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the line on Monday morning at the Royal Military College. There were 160 candidates on the occasion. The examination will extend over the week.

On Monday the whole of the 5th Dragoon Guards stationed at Brighton were drawn up in parade order, for the purpose of presenting the regimental colours to several entire of the new regiment. The following men were called to the front and the usual ceremony performed:—Private Tagg, Doherty, and Thomas Hall, of Sergeant Byrne's division; and Private Bracken, of Sergeant Williams, the three latter being each in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps, and the Turkish medal.

Letters received from her Majesty's ship *Neptune*, lying off Spezzia, mention a gallant act on the part of a seaman belonging to that ship while engaged in one of the boats in watering the ship from the shore. A boat from one of the French men-of-war was similarly engaged, and owing to the heavy surf running on the beach, she was capsized. Two of the Spezzia boatmen named Pescetto and Pey, and a seaman belonging to the *Neptune* named Jones, of the Frenchmen on shore, two of the crew being drowned before assistance could reach them.

The Admiralty have issued letters to the following iron ship-building firms, calling on them to send in tenders on or before the 5th of November for the construction of two iron-cased frigates—viz., Messrs. Samuda, Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Limited; Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare Company, all of London; Messrs. Napier and Co., of Glasgow; Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead; and Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow. The vessels are to be built as nearly as possible similar to the *Warrior*, now in course of building. The ship which it is intended to construct, is to be 380 feet long, and 58 feet of the same class.

The *Royal Arthur* screw steam-ship, 51 guns, was launched at Devonport on Tuesday, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, the principal officers of the yard, and the usual number of spectators who are accustomed on parade at Woolwich, at half-past one o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge and his Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarence Paget, and the Grand Duke Michael, attended by Count Bernstorff, Count Keller, and Lieutenant Wodsky, were on board the *Royal Albert* yacht, moored off the launching slip, and were towed up to the *Royal Arthur* by a Royal salute and the usual honours. The force was under the command of Captain Sir Richard Dunning, Bart., and the Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke and Staff having taken up a position at the Royal stand, the several batteries marched past and took post on the ground in front of the Horse Artillery and the field batteries then proceeded to carry out the evolutions of a field-day, which came through in a manner that elicited the warm and open admiration of the illustrious visitors. The evolutions terminated about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Staff, with the Duke of Cambridge, rode to the Royal Military Repository, where the illustrious visitors inspected the stores and models, and then witnessed a series of drill practice by a detachment of the Depôt Brigade. Their Royal Highnesses and Suite returned to the Royal Arsenal, the Cambridge left for east, and the Grand Duke and suite inspected the several departments of the establishment, accompanied by Major Harman, when they went to the Royal Arsenal, where they were received by Colonel Tulloh, R.A., and Major Harman. The Grand Duke and Suite left after viewing other departments of the establishment, returned to town at half-past five o'clock.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The report of the Shooting Committee will be submitted to her Majesty, and has received her sanction.

In the last week's copy the *Army and Navy Gazette*, all the artillery in Great Britain will be provided with Armstrong guns.

A few days ago the Duke of Cambridge and Staff assembled on Plum-stead common to carry out the details of a sham fight. The proceedings occupied five hours, and formed an interesting exhibition.

The 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Major Broadley, assembled on Wednesday evening at the Drill Hall, Hull.

Battery for exercise with blank cartridge preparatory to their inspection.

The corps of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers paraded on the 31st of November, to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Colonel of the Regiment.

The 3rd Northumberland Volunteer Rifles underwent a satisfactory inspection at Alnwick on Monday week. Captain Hall was in command. Appearance, and were complimented by Major Harman for their proficiency.

The review of the corps of Volunteer Artillery and Rifles in the county of Wolverley week at Malden Castle, near Dorchester, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, by Sir Hugh Pine-Coffin, Bart., M.P.

A review of the volunteers of North Staffordshire and Manchester Corps (Cheshire Regiment), took place at Leek on Saturday last, 1000 men, together with the Leek troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, took part in the proceedings.

Last Saturday a review of the 1st Cumberland Artillery Volunteers took place at Maryport, by the Hon. Sir Henry Fletcher, the Major commanding. The men, to the number of 300, were under the command of Captain Senhouse. The following gave the total number of the corps:—Artillery, 300; Rifles, 100; Band, 20; Buglers, 20; total, 440 men.

The Artillery Volunteers were inspected on the 23rd ult. by the Earl of Belfast. Before proceeding to the battery, the artillery corps were put through a variety of exercises by Captain Mulholland, and were then marched down to inspect them.

On Monday week about 1000 of the volunteers of Staffordshire and South Cheshire were reviewed at Leek. The command of the whole devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, Colonel Cumberbatch, and Major Hulme, of the Rifle Rifles. The corps were put through the usual manœuvres, and Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote complimented the men upon their soldierly appearance, and the skill with which they had gone through the various evolutions.

The shooting-match of the 6th Surrey Rifles took place on Thursday week at Petworth Park, by the kind permission of Lord Leconfield. The match was contested by the officers of the corps, was won by Private Aylwin; the second prize, a Whitworth rifle, by Mr. Bell; the third prize was won by Sergeant Sherwin; the third prize, a Jarvis Enfield rifle, given by Major Bartleet, was won by Ensign Parsons. The match, which was open to the challenge cup, presented by Mr. W. T. Mitford, M.P., to the 6th Surrey, was won by Private Aylwin.

A contest came off yesterday week at Sneyd Park between a detachment of the 2nd Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers and a detachment of the 1st Gloucestershire battalion. Two members of each company were selected to represent the regiment, and the contest was between the two picked men. The prizes to be competed for were a silver cup, value £10 10s., given by the officers of the battalion, for the highest average of points, and a bronze medal given by the Lieutenant-Colonel, for the highest number of points, making the greatest number of points. The Bristol corps won the cup, and a number of the Clifton corps (belonging to the latter) the medal.

On Saturday Mrs. Litter, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Litter, presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the annual competition of the 1st Kent. The regiment, which had assembled for full-dress parade, was drawn up in a square in front of Kennington Hall, the residence of Colonel Litter. Shuttleworth, Private Crowther, and Captain Parker, in the first watch; Private Wilkinson, Private Hargreaves, and Corporal Cunliffe, in the second; Corporal Cooke, Private Kane, Private Wilson, Private Calhoun, and Private George Cunliffe, in the third match. In the third match, the prize was won by Sergeant Goddard (who obtained a badge of distinction for scoring the highest number of points (99) in the first match).

On Wednesday week an interesting volunteer demonstration took place in Chatsworth Park, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, in the presence of which many members belonging to the various rifle corps in Derbyshire participated, and, engaging in the combat which took place, numbered about 1500 volunteers were on the ground. At two o'clock the reviewing officer, General Sir Love Parry Jones, K.C.B., took up his position in front of the corps on the ground, and as the line presented a most imposing appearance, the General expressed himself highly pleased with it. After the volunteer evolutions had been gone through by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot, the Duke of Devonshire's corps of Sedan, Surrey, and Kent had a gala day on Monday at Eyre in the practical pursuit of the 3rd Queen Parts. This is commenced with a match between twelve members of the Hastings corps and twelve members of the Eye corps—Lieutenant Cooke and Ensign Pellingham commanding respectively. The competition resulted in the Hastings men making 172 points as against 151 accomplished by the Eye. From the various corps about 120 members entered into competition for a silver cup as the first prize, and a handsome gold and a bronze medal as second and third. After a highly-spirited contest Sergeant Paschall, of the Hastings corps, was declared the winner of the cup. There were about 200 volunteers on the ground, and at least 4000 other persons.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that the proper muster-rolls of the volunteer force will be ready ought to have been delivered on the 1st of December last, are not yet complete, and the War Office are taking steps to obtain the returns. In this service, Lieutenant Wodsky, of the 1st Surrey Rifles, is under 120.00.

The first annual prize-shooting matches of the 2nd Lancashire (Blackburn) Rifles took place at Higher Audley on Friday and Saturday (last week). The shooting proportion, with the number for a prize, was as follows:—Ensign Calrose, to be won twice successively by the same member before it became his absolute property. There were twenty-five entries, and the successful competitor was John Pickering, of the Blackburn corps. For the Mayor's Cup, a silver tankard, there were twenty-four competitors, and it was won by Mr. Hall Volunteers prize was next for. There were fifty entries. On the conclusion of the match it was found that the highest number of points (99) was, Ensign Radcliffe (Blackburn) and Mr. Kemp (Manchester), 9 each; and Ensign Eccles (Blackburn), 8. The shooting was resumed, and the first to bring shot off, Ensign Radcliffe won the first prize, Wesley Richards' breech-loading rifle, and Mr. Kemp won the second, a Whitworth rifle. On Monday the shooting for Aldermen Boyne's silver cup, value £10ten guineas, was commenced. The distance was 600 yards, and the number of two hours, the cup being won by Ensign Eccles. On Monday night the prizes were presented to the successful competitors, and the cup to Mr. Eccles, in a numerous audience.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour, in the absence of a large number of the members of the Middlesex Rifles, on the presence of a large number of the members of the Middlesex Rifles, on the grounds in connection with the House, Piccadilly, distributed a series of prizes which had been given by the Lieutenant-Colonel and officers of the corps. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Elcho, Lord Ranelagh, and Mr. Byng, M.P., were among the company present. The prizes, which were of the value of £100, consisting of gold and silver, were displayed with much taste upon a sort of dais erected in the centre of the ground. The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with loud cheers, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. After the distribution was over the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Elcho, and Lord Ranelagh addressed the corps—the value of it being upwards of 100 guineas. (We intend giving an engraving of the first work of art next week.) The Duke of Cambridge inspected the corps at some length, and then presented the numerous prizes. After this had been done several of the officers of the corps, the Duke of Cambridge, and St. George's cups, was then presented by the Rev. Dr. Irons, on the part of that body, in the name of the subscribers, to Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, the founder of the movement, to which Colonel Lindsay, on the part of the corps, made a suitable response.

The numerous volunteer corps of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight met together on Monday, the 29th ult., for the purpose of a review in the city of Winchester. Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald, Rifle Depôt Battalion, was in command of the whole force, which was divided into two bodies, the 1st and 2nd brigade being under the command of Major Wombwell and Major Hall, the latter having been appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade Major. The 1st division was under the command of Major Wombwell, and the 2nd division was under the command of Major Hall. After being Lord William Paulet, The Marchioness of Winchester, and the evening a grand ball took place, which was very numerously attended by the aristocracy. The number of volunteers present was 2000, and the spectators were at least 10,000.

The grand review of the Surrey and Kent battalion of Lancashire rifle volunteers commenced on Monday morning, on their own ground, near Penge Common, by the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Clarence Paget and brothpart. The first contest was for the Hightown Stakes, valued £60, presented by the Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P., and was won by Mr. Ellis, the prize of £20, and a third prize of £10 were offered by the committee. The prizes were won by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Hall. The Derby Dipot Battalion; second prize, £7 10s.; third prize, £5. The second stake was for a purse of £25, given by the committee. The second stake was for a purse of £25, given by the committee. The second prize was £10, and a third prize of £10, both of which were given by the committee. The Mayor's Cup, value £50, presented by the Liverpool Volunteers, was the first prize. For the second and third prizes there were three ties—Mr. Ellis and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hall and Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Ellis and Mr. Hall. The first round all three scored one. In the second round Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Wilson each scored two, and Mr. Ellis one, and in the second prize. In the third round, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Bean made one point each. In the fourth round Mr. Stanley scored one, and Mr. Bean two, against the third prize. The third contest was for a silver cup, value fifty guineas, presented by Messrs. Webb and Hunt. The second prize of fifty guineas was presented by Messrs. Webb and Hunt. Mr. C. O. Pole, of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, and Mr. Wilson, of the Liverpool corps, scored eleven, were tied for the first and second prize. On a second trial at 200 yards, Mr. Wilson scored eight points, and Mr. Richards scored a centre, which counts two. Mr. Richards consequently won the prize. The fourth contest was for a silver cup, value £50, and was played during the whole of the day. At the "pool" targets there was a very large competition, and numerous prizes, amounting to £100 in value, were arranged for. On Tuesday there were only two prizes to be contested for, and the contest was for a silver cup, value £50, and was won by the challenge cup, value fifty guineas, presented by the Earl of Elcam etc. The prizes were distributed on Wednesday by Lord Elcho, and were presented from the volunteer companies of the county. The 1st company of the 4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, of which Mr. Ellis is the Captain, won the first prize of £50, presented by the Mayor of Liverpool (T. D. Anderson, Esq.), and distributed to the men of the corps. The Mayor's Cup, value £50, presented by the Liverpool sporting weekly paper, *Bell's Life*, was won by Mr. Ellis, of the 4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, and the second by Sergeant Hall

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Thackeray tells us in one of his novels of a gentleman named "Crocky Doyle" with whom it was positively delightful to quarrel, owing to the elegant apologies which "Crocky Doyle" was in the habit of making, subsequently. We wonder whether grumbling critics ever experience any gratification at failing into error, in order, having thus done their duty, afterwards put a rectification of their blunders on record? We cannot speak for our brethren: but for ourself, we must confess that few things give us greater satisfaction than personally, we can say that *we* have sinned, either through omission or commission. We have not anything very serious to apologise for this week, and are not, as yet, in the position of receiving "Crocky Doyles," but it appears to us that a number or two since we had occasion to animadvert upon the following announcement by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray, which happened to be more than half erroneous.

We had begun to indulge in a lively anticipation of "monthlies" running in parallel lines—one by the author of "David Copperfield," the other by the author of "Vanity Fair"—when we suddenly perceived at the time-honoured tariff of one shilling, and in the traditional green and yellow covers, "*I is of Vere*," by the latter author, and authoritatively announced, but the Bonnia serial, "Great Expectations," is to appear in the columns of *All the Year Round*. Of course, the announcement of which, as yet, *that nonsuis nubes*, is to adorn the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*; and the hazy rumour that the scene of the first monthly work was to be laid in Rome seems to be accounted for by the exquisitely written "Roundabout Journey" in the current number of the *Cornhill*, in which we are treated to a week's holiday in the Eternal City in the Low Countries. All ye who wish to know how to enjoy Antwerp, Rotterdam, and the Hague, and the intervening towns, will find ample enshrined, should read "The Roundabout Journey."

A very important literary event during this present November will be the publication of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon." Some portion of its contents has appeared in the *Athenæum*, where considerable additions and alterations have been made. If there be one man most qualified to speak and write of Francis of Verulam it is the barrister of Gray's Inn, Recorder of Howard and Blake. Basil Montagu knew a great deal about Bacon, but he knew still more in a fog of Chancery practice and nonsense; and although his Verulamian studies were prodigious, Bacon the man was in his love engulfed in Bacon the philosopher. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has written, we believe, with unusual advantages of personal sources of information, and from the documents he has brought to light we expect a full and correct account of the career of Bacon. We have reason to believe that there will not be any "scandal about Queen Elizabeth" in Mr. Dixon's book, but that the Virgin Queen will come out gloriously as regards the illustrious man whom in boyhood she was wont to call her "young Lord Chancellor;" and, finally, let us hope that we shall be definitely convinced that Bacon was neither the greatest and wisest—and was *not* the meanest—of mankind.

We read in the Continental papers that Mr. Edward Lucas will have engaged upon a paraphrase of "God Save the Queen," which, in its altered and emasculated state, will be sung by the unmarried young ladies at the Boston Academy of Music on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to the intellectual capital of the Union. This is not well, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Better to have no national anthem alone than to make it a piece of stump oratory. He who wrote "Evangeline" and "The Spirit of Poetry" should be above that department of cobbler's work which is known as "translating." There is a great deal opposite to the spirit of poetry and music in Mr. Arnold, of the English Opera House, who, when the Duke of York and his consort visited his establishment, determined to, after, but in a new vein to, the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Arnold was not much of a poet. He broke down at the second line of his stanza, and could think of nothing better for a climax than "Queen" (as yet to business) a reference to his own residence. So the new verse ran thus:—

> Preserve the Royal pair,
> May they all blessings share,
> *Twenty-four. Golden-spoons.*
> And save the King!

The manager lived at 24, Golden-square, as aforesaid.

From the English Opera House our pens are constrained to give place to Mr. Beazley's Lyceum Theatre—we turn to the new Grand Opera which the Parisians are erecting on the Boulevard des Italiens, which is to be a temple dedicated solely to the lyric muse even the marvellous Babylon Teeter at Moscow. The electric telegraph wires are laid on without delay between the Opera House and the Tuileries, and soloists and public offices so that strangers will be able to communicate their orders for house and supper immediately on the fall of the curtain. The Minister of State will be placed in relation with the manager on all questions of operatic policy; and even the actors and actresses will have dressing-rooms that will be kept informed by electricity of the rising of the curtain and the demand for their presence on the stage. Who would ever have imagined that the Tuileries and the Opera would ever have been supplanted by the electric telegraph?

Gentlemen connected with the highly-remunerative vocation of tinkers are sometimes accused of making two holes where they mend one in a saucepan or a kettle. We were amused the other day to observe in the "Chapter of Vere Bloy" taken soundly to task by the critic of the *Times* for converting Mr. Victor Hugo's "Don Sallustre" into a hybrid "Don Salewis." We are not sure that Mr. Victor Hugo's nomenclature is not his to see how the philological censor put his rebuke. "Decidedly," he writes, "if Victor Hugo should choose to call his hero 'Don Salewis' So say we all; but "decidedly" we object to "decidedly" as a sample of orthography.

Truth is stranger than fiction; and to repeat the saying is only to give utterance to an inescapable truism. But we could not help feeling that one of the ejaculations, in the last but one penny number of our contemporary, we loved, immediately following a powerful sentence by Mr. Wilkie Collins's hero, was a little out of analytical letter on the Road murder. Was there ever a more pregnant pantomorphism for the critic had to analyse than the ejaculations of Mr. Collins's characters. To him succeeded another critic whose duty it was to sift, compare, and weigh the features of that horrible mystery of the Yew Country which almost startled the world to speak the shrewdest among us.

"The Yew Tree" has had, we hear, a sale of three thousand copies, and will probably exhaust another edition. This, for a threevolume novel, is prodigious. It is evident that Mr. Mudie has not his face against "white women." By-the-way, what is the meaning of this virulent little onslaught against Mr. Mudie and his library about which the paterfamilias-critic of the *Times* is occasionally witty? What has Mr. Mudie done beyond making a capital business for himself, and, originally, the very best circulating library in the world? Surely he has a right to select his own books. Surely he is entitled to exclude rubbish from his shelves. Surely the commercial success of Mudie has pleased a sufficient number of tens of thousands to snap his fingers in the professional discontented.

Room for a few literary memos. As James Hannay is collecting, and about to republish, the articles he has contributed to the *Quarterly Review*, we hope to see among the contents the papers on Burns and Schoolside essays on "Horace" and "Blake." Mr. Tom Hood is preparing a collected edition of his brilliant work. Of Mr. Longman's Edwards's "History of the Opera" we have already spoken: it remains to be added that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is busy on a "History of Industrial Exhibitions." We notice also from the pen of this versatile and prolific writer a new book—and a very charming book, too—under the Dickensian title of "Imperial," and a new collection from *Household Words* of quaint stories and miscellaneous papers.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At a Court at Windsor, the 29th day of October, 1862—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—It was ordered that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 4th day of November next be further prorogued to Thursday the 3rd day of January next.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a notice issued by the Board of Health at Lisbon, stating that the cholera has appeared in the inhabited fever hospital, which disease broke out in the 11th ult.

A curious relic has been discovered at Morecrait, near Romney, in estate belonging to Lord Palmerston, of a lady's sock ornament, of pure gold, and supposed to be of the time of the ancient Britons.

MUSIC.

At our own great Opera Houses matters remain *in statu quo*. "Robin Hood" continues to run its triumphant course at Her Majesty's Theatre, the public flocking to its performances, three times a week, with undiminished eagerness. The other nights of the week, when the Italian Opera is performed, are devoted to the revival of "old nights," and the "Traviata," "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Huguenots," with the splendid talents of Tilliers, Lucy Escott, and, unable to contend in attraction with "Robin Hood," Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. This may be mortifying to the great Italian stars, but it will be a consolation and gratification to their somewhat supercilious notion of their own supremacy. To this English public we are indebted for so many of the finest vocalists among our composers and performers talent enough to raise our own national opera to a height of fame equal to any other country.

At the Covent-garden English Opera things likewise remain *in statu quo*. There are excellent performances of "Lurline," "The Queen's Diamonds," and "Maritana." The first-named opera, the one thing useful, still looms in the distance. The announcement of Balfe's new opera, "The Sicilian Bride," has led to the expectation of observing a promise of the speedy production of Mr. Edward Loder's opera, "The Night-dancers"—a most charming work, which, in truth, may be regarded as a novelty for the originality it presents, and a good many years ago at the Princess' Theatre, its performance was by no means such as to make the public to appreciate the great merits of it.

Mdme. Clara Novello will positively take her last farewell of the public at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, the 21st of the month. There is to be a miscellaneous concert, in which Benedict's cantata "Undine," which, it will be remembered, was produced with so much success at the late Norwich Festival, when Mdme. Novello sang the principal soprano part. She will also sing a selection from Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer," performed with her at Norwich, and the chorus will consist of the members of the Vocal Association; the whole being under the direction of Mr. Benedict. This will be the last opportunity we shall have of hearing the first of English and provincial townswomen, which are attended with the most delightful associations.

A new tenor, Signor Pancani, has made a successful début at the Paris Italian Opera in the character of *Manrico* in the "Trovatore." He is highly spoken of by the critics, but in other respects the event of note is mentioned as belonging, this season, to the company of this theatre, namely, the appearance of Mdme. Penco, the representative of Alboni, Gardoni, Badiali, and Graziani. Nor is there a word said about the production of any new opera. Nowadays, it would seem, the public both of Paris and London are content to wait for the production of the kind, and are content with the old, threadbare repertoire of the Italian stage.

Dronet, the celebrated flutetplayer of half a century ago, now, at a great age, holds the place of Chapel Master at Gotha. A contemporary mentions that Spohr is visiting in England as a visit to his son. M. Provost, we believe, is the brother of the famous postmaster of St. Mandrault who recognised and arrested Louis XVI. at Varennes when that unfortunate Monarch, with his family, endeavoured to escape from France in 1791.

A young singer, Mille. Gillies (Gillies, we suppose, a common Scotch name), has appeared at the Théâtre Lyrique with great success as "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau." This is the first time in the experience where she last year carried off the first prize, as her countrywomen (we presume), Miss Augusta Thomson, had done the preceding year.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—This theatre reopened on Saturday with a new piece, entitled "Married in Haste," which is preceded by an introduction to the more important business of the evening, which purports it most emphatically to be. It was founded by Mr. Falconer, assisted by Mr. Falconer, of Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas," which has been placed on these boards for the purpose of introducing M. Fechter in a great character, as in England it is known to be. It is a piece of singular texture, wholly romantic and ideal, but remarkably effective. The scene is laid in Spain, and the plot is so complicated that not one of them could have happened, either on the theory of the play itself, or the actual conditions of life of that country, at the period which fairly excited in the truth of the action by the dramatic skill shown in combining these improbabilities that the interest of the audience is awakened and sustained from the beginning to the end. There is also a high political interest in some of the scenes. The exposure of Court corruption, the bold denunciation of the abuses of power, a social wrong, and exemplifies the manner in which the stage may be made a powerful instrument for the good government of a Continental States such plays serve the purpose that our Elizabethan dramas did in the days when newspapers had not been yet invented. Mr. Fechter, in the leading character, displayed to great advantage his powers. *Ruy Blas* is a man of the people, who, by his intelligence, his courage, and his virtues (Mr. Walter Lacy), is placed in a false position, and, being ultimately used as a catspaw, and betrayed by a person, avenges his wrongs upon the real employer. He dares to love the *Queen of Spain*, whom the malicious *Intrigue* would degrade because she had caused his degradation and exile; and then he is made to poison himself and his mistress at the moment of attracting her into deadly peril, from which the devoted woman can only be saved by the death of the chief agent of her fall. Fechter is a melodramatic actor of great energy; and, in his duel with the Duke of Salamanca (Mr. Addison), he speaks with a deal of fervour and emotion. He pronounces English with a German accent, but, in the more sentimental episodes, manifested powers of declamation and pathos which justly commanded applause from the audience. He has his pathos, however, he betrayed too deep a sense of his degradation in being a lackey, and, in the scene where, assuming a dress inconsistent with the noble sentiments of indignation against the corruption of the courtiers which he had previously expressed, he is, in fact, the author's fault, which, and the actor mitigated, might, after all, have escaped the censure of the audience. It is enough that M. Fechter was eminently successful. Mr. Walter Lacy is a fine actor, was in all respects excellent. So broad and so decided a characterisation has been seldom seen on the stage as that of Mr. Addison's *Felix Mocquard* (Mr. Reakby), and naturally excites the ire of *Mrs. Maywood* (Miss Heath), who proceeds to take revenge. She arranges for him an intrigue with *Josephine* (Mrs. C. Mathews), and then she compromises their marriage. In the second act poor *Ripley* is victimised. His wife is apparently false, and, supposing her to be so, he resolves to ask his rivals to all he wishes until rule seems to be impending on his matrimonial misfortune. Mr. Charles Mathews, in this character, has been engaging to bring him to a sense of a husband's true position. The play is generally interesting and amusing, and has a large fortune hidden, which she had prudently concealed. Thus the superiority of the ladies is secured. The scene is placed in America, but the origin of the piece is probably French. It was moderately successful.

ST. JAMES'S.—The commencement of Mr. A. Wigan's conduct of this theatre took place on Monday, and was signalised by the production of a new piece by Mr. Tom Taylor. The recent failure of this author's new play at the Lyceum provoked an extra degree of curiosity as to how he would succeed in his still new office, and no funny even a new mischance was anticipated. The title, "Up at the Hills," was conjectural—it means a hill station in India; and the design of the piece is to take advantage of one or more Indian sketchbooks, and group on the stage some of the representative characters of the mode of life intended to be portrayed as could be associated in an interesting plot, or rather series of drawing-room conversations. To a certain extent Mr. Taylor has succeeded, though the plan was not a very hopeful one, and the invention of the situations is not equal to that of the characters. The centre of the group is *Mrs. Colonel M'Cann* (Mrs. Wigan), whose husband, on the eve of superannuation, leaves the management of the regiment to his lady, who is a bustling, strong-minded woman, and quite equal to the task. To her is opposed *Mrs. Everleigh* (Miss Herbert), who, having been plunged early in life, revenges himself by cheating (*inter alia*) a young griffin, called *Lieutenant Ripley* (Mr. Rogers), whose mother makes him a present of his commission. *Mrs. Everleigh* (Miss Herbert). Now, *Mrs. M'Cann* has resolved on getting *Greenacre's* (Mr. Addison) land, and delivering the widow from the incessant advances of the metropolitan *Major Wire*. To enforce we have no very intense sympathy with this lady, who seems to us much better adapted to wear the uniform of her husband's better half. Mr. Taylor appears to care nothing for the morality of his piece, and makes the *Major* a full, rotund, jolly, and he demands our pity for his men and women on the score of their reality. He photographs them in the most valuable. We perceive, therefore, no purpose in his scenes beyond that of presenting an assemblage of lifelike characters—some good, all bad or indifferent—who compose a picture of Anglo-Indian society, without any moral to point its way. *Mrs. M'Cann* patronises the faulty but opulent woman, and also a former lover, *Mr. Everleigh*, and the latter contrives that they should wed, in spite of the malignant *Major*. This gentleman, throwing off the mask of friendship, has been endeavouring to persuade the supervisor of her letters, which he has secreted in a casket that he had stolen from her in days of their early intercourse, *Mrs. M'Cann* obtains possession of the casket by means of *Mr. Ripley* (Mr. Frank Matthews), who has been robbed by *Mrs. Everleigh* (Miss Kate Terry), whom the *Major* has betrayed; and, after some difficulty in procuring a key to open the casket, she succeeds in exposing the letters and burning them. There is here a quantity of small dramatic manipulation, but the interest of the piece is in the characters. The object is to sink the moral character of the *Major* to the lowest degradation for he actually becomes a burglar and breaks open the exterior in which the casket is placed. Mr. Wigan has a loud and pompous brain) over to *Mrs. Townstall* that he may read its contents. But *Mrs. M'Cann* has been informed by *Mrs. Everleigh*, and placed in the custody of the *Major's* accomplice in cheating poor *Greenacre*, and the *Major* is thus deprived of the casket by means of *Mr. Ripley*, who is, poor drunken tool of *Stonehenge*. When *Townstall* opens the casket, therefore, the contents only redound to the *Major's* own disgrace. *Mrs. M'Cann* retains the correspondence, and, as the piece ends, the *Major* is willing to compromise matters, and pairs off with *Mrs. Townstall*, who, instead of her sensory consists of the lieutenants in an Indian bungalow, and the accompaniments, including the fan and jungle-grass, which always have a local significance. The cast includes two young ladies who are consigned to *Mrs. M'Cann* in order that they may get husbands, and who get them accordingly—a Lieutenant Ripley and the junior subaltern of the regiment, who is represented by Mr. Emery. The class of drama, which is evidently not the highest, is here represented on its own principles of truth, and the skill in grouping and contrasting character. But it is incapable of exciting profound interest, and we have only to look for a more valuable representation of actual life and manners. It is conceived in the spirit of levity, and takes the form rather of noted satire than dramatic composition. The dialogue abounds with verve of a conversationary delivery, than histrionic power. It appeals to a class, not the general public, which can be relied upon for a good stirring drama, and gratifies the taste of those who love to censure existing manners, but possess little vigour of mind to originate and to give the virtuous models we wish to have the more romantic emotions excited. It addresses not the heart, but, exclusively, the head.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday a new drama by Mr. Craven was produced, under the title of "The Festboy." The success of the piece is to be attributed to the performance of Mr. Buckstone, the *Squerry Bargrass*, father of *Maria*, a young lady educated for a vocalist, but who has become the wife by secret marriage of the son of a Baronet. Having an unsworn dislike to the match, the father had also that of the profession of *Mr. Henry Bingley* (Mr. Parselle) and, accordingly, poor *Sparrit*, when he finds that his son has married with vocalist, and that *Mr. Bingley* (Mr. J. Bland) arrives, and so frightens his son that he denies his marriage, and, in fact, disowns his wife. *John* (Mr. Rogers), in the great grief of *Sparrit*, affirm. A temporary separation ensues. *Maria* pursues her profession, and supports herself and her grandfather in comfort. *Sparrit* is reconciled with a young lady, Miss Burton, *Miss Harston* (Miss Burton), and finds that a marriage is on the tapis between *Maria* and *Mr. Bingley*. Fortunately, *Sir John* is reported to be dead; and, feeling herself in consequence released from her oath, she accepts the hand of *Mr. Bingley*. Mr. Buckstone appeared as an interview; and, as *Mrs Wharton* is not really attached to him, an understanding is readily arrived at. Matters, however, are not so easily settled as they appear to be, for *Sir John* (Mr. Addison) suddenly appears, threatening to disinherit *Henry* for his disobedience. This produces a change in the circumstances of the piece, and, supposing his father, long since dead, had once preserved his life; and thus a happy ending is secured. Mr. Rogers produces the usual pathos in his sorrows and joys, is thoroughly unique, thoroughly vulgar, and thoroughly pathetic.

JUBILEE OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening, the jubilee meeting of this society took place in the Free-trade Hall, and a second meeting was held on Friday morning, at the same place, for the Sunday school friends. On Wednesday morning a public breakfast was held in the Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street. The Manchester and Salford auxiliary, the establishment in 1810, upwards of 180,000 copies of the Bible, in whole or part, in the English and in foreign languages, and the receipts have in every twenty-two of our dense population purchased a new book last year, and have distributed in the same period nearly 20,000 volumes. When it is stated (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that, in our favourable city, there were 3000 cases of cholera in 1832 without the Bible, it will be seen the society's work is not finished even at home.

QUEEN ISABELLA II. OF SPAIN.

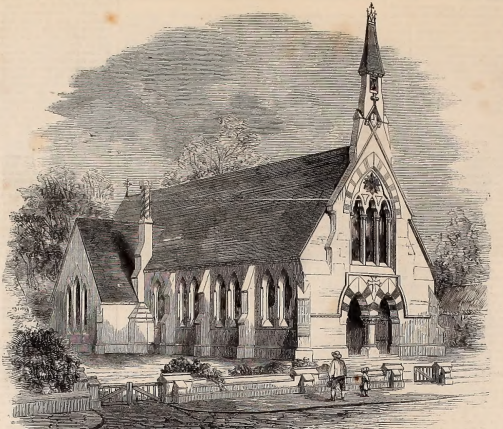
PERHAPS no Sovereign ever ascended a throne the circumstances connected with whose accession were of a more singular kind than the Queen of whose portrait our readers with a Portrait in our present Impression. An infant when her father, Ferdinand VII., died, Isabella, as Regent for her daughter, immediately set herself to work, despite the contravention of the law of inheritance which the Bourbons introduced into Spain, to secure the rights of primogeniture. Her brother, her mother, Maria Christina of Naples, had the judgment to perceive that the only means to preserve, for Isabella, the crown was, in consequence, the adoption of new principles of government, and the courage to act upon her enlightened conviction. If the Estatuto Real was still to be withheld from Cuba and Peninsula, there was legitimate ground for appealing to the people on behalf of a Queen in swa falling mother; and the Cortes of 1834, Charles Carlos and Don Miguel Arias, would have been indefensible. Maria Christina, as Regent under her daughter, pursued the policy of conciliation which her husband had pursue, and, calling to her council and around her all those who had signalised themselves by their efforts to establish civil liberty in the Peninsula, proceeded to secure her daughter the succession of constitutional Queen of Spain. Thenceforward the war of succession, instead of being the struggle of principle which it had ceased to be at that time, became a war of principles, and on one side were arrayed Carlos and Cabrera, and on the other Isabella and the constitutional monarchy. The issue, often doubtful, was decided some years before the Queen attained her legal majority; and in the interval Isabella was subjected to many painful trials, which, however, whose mien and firmness had contributed so much to establish her rights and confirm her succession, was torn from her side at a time when a mother's solicitude and care were most required. Afterwards a violent attempt was made in the dead of night to snatch her from her Palace and the custody of Espartero, which failed, and led to the execution of one of the truest men of the time, Colonel Ibarra, shortly, the brave but unfortunate Ibarra. The subsequent downfall of Espartero opened the door for the return of the Queen Mother to Spain. It is, however, but justice to the memory of Espartero to say that he was not Maria Christina for the intellectual culture of her illustrious daughter ever not of regarded by him; and these instances were so well devised that the Queen of Spain

is entitled to be considered one of the most accomplished Sovereigns in Europe. In person Isabella inherits much of the comeliness of her mother. She is above the middle height, well-proportioned, with rich auburn hair, and soft, expressive blue eyes, which impart a most winning expression to her countenance; and, added to an extremely courteous and affable manner, a fine, high spirit, and a munificent generosity, give her an extraordinary ascendency over all who come into her presence.

The marriage of Isabella II. was a topic of great import and of bitter contention at the time. One of its consequences, or rather a consequence of its adjunct, the marriage at the same time of her sister, the Infanta Luisa, to the Duke de Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Philippe, was, probably, the overthrow of the citizen King, and the expulsion of the house of Orleans from France. Of this marriage there are issue two children living—one a daughter, who for some years had been styled Princess of the Asturias in default of a male heir to the crown; the other a son, who is now Prince of the Asturias.

In her government the Queen has shown how deeply she was imbued with constitutional principles in her youth, and how well she has imbibed those salutary lessons in the administration of affairs which she received from such enlightened and able statesmen as Mon, Isturiz, Pidal, Lopez, Cortina, Arguelles, O'Donnel, and Tovino, who have been her chief advisers during the greater part of her reign. The Queen is really a constitutional Monarch, ruling by and through her responsible Ministers; and the consequence is seen in the marvellously-improved condition of the Peninsula. In this reign physical and intellectual improvements have proceeded side by side; and, while every encouragement has been given to peace, literature, and the fine arts, the interests of agriculture, trade, and commerce have been sedulously attended to. The code of laws has been admirably reformed, the judicature has been beneficially remodelled, all injurious privileges have been swept away, corruption has been eradicated from the Executive Administration by the free election of a free Parliament, a host of mischievous old customs have been abolished, industry has been systematically encouraged, and peculation and malversation discountenanced; extensive waste tracts have been brought into cultivation; wild regions have been subjected to the influence of civilisation, by the construction of roads at the public expense; and the value of labour, land, and all the products of skill, capital, and industry, has been enormously increased by the facility of transport and exportation afforded by a network of railways which brings all parts of the Peninsula almost into contact with each other and with foreign States. In this reign, too, the Spanish navy has been greatly increased; and the army, disorganised by a tedious civil war, is now restored to its ancient celebrity by strict discipline, and has recently reaped laurels in the field which any army in Europe might proudly boast of. It is the glory of Isabella II. that she rivals her great progenitrix, Isabella the Catholic, in the resuscitation of her country from the "Slough of Despond," and that she has planted the germs of a great futurity for Spain, if she should not witness in her own day the complete revival of its ancient glories.

Against the life of a Sovereign with such claims upon the affection of her subjects, and who is withal so charitable, so amiable, humane, and gentle, it is strange that any wretch could be found ruthless enough to raise his hand; yet twice has the attempt been made to assassinate Queen Isabella, only on each occasion to evoke that courage and kindliness which are among the numerous good traits in her character. Her charities, dispensed without ostentation to distressed objects of compassion even among the enemies of her reign, absorb a very large portion of her privy purse, and these, and her faithful adherence to the principles on which her throne is based, have won for her sceptre and her person an amount of warm, genuine, loyalty and affection among her people in all parts of Spain, and among all classes of Spaniards, of which no idea could have been formed until her recent visit, accompanied by her consort and her son, through the provinces afforded the people an opportunity of manifesting their feelings towards their Sovereign. Isabella may now live and reign in peace as constitutional Queen of Spain—fearing no rival, dreading no pretender, and devoting her energies and her authority to the development of the great industrial resources of the Peninsula, the consolidation of her throne by good laws and just government, the moral and physical improvement of her people, and the recovery for her country of that national prestige and greatness which belonged to it ere excessive wealth and luxury had enervated the people, and tyranny and corruption had undermined the noble fabric which the first Isabella had reared with so much energy, skill, and perseverance.



HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL SCHOOL AT REACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

SCHOOL CHURCH AT REACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

This hamlet of Reach, about twelve miles north-east of Cambridge, is the remnant of a Saxon city which was of some importance before the Conquest. For centuries, however, it has been without any provision for education, or the means of instruction according to the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church, though a ruined



SEARCHING NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS AT ST. ANGELO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

gables with the remains of a tracery window show that it was not always so neglected. On the site of the church to which this timeworn old wall belonged has now risen the pretty little building which we engrave in our present number, the first stone of which was laid on the 7th of June by C. T. Allis, Esq., of Swaffham House, and which was opened for service on Thursday, the 18th ult. As the building is to serve as a church as well as a school, greater care has been bestowed on the details than would have been required in an ordinary country schoolhouse; yet all is rough and serviceable, and without architectural pretence, as may be judged from the cost, which, without forms, desks, and such fittings, but including pulpit, the stores, and the bell, is somewhat under £600. The plan of the building is a parallelogram, 50 feet by 20 feet, with the addition of three arches and an apsidal termination at the east end. There are also small transepts north and south, which contain the infants' gallery, vestry, desks, &c. The timbers of the roof are stained, the under side of the rafters being ceiled. The reading-desk is of wood, but the pulpit is of church, the best of which is to be procured in the neighbourhood. The walls, also, are of this material, with red and white bricks. Casterton stone has been used for the isolated columns, the capitals of which are carved, and in parts about the bell-turret, and elsewhere. Ornamental patterns of green and violet glass have been used for the windows generally, but the central window of the apse—a present—is stained glass by Lavers and Barraud. The whole effect of the building, exterior and interior, is very good, and reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Charles Forster Hayward, of Adam-street, Adelphi, and on the builders, Messrs. William Bell and Sons, of Cambridge. To the Vicar of Swaffham Priory, however, the Rev. Thos. Preston, in whose parish Resch is situated, belongs the entire merit of having originated and successfully carried out the work. The opening morning service was read by this gentleman, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Cockshot, Vicar of Burwell (who gave the site for the building), and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Selwyn, Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. H. E. Prescott, Rector of Tasburg, Norfolk, and Rural Dean. Great interest was taken in the proceedings by the neighbourhood generally.

SEARCHING NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS AT ST. ANGELO.

A PARTY of prisoners taken by Bixio's division in the engagement of the 1st ult. were recognised as belonging to the Neapolitan troops who some days previously had committed all kinds of atrocities at Capazzo, which place was sacked. Bixio gave orders to have them searched, and that all those who had plunder on them should be shot. From some were taken earrings with flesh still hanging to them; others had ornaments taken from the altar of the church; and several were swathed about the body, beneath their great-coats, with breadths of silk. The Engraving on page 418, from a sketch by our Special Artist in South Italy, represents the unwrathing of one of these wretches; and on the ground in front of him are some articles of ill-gotten booty taken from him and others.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—THE ORANGEMEN'S ARCH AT TORONTO.

ORANGEMEN'S ARCH AT TORONTO.

WE give above an Engraving of the Arch erected by the Orangemen of Toronto on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to that city, and about which so much controversy took place. The culturet of Orangeism in Upper Canada led, as our readers are aware, to several unpleasant results, and was the means of preventing the Prince of Wales landing at Kingston and Belleville, and seemed likely at one time to deter his Royal Highness from honouring Toronto with his presence. After a correspondence of some length between the Mayor of Toronto and the Duke of Newcastle, the Orangemen, however, gave way, and the Prince made a triumphal entry. But, in spite of the engagement entered into by the Orangemen, and under which solemn promise alone the Prince was induced to land, the Orange arch was decorated with offensive emblems and painting—bearing an Orange flag and a portrait of King William III. It was thought that the Prince, in consequence, would refuse to receive the Mayor and Council at the levée; but, after an apology from the Mayor, his Royal Highness gave permission for their presentation. Notwithstanding the stumbling-block thrown in the way of the Prince by injudicious over-zeal in the matter of the Orange arch, his Royal Highness met at Toronto with a reception, upon the whole, worthy of the place and of the loyal character for which the city, as well as the province at large, is deservedly celebrated.

ROMANCE AND REALITY;
OR, LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

MR. BROUGHAM'S comedy of "Romance and Reality" continues to form a prominent feature in the performances of the Haymarket, and for rapidity of action presents a rare example of dramatic composition, and a result only to be obtained by a long and habitual acquaintance with the boards. We present a Scene from it, at rather an advanced stage of the business—namely, in Act V.—but which has been selected as allowing of picturesque effect. *Rosabel Manly* has realised her ideal of happiness—love in a cottage—and, thinking her husband to be only a farmer, and not recognising *Jack Swift* as her husband's friend, but regarding him only as a rustic labourer—has not yet penetrated the *ruse* that has been designed to cure her of her romantic follies, yet begins to suspect that all is not right, and that there is a cloud impending over her happiness. But even here she is not free from intrusion. The female emancipationist, *Miss Barbara Manly*, finds herself on the spot in pursuit of *Swift*, with whom she had supposed that she had eloped, but who had adroitly substituted for himself *Mr. Lavender Kydd* (Mr. W. Farren), and alarms the astonished bride by the violence of her denunciations and the virulence of her suspicions. The scene permits the grouping of the principal characters—*Mr. Frank Meredith* (Mr. Rowe), *Jack Swift* (Mr. John Brougham), *Rosabel* (Miss Florence Haydon), *Barbara Manly* (Mrs. Wilkins), and *Blossom*, the servant (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam). The reader will readily recognise these public favourites, and easily understand the situation. The comedy is likely to be remembered for its extreme vivacity, and will probably form an accession to the general répertoire of the theatre to be frequently repeated.



SCENE FROM MR. BROUGHAM'S COMEDY OF "ROMANCE AND REALITY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN in inches and hundredths.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dry Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Range in the Day.	General Direction.	General Velocity.
	Inches.	°	°		°	°	°		Miles per hour.
Oct. 24	29·967	45·8	37·9	87	53·3	40·7	8SE. 8SW.	200	0·01
25	29·900	48·3	41·8	89	51·6	41·4	SW.	193	0·00
26	29·908	44·4	39·2	91	51·6	40·2	SSW. WSW.	144	0·00
27	29·760	44·2	42·9	96	49·2	42·6	W.	177	0·09
28	29·760	44·1	39·7	91	49·2	42·6	W.	152	0·00
29	30·154	42·5	37·2	91	48·2	41·0	NE. E.	152	0·00
30	30·304	44·3	38·2	86	47·1	42·0	NE. E.	152	0·00
Means	29·960	44·7	39·4	90	50·1	41·6			0·10

The following are the Results of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (at 32° Fahr.)	29·967	29·900	29·908	29·760	29·760	30·154	30·304	29·960
Temperature of Air	45·0	47·0	44·0	43·0	44·0	42·0	43·0	44·0
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0	44·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	42·0
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Calm	W.	W.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton Meeting brought the legislature to going year to a very brilliant close. Out of 94 races and matches, during the six days, 22 were won by the favourites. Klarkoff was so regularly outlasted by Asteroid in the Glasgow Stakes that he pulled up. Such is to 40 to 1 for the Derby, for which John Scott's two-year-old division does not promise well. Dundee's legs are said to be none the better for a recurrent laboure; and one of the Middleham Derby favourites is trained a good deal in a Turkish bath, of which there are already three in connection with the turf-famed Moor. The clumsy favouritism in connection with the Jockey Club Cup is the only other point which gave one of the candidates for the Derby a chance which were available for the purpose, has had the effect of postponing Mr. Markwell's trial to the Prince Monolulu, &c., Mr. Mo Gregor's Ellington (a promising young judge) had, unlike Mr. Marshall, the good luck to be left to himself, and he performed in the contest the duties of that office in a way that interest caused by the contest that the starting-post was with many a much greater object of attraction during the week than the winning chair. The same remarkable feature of favouritism has made repeating tribes from certain parties to give their horses a good start are not to be gone into, as unavailable, many of them never having been thought of, although the absence of the accused parties from Newmarket was matter of observation with the authorities and the people. Revised Liverpool have mixed meetings next week, the former on Monday and Tuesday, and the latter on Wednesday and Thursday.

Monday will be a great day at Kirby Gate, and find every sack in the kingdom at work. The Bulmation club-hunting was brought to a very sad end, and, besides losing his mare, he was not to ground, was the return. Jem Hills is in the saddle again, after a somewhat severe bake; and Sharpe's accident, we are glad to say, has been sadly exaggerated. A subscription, headed by Rad Vane, has been opened at Messrs. Buckhouse and Co.'s, for the benefit of the unfortunate jockey. Tom Harrison, whose suicide we mentioned last week. The *Sporting Magazine* (which is entertained with a portrait of the late Mr. Osbaldeston) has changed hands and editor.—He had been unwell, and had somewhat suffered from giddy fits, which may have occasioned the fall. He said to say. Effort can be could hardly see his own horse when he was in a gallop. Hence the notion hounted him that he was urging him on when he was not. Mr. Rolph is better, and may longer. He slept quite soundly his last night, got up at six o'clock, and gave orders about business. He had for the previous night, and the vessel of the ship was to Chester-le-Street, to commence hunting in that part of the country. However, he did not seem to be well during the week, and the company were with the feeder, and sent him away on his grand, he went straight to the feeding-house and hung himself from a beam. The deceased, Mr. Rolph, leaves a widow and seven children.

The Wednesday Stakes at Kirby Gate, for all-ages, brought out a very loyalty in which it was held, and the 107 pounds and odds, with two or three exceptions, were also. The Duke of Rutland's pole good prices, varying from 4:10 to £20; but as these has not been a sale of the year 1858, the Duke's purchasers were demand and rather depressed the average. Nineteen of the colts averaged nearly 99gs. and two of them went as high as 50gs. and 44gs., while the average of the three, making a total of 3gs. We are glad to find that the sale ring is in future years to be removed from Bampton to Bridgewater, so that it can be easily reached from town in three or four hours with a day ticket.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—SATURDAY.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Indian, 1, Parkowarren, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Duchess, 1, Miss Friday, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Corrector, 1,

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PUNJAUB-STREET, OR LA GRANDE RUE, PEHTANG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. WIRGMAN.

moment they appear to be lifted up from the ground and to skim through the air, the next they vanish altogether and reappear, perhaps, in some more contested form. Still the embrasures remain closed and the forts make no sign. The order was now given to land; the boats from the men-of-war towed the troop-boats towards the spit, and as soon as they took the ground the soldiers leisurely got over the sides into water knee-deep and most ankle-deep, and began to wade towards the land. At the same time the Tartar horsemen went to the right. It was now evident no opposition was intended, and the disembarkation continued in a quiet and orderly manner. The men, mostly out of their knee-deep bath, formed and tucking up their trousers, plodded slowly and laboriously through a mile of mud and sand, and formed up as they came on shore. The guns and tilts kept pace with us on the left, or rather outstripped us, as some of their troops were the first to reach the shore. It was over now the other side of their troops were the first to reach the shore. It was over now the other side of the spit, and the remaining events of the night may be briefly recorded. When all had landed the columns were formed and advanced over the spit, a tableland of hard utterly barren bits of baked mud, covered with small tumuli, which every one calls sahibs, and no one seems to know why; on either side of the spit were the rapid rivers, more than flounding, and then the causeway was reached, and the English brigade light-heartedly dashed over the causeway, followed by the Sikh brigade likewise dashing their exceedingly uncomfortable damp beds across the causeway, making their exceedingly uncomfortable damp beds within a few yards of the gate of the town. No French troops, however, had yet left, or, indeed, had arrived, and after a long halt their camp fires were blazing in all directions.

Colonel Artie, writing of the scene of confusion presented at this landing-place at Pehtang, says, "No drawing can convey any adequate notion of the scene. It was, however, a picturesque one. All sketch which we here engrave does not fairly his assertion. "My brain (says he, in continuation) was in a whirl and confused at the right hand, left hand, sounds and languages. The gallant Captain of the *Feard* must be distracted by this time, as he is there from morning till night. Horses landing, some with only a head-rope, others trying to gore you, coolies sy-aling, coolies bawling, commanders of gun-boats calling for the same thing, Chinese making various descriptions of noises, horses landing, baggage landing, artillery landing, troops landing, one dressed, red coats, white coats, blue jackets, grey dresses, blue dresses, red coats, white coats, blue jackets, grey dresses, blue dresses, bullocks, buffaloes, puggaries and straw hats; poles, muskets, bamboos, wheels, oars; black faces, pale faces, the opposite of which I cannot attempt to describe; Chinese cooks, loose pigs, bullocks, buffaloes, puggaries and straw hats; poles, muskets, bamboos, wheels, oars; black faces, pale faces, the opposite of which I cannot attempt to describe; Chinese cooks, loose pigs, dogs, bullocks, buffaloes, puggaries and straw hats; poles, muskets, bamboos, wheels, oars; black faces, pale faces, the opposite of which I cannot attempt to describe; Chinese cooks, loose pigs, dogs, boat-hooks, short-boats, rowing, pushing, pulling, punting, and trying to get on shore; the whole, the whole mixed in different languages at the top of their voices; Frenchmen, Sikhs, Punjaubees, English, Chinese, all mixed up together, some commanding with a hasty gesture, others preaching with, but give you a small idea of the landing-place at Pehtang."

PUNJAUB-STREET.

Punjaub-street, or La Grande Rue as the French call it (writes our Special Artist), is the centre road of the town of Pehtang, running straight down it, the wide bank and ditch on either side forming a convenient way leading to the Pehho Fort, and to the river's bank. The right side of the road is occupied by the English Brigade, the left by the French, and in the centre are the French troops. The whole day long this street is filled with troops of all nations: with the iron, head-English soldier, all in red, and more and more arriving; with the khaki dress and dark chocolate turban of the Sikh, contrasting well with the gayer and picturesque dress and head-gear of the Punjaubee, and with the white Spahis hide their heads and bite their moustaches from envy. Working parties from the British are laying tar to clear the ditch of its many hollows, in the shape of mats, hay, jars of liquor, and small furniture of every description that has been carelessly thrown out, and which, with the aid of the tar, he has flattened, but not removed. Camels, horses, which at times lets you in nearly to the waist, and the effluvium which I cannot attempt to describe. Here Chinese coolie corps, in gangs of fifty and more, push along, carrying heavy loads on bamboo poles, the poles resting on their necks, and steadily moving or sticking into your neck as a gentle hint to clear the road, or, if they are rolling barrels, beware of a batter on the heels. Every man has a loop of bamboo to his shoulder, dangling along as a canter, when all fly right and left; for artillery cannot stop for coolies, or, indeed, for any of the foot-passengers. Bullocks would really for once be useful with their perpetual "Move on!" "Keep moving!" And if, with all of it, a Chinese cart-driver does not come along in traversing this street under half an hour without being ridden over, trampled on, or knocked down, or sick from its effluvium, he is lucky. Many officers are riding about to see the uniforms of many regiments, the Staff, cavalry, and infantry, all wearing their way "to the sign of the Golden Eagle," which appears in the centre of the Engraving. The flag above shows it to be the head-quarters and mess of the 11th Regiment, which are always, whether at home or abroad, where all are welcome, and where thirsty to forty always assemble and dine together in a courtyard which is covered with matting. Many officers are riding about who would you guess that in two days we shall again be relying on the "soft, soft pillow" with four days' biscuit in our haversack. But such is a soldier's life.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE PEHTANG RIVER.

Pehtang is described as a "wilderness of mud and water, destitute of tree, plant, shrub, or grass, and stenches which would defy a Sanitary Reform Act or Lethoby to depict—a country of utter misery and desolation exceeding the Lucrative's picture of the dejected Marians at the nearest gaspings. The place is memorable as the spot upon which Lord Elgin, Pehtang River, which falls into the Gulf of the Pechéli to the north-west of the River Pehho, and to advance thence to Tientsin and Pekin. The whole coast from the mouth of the river south and south of the Pehho River had been carefully surveyed, and the Pehtang seemed the most favourable spot for landing. It had the great advantage, that the river is navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage; and, having once secured its mouth, there was no need of a port of debarkation for all the material of the army. The mouth of the river is covered, and the approach to it made difficult by a bar, in which at low water there is not more than a foot of water, and sometimes, during a westerly wind, even less; but at high water at spring tides the depth is increased to twelve feet, and as the highest tides in the year were known to be in the first week in August, this obstacle was not likely to prove a serious one. The entrance to the inland harbour is very narrow, and in the shape of two mud forts, nearly opposite each other, on the north and south banks of the river, while a sandy spit runs a long way into the Gulf, which could be accurately surveyed as was possible from the sea, and it was ascertained that the fire from the north side commanded the channel as far as the south thirteen; at least, there were embrasures for that number. No resistance, however, was offered, and, beyond a few deserted machines, which on an ordinary occasion would be fired by fiends, and one or two sham cannons, there was little to engage attention. Behind the northern fort is a low, sandy, bushy hill, from the top of which can be rated from the country on all the other sides by a low mud dat, which is covered at high water.

ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.—The year 1861 will be the first of the eighth cycle of Sun. It opens with an annular eclipse, that is, one in which the apparent diameter of the Moon being less than the Sun, the body of the latter will be visible all round. The next eclipse of the Sun will not take place on July 1. On Dec. 31 following there will be a total eclipse of the Sun. The first of Dec. will be visible in the Atlantic and the Azores; and a transit of Mercury will take place on Nov. 12—a somewhat rare occurrence, though not so rare as the last of which occurred in 1756. It will occur across the Sun's disc, the last of which occurred in 1756. It will occur after the conjunction of Mercury and the Sun. Transits of Mercury: Nov. 5, 1661; Nov. 7, 1674; March 26, April 24, Sept. 8, Oct. 8, and Nov. 10, 1677.

A DISTINGUISHED "SPARK."—Dr. Port Jackson (says Dr. Bennett) was caught in 1858, a highly-interesting and enormous specimen of a shark, the length of which was twelve feet four inches. When first struck with a harpoon the huge fish immediately ran out a great length of line, but, becoming fatigued, and finding himself fast and wounded, he rushed back again and attacked the boat, leaving several of his teeth broken in the wood. After he was again at some distance; but, discovering the hopelessness of his case, a second time he renewed his attack on the boat, and was only disabled by repeated blows from the axe and oars. His voracity was exemplified by the curious miscellany found in his capacious stomach, of which this is the inventory: a leg of mutton, a pair of boots, a shoemaker's awl, a pair of knife-and-fork-bags of a bulldog, with a rope round his neck, a quantity of sawdust, a piece of shingle, and a shoe-horn and a scraper. No wonder that twelve gallons of grog were obtained from his liver!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Printed and Published by HERBERT INGRAM, of No. 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, at the Office in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

His Grace Sir Charles Gordon Lennox, K.G., fifth Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, all in the county of York, in the Peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, in the county of Dumbarton, Earl of Darnley, in the county of Renfrew, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton, in the county of Ayr, in the Peerage of Scotland; and also Duke of Aubigny, in France (Charles, the second Duke of Richmond, inherited that title from his grandmother, Louise de Querouille, who received it from Louis XV.), was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke, by his wife, Caroline, daughter of Sir John Alexander, Bart. He was born in August, 1791



Gordon. He was born in Whitehall-gardens, eldest child of the late and married, the 16th of April, 1817, Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Mundy Egerton, Bart., first Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he leaves issue, with two sons—viz., Charles Henry, Earl of March, now Member for Chichester; Alexander Frederick, Lord Settrington, M.P. for Chichester; Alexander George; and five daughters—viz., Caroline Amelia, married to the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B.; Emma Sophia, married, in 1845, to Count Gleichen, Lord Chamberlain to the Prince Consort

Nov. 3, 1860.

Relics of the Past.

LETTERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND IN THE STUART LINE.

CHARLES I.

The first occasion on which a Prince of Wales has sojourned apart from his parental home under the guardianship of my Lord of Newcastle was not furnished in the year of grace 1860. We have recently been looking over an interesting and suggestive volume of autograph letters, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, to the unfortunate Charles I. and his family, in which we find that more than two centuries ago—that is, in 1636—when the young Prince, afterwards Charles II., was only eight years of age, his father granted letters patent to his "trusty and well-beloved cousin William, Earl of Newcastle," setting forth that he had "found it convenient for the better education of the Prince Charles Our son to remove him out of our own house, and place him in a house of his own, where he may better commodity to attend as well to his studies as to his recreations for his health." The document goes on to give Newcastle full authority not only over the house, and all persons in attendance about the Prince, but over "all justices of the peace, bailiffs, high-constables, constables, and all other our officers and ministers" in the neighbourhood of his residence, who are to aid and assist in what Newcastle may deem for the safety and welfare of the person of the Earl. Prince Charles continued three years; and the volume before us, among a variety of historical documents, contains a number of letters written by and to the Prince during this period. The first of those addressed to him is the following homely one from his mother, the Queen Henrietta Maria:—

"Charles, I am sure that I most begin my first letter with chiding you, because I know that you will not take it ill, I hope it was only for this day, and that to morrow you will doe it, for yf you will not I must come to you and make you take it, for as for your sister Mary, I have given her charge to send me word how she doth, and to tell me whether you will or not, therfore I hope you will not give me the paines to goe, and so I rest.—Your affectionate mother,

"HENRIETTE MARIE R."

What effect the threatened visitation had we have not told; but the lady's authority in medicine is strongly shown in two of her own letters, written probably about this period, to the Earl of Newcastle, who, it appears, was undergoing some course of physic:—

"My Lord,—I thank you for the play. I like it so well that I desire to see it again when I come to London. I pray make an end with your phisick that I may be your compey. . . . Your loving friend,

"My Lord,—I would not have you take too much Phisick, for it doth always make me worse, and I think it will do the like with you. I wife every day, and am ready to dance, but not with Newcastle. . . . Make haste to returne to him that loves you.

"CHARLES P."

We may be permitted to conjecture whether his Grace the present Duke of Newcastle has ever looked over this letter, which accompanies the foregoing, from his illustrious ancestor to his Royal grosege; and whether Lady Alberta Alfreda Elizabeth Henrietta Pelham-Clinton is as it contains for his guidance among his future Transatlantic subjects:—

"May it please your Highness.—Since it pleased your most gracious father, his sacred Majestie, to think me worthy to be your governor, I will justify his Majestie's choice by all the care I want in children. I will make up with fidellity and duty to his Majesty, and in diligence and service to you. Then, for your education, it is fit you should have some knowledge, but I confess I would rather have you study things than words, matter than language, for seldom a critick in any language, who hath time to study matter, but proves a fool; or, if he can be, but a living dictionary; besides, I would not have you too studious, for too much contemplation spoiles action, and vertue consists in that."

After recommending the study of history, and expatiating on its advantages, he counsels a moderate cultivation of the arts, and a moderate attention to devotion; giving his reasons for both. He then proceeds to say:—

"But, Sir, we are in your own disposition religious, and not very apte to your booke, so you need no great labour to persuade you from (6) the same, or long discourse to others to doe it to you.

"The things that I have discoursed to you most is to be courteous and civil to everybody. . . . And, believe it, nothing will gain you your love like making a leg (i.e. a bow), which pleases more than reward or preservation, so much doth it take all kind of people. Then to speak well of everybody, and, when you cannot doe that, at others reprehend them, and seeme to dislike it so much as do not look of 'tos as to remedy for a fewe days; and may something be a fewe of those that have been spoken against. For you may say something of every one to the best; the other, which is calling foule names, gaining to the title of orators, watchmen, and carmen, but for gentlemen; how much more, then, for a Prince whose dislike (i.e., disparagement) is death, and kills any subject. Besides, it is a thing that takes away all will bear of it; and though they dare do nothing because they want power, nor say nothing openly, yet their hearts (which they believe) is, Sir, they are traytors in their hearts to you, and of your own making, and so are all their friends. And the other way to speak well of them will be told you, and you wins them as much as the other looses them, and this way you will get their hearts, and then you have all they have, and more you cannot have, and the other way you have not all you have you cannot have your people! To loose sympathy and sett by your state, I do not advise you to that, but the contrary, to endeavour to make it appear more than ceremony? The cloth of estates, the distance people are to keepe with you, great officers, heralds, and trumpets, coaches, with rich furniture for horses, marshals men making room, disorders to be laboured by their staff of office, and cry 'Nowe the King comes!' By these meanes you will make your people to say, every the wisest, though he know it, and not accustomed to it, shall shake off his wisdom, and shake his feet at it, as the rest, and the mist is cast before us and smokes the commonwealth. Besides, authority doth what it list. I name not these things amongst the sometimes it shifts sides, therefore the King must know at what time to play the King, and when to quaille it, but never put it off; for in all strengths whatsoever, if you put off your strength, you cannot put upon you too much King, yet even then, sometimes, a hint is made in the play that he is overpowered by them, but at other times you may do more, and civil speeches to people, and short, doth much wha of them; and, certainly, Sir, nothing cannot un-Prince you, but much advantage you. To women you cannot be too civil, especially to great ones. . . . Certainly, Sir, you cannot lose by courtesy. I must not you should be too much strong you to contemp, for I mean you should keep yourself up Prince still, and in all your actions, but I do not think you can be too much a mistress as to think you are not of mankind, nor suffer others or yourself to flatter you so much.

"The incommodities to life and the sustaining of it, and the same things the meanest do, you must do the like or not live; those things, when your place pleased to take them, you must remember is that you are of the lump of man and mortal, and the more you repeate these thoughts the better Prince you will be both to serve God, and for distributive justice to your people, for, being a Prince, you ought rather to give alms than to God thanks for a dinner; large ground have of other people than to be proud. I mean not tage ground to have of other people than to be proud. I mean not by repeating your mortality to have a death's head set always before you, or to eat every morning your winding sheet for breakfast, to have you fall into a Divine melancholy, to be an anchoret, or a Carpathian, with a philosophical conscience, to go barefoot, or in a tubb, but to temper yourself so by this means as to be a brave, noble, and just Prince, and to make your name precious to all times and acts abroad and your unspotted justice at home, qualified by your well-temper'd mercy."

The volume whence the above are taken contains, as we have said, a variety of other letters highly interesting and important. There are not less than sixty in the handwriting of Charles I., very many from Henrietta Maria; several from the Duke of Buckingham ("Steenie"); and even one or two from Oliver Cromwell. It includes, moreover, a document of peculiar attraction and significance in relation to the heir apparent, whose boyish notes have just been quoted, and one which exhibits him in a very pleasing and amiable light. This is a sheet of ordinary writing-paper entirely blank, with the exception of the signature *Charles P.* and the Prince's seal at the bottom of one page, which, as the label attached to it tells us, was the *carte blanche* sent by the Prince to the Parliament to settle his father's affairs. We don't know how the contemplation of this mute testimony to Charles the Second's filial piety may affect others; but, we must confess, the *carte blanche* appears to us the most eloquent epistle in the collection, and we are not at all surprised to hear that, when her present Majesty visited the MS. department of the British Museum, this unimpressive-looking sheet of common letter-paper was what she first and chiefly desired to see.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BREVIS.—Your solution of Mr. Medley's Problem, No. 1, is partially correct, and it is the only one received, up to the time we write, of which distinction is due.

ALPHA, Bath; Amicus, Sheffield; Alpha, Cheltenham; Alpha, Leeds; Alpha, Bath; Alpha, Hull; Alpha, Bristol; Alpha, Dublin; Alpha, Cork; or to the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, or to the Rev. Mr. Bull, of Coulsdon, Lincolnshire.—Apparently correct solutions of Problem No. 1, have been received from these, which we forward for examination.

J. J. MAYER.—Not a whole of a second solution.—1. B to B 7th (ch). 2. B (Queen or Kt) to Q 4th (ch), and 3. B to B 7th. Mate.

J. D. A.—Problems have been sent us in the vicinity of Islington and Pentonville, but we cannot undertake to name the solvers, as we receive no letters.

ALPHA, Plymouth.—In the position of the Diagrammed White has apparently no way mad to victory by taking the K Rook with Pawn.

ALPHA, Hereford.—In the position of the Combination problem of the Chess Association for 3. CORRECTOR.—The point you appeal to the Combination problem of the Chess Association for 3. CORRECTOR.—The point you appeal to a young South companion, the Rev. G. M'Arthur, Rector of Ballyclug, Ireland, who has favoured us with a variation by the Gentleman's move of 1. Kt to Q 4th, which is a variation from the usual solution of 1. Kt to Q 4th, which is a variation from the usual solution of 1. Kt to Q 4th, which is a variation from the usual solution



RIFLE FETE AT EGGLESBOURNE, NEAR HASTINGS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RECENT TIR NATIONAL AT VINCENNES, NEAR PARIS—FROM A DRAWING BY J. A. BEAUCE—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE 1ST NATIONAL AT VINCENNES.

It is somewhat strange that in a military country like France the establishment of annual shooting meetings has not been more effected. Quite contrary to the general rule, our French neighbours seem to be almost the last in adopting such an institution; instead of taking their usual initiatives, they have only followed in the wake of Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and England; and we feel inclined to believe that even the 1st National, now introduced for the first time under the present department, and intended to be extended to other parts of the country, is owing more to the personal popularity and influence of the Emperor than to any real rifle associations than to any other impulse to which it might be attributed.

The long ranges and the shooting in inches (to which we alluded cursorily in a recent Number of this Journal) has not been so successful as the promoters could have wished, but the change in practice opened down to its proposed termination there was scarcely a day of passably fine weather; and it frequently happened that such a day of passably fine weather; and it frequently happened that a small number of persons rendered it a dull affair for the time. Then, again, shooting is not so much a novelty for Frenchmen as it is with us, and, with all French principles being carried to an unusual end to handle a gun; and thus, all things considered, the meeting did not possess so much attraction as might have been expected, especially as it did not receive an Imperial visit till the last official day of its continuance. However, the Emperor visited the ground for the National finiuance. However, the Emperor visited the ground for the National entirely in a recent Number of this Journal) has not been so successful as the promoters could have wished, but the change in practice opened down to its proposed termination there was scarcely a day of passably fine weather; and it frequently happened that a small number of persons rendered it a dull affair for the time. Then, again, shooting is not so much a novelty for Frenchmen as it is with us, and, with all French principles being carried to an unusual end to handle a gun; and thus, all things considered, the meeting did not possess so much attraction as might have been expected, especially as it did not receive an Imperial visit till the last official day of its continuance. However, the Emperor visited the ground for the National Prize, which was won by Sergeant Normand, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Line, with his Majesty offered a splendid *fusil de chasse*, worth more than four hundred guineas, to the Sergeant who should make the highest score, in consequence of which the meeting was prolonged for three days.

The splendid shooting festival, which opened on the 7th of October, was brought to a close on the 21st ult., having lasted altogether fourteen days. The ground selected for the meeting was, on a restricted scale, of a large space of ground, of about forty acres in extent, in the form of a parallelogram, surrounded by a low grass railing in front, and on the other sides excluding the view of people on the outside, from which only the decorative entrance, ornamented with the Imperial arms, was visible. At one end, the 1st entrance to the *salle des spectateurs* was approached through a large temporary garden, tastefully laid out, and embraced many of the finest specimens of magnolias, rhododendrons, and orange-trees. The hundred acres of the construction consisted of three vast galleries, covered portion of the construction consisted of three vast galleries, covered portion of the construction consisted of three vast galleries, covered portion

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(Continued from page 423.)

large simple bow without ends. The corsage is round, with a plaited front, the sleeves (of tulle) having three rows of narrow gofferings descending from the base of the shoulder. To the back of the waist is attached a bow, from which depend two streamers of silk ribbon of the same colour as the dress. The head-dress consists of a garland composed of tufts of flowers of different hues, the back hair being fastened by a gilt band.

Fig. 3.—*The Chantilly Cloak.*—This cloak, very simple in its form, is composed of a light-coloured cloth bordered with a silk binding; the shoulder-straps are of gauze *mousseline*. The manteau Chantilly fastens in front by means of three large buttons.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BUGLE

BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

An interesting event in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Corps movement took place on Saturday week at Highgate—the presentation of a magnificent silver bugle (subscribed for by the ladies of Highgate) by Miss Angela Burdett Coutts to the Highgate Rifle Corps.

The event came off on the grounds adjacent to Holly Lodge, the residence of Miss Coutts. The beauty of the day attracted a vast concourse of spectators, in addition to the gentry of the district, and it is computed that there were at least from five to six thousand persons on the ground to witness the proceedings. A select circle of Miss Burdett Coutts's friends, the lady subscribers, and those of the officers of the various corps to be engaged in the ceremony, was entertained at a dejeuner, at one o'clock, in the mansion of Holly Lodge; whilst a spacious marquee, capable of accommodating several hundred persons, was erected in the outer ground, in which refreshments were prepared for the effectives of the several corps on the ground after the ceremony and the performance of their military duties were concluded. About two o'clock the second battalion, consisting of the Hampstead, Hornsey, and Highgate Volunteers, marched on to the Brookfield parade-ground, preceded by a detachment of 100 men of the 79th North Middlesex, under the command of Captain Rose, for the purpose of keeping the ground. Shortly before three o'clock the battalion under the command of Captain Wilkinson, the Highgate, under Captain Langdale, the Hornsey, under Captain Warner, and the Hampstead, under the command of Captain M'Innes, marched into the upper field; and immediately afterwards the guests at the mansion, preceded by the full band of the Coldstream Guards, in their state uniform, started for the presentation tent, on arriving at which they were received with general cheering. Miss Burdett Coutts was accompanied by W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor Elect, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Mr. Dalton (the Rector of Highgate), and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. In front of the presentation tent was erected a projecting platform, covered with scarlet cloth, at the end of which was a flagstaff, bearing a splendid union-jack and other decorations. The company having taken their seats, the battalion marched up in column, and, on arriving within a short distance of the presentation tent, deployed, and formed into line. The Hampstead and Hornsey companies then wheeled right and left, forming two sides of a square, the Highgate corps, in the centre, facing the tent. The Highgate cadets were drawn up to the right and left of the platform, inside the Hampstead and Hornsey companies. The ranks were then opened, and the salute was given, the band of the North Middlesex Rifles stationed in the rear playing "Rule Britannia."

Miss Burdett Coutts then came forward to the front of the platform, to present the bugle, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the vast concourse of persons assembled, and addressed the volunteers, in a firm, clear tone of voice, in the following terms:—

Captain Wilkinson and Gentlemen,—The ladies of Highgate have honoured me by the request that I should be their spokeswoman on the present occasion. We feel that this local gathering is the faithful exponent of those sentiments of gratitude and respect which the far-sighted and sensitive patriotism of the volunteer movement calls forth amongst the whole body of your countrywomen. It has allayed those fears, excited by repeated warnings, of the unprepared state of the country in the event of a general European war, or whenever the exigencies of her Majesty's service require the presence of the Army in distant parts of her empire, or in the absence from our shores of that fleet of ours through which, under God, I believe no enemy will ever force his way. Those warnings, apparently unheeded, sank deep into the national heart, and we see to-day the result, as we may see it through the length and breadth of the land, in the proud array of a force, whose services are to be cordially, nay, willingly and freely, to stand side by side with the trained and disciplined troops of our own time (and deeply and gratefully do we acknowledge it), not to the sudden impulse merely of the most sudden the pressure of immediate danger, but to the quiet determination of men ready to make sacrifices in time, and to avert insult as well as disaster from all dear to them. We earnestly pray that Europe may be long spared the calamity of war. May the sweet sounds of this silver bugle, which I now have the honour to present to you as a token of our esteem and of the interest we feel in this corps, only mingle with the peaceful sounds and occupations of the neighbourhood, carrying a sense of security to every heart! But if, indeed, it must sound a harsher note, then we feel that the defenceless state of its donors would stimulate your courage to enforce peace and resistance; and I doubt not that these fields would soon echo to its blast of victory, for you would fight in a united people's most righteous cause—the defence of their Sovereign, their liberties, and their homes.

This address was received with great cheering. The handsome silver bugle was then presented to Captain Wilkinson, who replied in appropriate terms. The volunteers afterwards went through a series of evolutions, and the whole of the interesting proceedings passed off in a highly satisfactory manner.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PRESENTATION TO THE HIGHGATE RIFLE CORPS OF A SILVER BUGLE BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS, AT HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE G. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1059.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

CHINA.—WHAT NEXT?

A very colloquial phrase has recently been raised by a distinguished writer of fiction to the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. He has sought to show that, in human affairs, when a man has attained a particular thing which he has sought eagerly, dextrously, and persistently, the very important question arises, "What will he do with it?" The intelligence of the complete success of the allied forces against the Taku Forts raises precisely this question. We have gained a victory—how will it be made to fructify? We confess that, in considering the circumstances of the hostilities in which our troops and those of France have been engaged, our first feeling is not one of absolute elation. Far be it from us to insinuate in the slightest degree any depreciation of the manner in which the expedition has been carried out and the brief campaign conducted. It is long since England has had to congratulate herself on witnessing such perfection of organisation in her military affairs as has characterised every department of that admirable army which has been sent to China. In every respect it seems as if it was such an one as our great chieftain would have pronounced as fit to do anything and go anywhere. In passing, we would express our gratification at finding that Sir Hope Grant displayed one of the qualities of generalship which are essentially necessary in the difficult conduct of an allied army, each acting under its own commander, and depending for the springs of common action on the proverbial distraction of councils of war. The English leader having formed an opinion as to the proper point of attack had the moral courage to adhere to it, and by the force of will overcame opposition and had his way, the result proving his calculations to be correct. Every officer and man did his duty with zeal and skill; everything was in excellent working order, and victory was accompanied by all its requisites. Nevertheless, there is something incongruous, something bordering on the ludicrous, in the accounts which tell us of the execution done by Armstrong guns on an enemy who opposed to the choicest weapons of precision in the hands of picked soldiers of Europe the clumsiest ordnance, and such things as bows and arrows. To be sure, owing to the physical courage of the Tartar or Chinese soldiers who wielded such arms, a by no means insignificant amount of casualty occurred in the allied ranks. But what we mean to indicate is, that there was no real military proportion between the troops engaged on either side. It was as the mace of Richard Cœur-de-Lion to a bare bodkin.

But, whatever its character, this sort of contest is not exactly that which it appears we are to continue to have with the Chinese. It would be easy enough to go on pounding with Milward's and Barry's batteries, and making every forty-ninth section of each Armstrong shell account for a dismembered Chinaman. Fane's Horse and Probyn's Sikh cavaliers may disperse clouds of Tartar cavalry, and every individual British or French bayoneteer may spit as many Mongolians as Orlando did Moors. But Chinese craftiness has already seen the uselessness of a struggle in arms; and, if there be anything to be gathered from the accounts of the proceedings after capture of the defences which stood between the allied army and Tien-Tsin, the old plan is about to be tried by these Asiatics, who really only appear subtle and ingenious by the side of English diplomacy. There is little or no question that fighting on anything like an extended scale is over. We hear nothing of any intelligence having been received of further military obstacles, either in the shape of troops or fortified works, being interposed between the allied army and Pekin. If there are, no doubt they would be as promptly removed as has been the case with the Taku Forts. It would seem, however, that just because a military promenade, if it were nothing more, to the capital of the Celestial Empire is the most obvious course to be pursued, that it is just the very one that is not about to be adopted. It is perhaps ill to judge what may be the impressions of able and conscientious men on the spot; but, after all, the idea that players do not see so much of the game as lookers-on is proverbially



VIEW IN GAETA, WITH THE CHURCH OF ST. ERASMUS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 449.

a rational one. There may be difficulties in the way of those who are intrusted with the transaction of affairs which the people of England expect to lead to a settlement of the Chinese question. But the farce of diplomacy is never more farcical than in China, and British Plenipotentiaries seem to delight to place themselves in the situation of those lovers, who, despite of past experience of the coquetry of their mistresses, are always trusting and always being deceived. The system, which for want of a better word we will call Mandarinism, is one of fraud, deference and what without any variation in its features; and we hear of Commissioner Hung, and on his being superseded, of his successor Fung, patiently saying about satisfactory arrangements which are to be for ever unimpeachable, which are to be of a nature that, between men of mendacity and honour, are great a part of the brain of the Chinese official. And the worst of it is that, as far as we can form an opinion, our diplomatic negotiators—for we have heard little or nothing about Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary—are condescending to the same estimate of the army on such secondhand representations as he has received.

If it were not that very serious considerations were involved it would be positively droll to contemplate the revelations made in the intercepted despatches of the Chinese functionaries. They are all based on the assumption that the invaders of their country are in the most ludicrous fear of any continuation of hostilities; that the allied expedition is only a demonstration disabused of the presence in Pekin of an excellent nobleman of no very distinguished presence, escorted by a squadron of lengthy Dragoon Guards mounted on small Arab steeds which waddle beneath the unaccustomed weight of English cavalry giants! And really he the fact that such a step, and that only, will be taken at this the very critical moment, the result no doubt being a march of the whole army hereafter upon the capital, and that when delay and hesitation will have lost that portion of the season most favourable for operations.

A very grave responsibility rests on those who suffer themselves to be induced to negotiate, under any circumstances, but in the midst of our perfectly-equipped and organized force, quartered in the heart of Pekin. All other considerations are to be ruled in and have failed to produce such a treaty, and the ratification of such a treaty as could be wrung from the senses of the real ruler of China Proper by the actual representative presence of European power. Once again we have arrived at the confines of that Empire, and been made the dupes and tools of crafty subordinates, who have laughed at our material strength, and ridiculed our intellectual capacity as exhibited in the conduct of our negotiators. It is calculated that the Chinese War, as far as concerns the cost to the country, is one of ten millions—exactly the amount levied on the people of this country by means of the income tax. Is there to be nothing but a barren treaty, and another war a year or two hence, to be had in exchange for this sacrifice? It is impossible that the object to be attained, failure and ridiculous, whatever they are, are considered to be commensurate with this expenditure. Are we to lose our money and our expected or ideal benefits too? It is certain that the public, not too well informed with regard to, nor too accurately estimating the wealth of the country which our aggressive policy in China is to produce, will ere long begin, if they have not already begun, to demand some clear, palpable explanation as to what it is that our statesmen design in this matter. It will at first be that the Government of that demand is made at a moment when a Finance Minister is asking for additional taxation to meet the huge expenses of a war waged thousands of miles away, which has produced nothing but a treaty which is not worth the paper on which it has been written.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sydney Peel, Esq., formerly of D'Urban, in the colony of Natal, South Africa, and late of Denbigh, in the county of Flint, who died on the 10th of September, 1857, and a codicil in the months of October following. He appointed the executorship of executors his brother, the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Sandbach. The testator had considerable possessions in South Africa, which he left to his executors for the purpose of realizing the same, and after providing for his personal property in this country, which was admin-istered to under £5000, and certain pecuniary legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to Mr. Edmund Peel only. The testator has left a legacy to each of the executors, but at the same time he says they will have to undertake the trust, and the realization of the property, and his directions as to the disposal of the same, therefore he hopes they will accept the same. The property, and effects shall be invested, and the interest paid, leaving the principal to be equally divided into seven parts, and one of the same to be paid to each of the seven children above. The testator died at Denbigh on the 20th of August last.

The will of the late Matthew Uzielli, Esq., of Hanover Lodge, Regent's Park, was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 15th ult., by Francesco Uzielli and Matthew Uzielli, the sons, and Thomas Gibson and Theodosius Andrew Purnell Hutchinson, Esqs. His personal property is sworn under £140,000, and the testator, to which he left certain freehold property as well as an estate in Belgium. He has given an immediate legacy of £10,000 to his brother Clement; also pecuniary legacies to his wife, and a number of relatives, and to a number of his domestics to his sisters, as well as certain annuities to his sisters, to his widow and remainder of his property, and at her decease to be divided between his children Clement and sisters for the benefit of their children.

The will of Captain William Jones Prowse, R.N., late of Ebbon House, near Andover, Southampton, and Yeovil, Somerset, died on the 27th of August, 1859, was proved in London, on the 8th ult., by the executors nominated being the Rev. Thomas Jones Prowse, Thomas James Ireland, Esq., of Oswald Hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Augustus Anthony Frederick Fitz, and Robert Henry Sawyer, Esq., of Shaftesbury, London, the personalty was sworn under £40,000. He rector that his widow is in the enjoyment of property in her own right, and he gives her the option of retaining the occupation of his residence, Ebbon House, and leaves her for her own absolute use the furniture and household effects, jewellery, horses, and carriages; but the plate, books, pictures, and pictures he has bequeathed to his eldest son, whom he has devised all his real estates, and the residue of the personalty; and to his youngest son he bequeathed a sum of £6000, in addition to his share in the fortune under his mother's marriage settlement.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, on receiving the news of the death of the Dowager Empress of Russia, immediately telegraphed his condolence and those of the Empress to the Court of St. Petersburg. On Saturday last the Court of the Tuileries, without waiting for the official notification of her Majesty's decease, went into mourning for twenty-one days.

A review of the second division of the first corps d'armée, by Marshal Magnan, took place on Sunday, in Chaumont, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. In the division is the new 103rd Regiment, composed of soldiers formerly in the Duchy of Savoy: to this regiment the first appearance of which was greatly admired, the Marshal presented its colours.

It is stated that the orders given to the French Admiral, to sink the Sardinian squadron in the event of its attacking Gaeta, were not intended to intimidate Victor Emanuel, but to prevent the squadron on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, his simply to protect the family of the King of Naples. The Emperor Napoleon considers it to be his duty to pay for the King of Naples that that which has always been at the King's service—an honourable duty.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT AND THE TREATY.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular of the Director-General of Customs relative to the application of the commercial treaty between England and France. After having enumerated and commented upon the different provisions of the treaty, he says that the tariff annexed to the treaty is the basis of the whole, and thus concludes:—"Intermixing these instructions, I must call the attention of the service to the spirit which has presided in the formation of the new tariff. The economical programme laid down by the Emperor in his letter to the Minister of State, and the treaty of commerce with Great Britain, are the solemn manifestations of the principles and tendencies which must hereafter develop themselves in the relations of France with other countries. It is the duty of the customs administration to discern these principles and those tendencies, and to apply them in the details of its daily business. Vigilant, firm, and humane, it must secure the interests of the revenue, it must show itself conciliating in its relations with the commerce, liberal in the interpretation of doubts, and solicitous of useful questions. I need not call the attention of the chief officers of the service to the spirit and manner in which questions, matters, and questions, and by which the public revenue ought to profit, and, in short, to all that is favourable to the development of commerce and industry."

It has been announced in the *Moniteur* that the time will be authorized by several months for the entry into bonded warehouses of imported iron and imported sugar are to come into operation.

ITALY.

The reign of the Bourbons in Naples is virtually over. Scornfully rejected by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in their recent votes, Francis II. has likewise sustained terrible reverses in the field, and has been driven out from one point after another, till he is now shut up in the fortress of Gaeta, battering throne ere it crumble into ruins, and its late owner, a fugitive, will seek shelter in the hospitable soil of Rome.

Capua capitulated on the 2nd. Military honours were granted to the garrison, which consisted of 6000 men, who marched out with their arms and colours.

Again, the Paris *Patrie* insists that the credit is due to the interference of the Piedmontese army, which prevented the garrison from execution of the Piedmontese army, which prevented the garrison from maintaining the unconditional capitulation with Gaeta, and obliged the Royal army to abandon the line of the Volturno—"The place," it says, "is maintained in the hands of the King of Naples, but Capua has been left to their own resources they could not have taken it. Even the works that were thrown up over against it would be attacked."

The latter in the course of a few days formed a second parallel, constructed on the right a place-d'armes and a breaching battery which had opened on the 1st on the south-east of the centre, and obliged the Neapolitan troops to capitulate after a very honourable defence.

After the capture of Capua, Victor Emanuel's troops quickly threw across the Garigliano. Here Victor Emanuel was operating in person, and he did he assault the Bourbon army in front, while his fleet attacked it in flank, and obtained a complete victory. The Royal forces fled from the field, leaving behind all their artillery, ammunition, provisions, and materiel, besides a large number of prisoners. General Sonnaz pursued the enemy, and afterwards occupied Mola di Gaeta, and subsequently Formia. The Royalists only remain the walls of Gaeta between the Bourbon forces and their victorious opponents.

A body of 15,000 Neapolitan troops, with 4000 horses and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinian troops, fled to the Papal States at Terracina. Cialdini, their progress was arrested by the Papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

THE ABOLITION OF THE VOTE.

The Supreme Court of Justice has proclaimed the result of the *plebiscite* in the kingdom of Naples, which is as follows:—

Yes	...	1,302,064
No	...	10,312
Majority in favour of annexation	...	1,291,752

The officially-announced results of the voting in Sicily upon the question of annexation are as follows:—

Yes	...	432,054
Noes	...	667

ENTRY OF VICTOR EMANUEL INTO NAPLES.

King Victor Emanuel entered the city of Naples on Wednesday at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. An immense crowd of people assembled, acclaiming and shouting for joy. Flowers were falling. Universal joy was manifested.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN VICTOR EMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi left Naples on Sunday last on the 26th ult., near Teano. The greeting on both sides was most cordial. Major Cattaneo, Commandant of Garibaldi's head quarters, gives the following account of the interview:—

Garibaldi had taken up his quarters at a small inn, about four miles and a half between Teano and Speranzano, on the 25th. He ordered his column to halt on the side of the road, and proceeded to see the King. On the 26th the morning General Turchi and Missori came to inform him the Sardinian army was approaching, and that the King was with the advanced guard. Garibaldi on horseback, followed by his staff, and three-quarters of an hour afterwards became in sight of the King and his staff, who were coming from Teano. The troops of the two armies advanced as follows:—The 2nd and 5th Regiments of the Cosso Brigade in the van, and the 3rd Regiment of the Medici Brigade in the rear. The columns presented arms to Garibaldi, and ceased to allow him to pass through. Garibaldi rode forward, and, approaching the King, saluted him most affectionately. After exchanging a few words, Garibaldi commanded to meet the King. Victor Emanuel was not far behind, and on his left was Fanti, before being the red shirts, the King took a telescope, and, recognizing Garibaldi and some of his staff, pointed out the personages towards him. Garibaldi, When they were within ten paces of each other, the officers of the King and Garibaldi saluted each other, and Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel took the hands of his staff, and, in a voice somewhat hoarse from emotion, said, "King of Italy!" Victor Emanuel replied, "Thank you!" They stood thus, hand in hand, for equally moved, replied. "Thank you!" They stood thus, hand in hand, for nearly a minute, Garibaldi saluting the staff of the King, and the King, still holding each other's hand, followed the troops for about a quarter of an hour. They then halted, and the King dismounted on a short distance behind them. Passing a group of officers, Garibaldi saluted them, among them Generals Fanti, Della Rocca, and Cialdini, forming cap of a staff officer, and General Fanti, the 26th, and 30th Regiments of the Line, then sixty guns, and four regiments of cavalry, all of which saluted the King. The total of 40,000 men, during which Victor Emanuel halted and ordered a portion of his army to die off to the right, and Garibaldi to the left, and the remainder to defile in front. Garibaldi then proceeded between him and the chivalrie. He then received Nicotera's brigade, which was marching to Naples. He was received with the same enthusiastic and unanimous shouts of 'Long Live the King of Italy!' Garibaldi then left them, and returned to his former position. The King continued at Teano. Garibaldi returned to Caserta to give orders.

We hear from Rome that General Lamoricière has been created a Roman noble. A decree orders a medal to be struck in his honour, and he is to figure henceforth in the *Almanach de Gotha* as a Prince. By Pio Nono's act he will stand on a par with all the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire. The voting on the question of annexation in Umbria and the Marches was proceeding, and the returns received give satisfactory results, viewed from the Sardinian side. Perfect order and calmness prevail everywhere. Large quantities of stores and war material have been sent from Rome to Gaeta for the use of the Royalists, and many foreigners for the Papal army have been stopped. Beds for hospitals for the wounded have been sent from Rome to Francis II.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress is about to visit Madeira. Her Majesty is in a delicate state of health, and she has been advised to winter in a more genial climate, and the above island has been chosen for the purpose. A British war-steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Empress, who purposes to leave for Madeira about the 17th inst.

The Austrian Government has issued a circular, in which it enlea-vours to impress on the German States the importance of the Constitutional reforms which it has just inaugurated, and dwells on the closer connection with Germany which must result from them.

Count Rechberg has issued a diplomatic circular explaining the objects and results of the Warsaw interview. It conveys the important announcement that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have decided to follow a common line of non-intervention in Italy. Count Rechberg, we are informed, declares that the Warsaw meeting has had the effect of peace of consolidating the friendly relations of the three Sovereigns who took part in it, and of concerting their policy with regard to the Italian question. A protocol, a copy of which we are not told the nature, was established between them; but Count Rechberg asserts that the three Powers agreed not to interfere in the affairs of Italy so long as no attempt which may provoke a war.

According to the *Lithographic Correspondence* of Vienna, the new Diet of Hungary is to meet at Pressburg.

Three Austrian ships have been constructed at Trieste. Eight are to have engines of 250-horse power and four 48-pounders: four are to have engines of 200-horse power, one Paixhan, and two 12-pounders. Some smaller gun-boats are also being built, and they will, when finished, be placed at the entrances to some of the ports on the coast of Dalmatia.

SWEDEN.

The Order of Citizens and the Order of Peasants of Sweden have adopted addresses to the Crown, praying for a reform in the national representation.

The close of the Session of the Swedish Chambers took place at Stockholm on the 20th ult., with the usual ceremonies. Among the measures on which the Chambers occupied themselves during the Session adopted during the Session was one for the perfect toleration of all religious creeds.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail brings us dates from Calcutta to the 22nd of September. The state of affairs there is being rapidly put right by strictures and complaints of almost all the recent Acts of the Governor-General himself. The Legislative Council is becoming a real deliberative body, the indigo commission, and above all the income tax, in making out the returns for which the whole community was engaged. Trade also is reported to be in a healthy stagnate. The Government has issued a notification informing the local European army that the amalgamation of the army will not affect their rights and privileges; that they will not be called on to serve out of India during the term of their engagements. The Bombay Gazette of the 15th inst. says:—"On the 13th inst. Major-General Woodburn died at Ahmedabad on the night of the 28th of September; and Dr. Bellasis, of Bombay, left on a visit of a quarantine. There have been no symptoms of disaffection manifested (as was stated last week) by the 6th European Regiment at Dinapore.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the reception of the Prince of Wales at Boston, where all went well, and of his departure for Newfoundland on the 20th inst. The following is the narrative:—

The Prince of Wales and suite left Albany on the morning of the 19th ult., arriving at the Boston station at 2 p.m., being the Worcester line of railway. At the depôt Governor Morgan, Senator Seward, and others of Lincolnshire Republicans have left Albany with Worcester, and other places along the route, large crowds of people were assembled, and in response to their calls he Highness occasionally showed himself. The Prince was received at the depôt by a guard of honour of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, under the escort of the Boston Lancers and Light Dragoons, proceeded to the Revere House. The side-walks, windows, and roofs were filled with the noble ranks of Massachusetts people, whose welcome was hearty.

The demonstration on the 18th in honour of the Prince were elaborate and imposing. The public buildings were decorated, and the streets were filled with the long line of his daughters, who in upwards of seventy years of age. About 9000 military, including artillery, cavalry, and infantry, were under the command of the day by Prince and suite, Governor Banks, and a numerous Staff. After the review the Prince was presented to several of the city and principal streets, the Prince and suite, the Governor and others, occupying carriages. The display is represented to have been the most imposing ever seen in the city of Boston, and was witnessed by thousands. A collation followed at the State House given by Governor Banks, at which there was a select company of the principal citizens of the city holding. At about five o'clock the Prince and suite were escorted to the Municipal, where the Mayor and City Council were assembled. The reception consisted principally of singing, and seemed to afford the distinguished visitors much gratification. The festivities of the occasion wound up with a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

On the 20th the Royal party visited Cambridge, Bunker-hill, Mount Auburn Cemetery, and Harvard College, and in the evening the Prince was welcomed in Deane Hall by President Felton and the Faculty, while he was in the College, and was introduced by the presenting the library of the Scientific School and the Observatory, the party partook of a collation at Harvard Hall. The evening was passed through the in numbers who crowded the Prince heartily as he passed through the city. In the evening his Highness visited the Boston Public Library.

The Prince and his suite left Boston on the forenoon of the 20th, amid enthusiastic cheers from the citizens, and accompanied by Governor Banks and a numerous cavalcade of the Staff of England, where he was received by Governor of the State of Maine, the Mayor of Portland, a respectable body of citizens, and the entire population. The route through the streets of the city, and finally embarked on board the British war-steamer *Styx*, in succession of the Atlantic Ocean, the Governor and the bands played the national airs of Britain and America, the vast concourse of people cheering the Prince, and the Royal standard streamed away for "Merrie England."

The *Paris Gazette* officially announces the opening of the Corps Législatif for the 15th inst.

The marble bust of Alexander von Humboldt, by David d'Angers, has been purchased for the Louvre, at a cost of 7000f.

A riot has occurred between the military and the civilian population at Aldershot, in Hampshire Surrey, which has led to some personal being wounded—one dangerously.

A considerable commercial serious ratus has broken out between the two Chambers of Hesse Darmstadt relating to the civil rights of the Catholic Church. The Second Chamber refused the budget unless it be re-gotiated by law, and the First Chamber can read they can only be settled by a concordat.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF ITALY.—Prince Humbert, a youth now in his seventeenth year—a bold and gallant-looking lad, and a favourite with the rifle, exhibiting skill and coolness on all manly exercises, endowed with a fair, open countenance, in which the noble blue blood mingles with the ruddy tint of health, and with a most expressive expression of the mother, Sardinia is blended with the delicate and graceful address—you plainly espousal distinguished by affable manners and a high-toned spirit, bearing when bowed with the multitudes to be present at the review of the 31st ult. Prince Humbert, mounted on his light-grey Arab. The event which his father and grandfather have achieved will have grown up into a full and glorious harvest by the time the fortunate youth succeeds to the throne. That throne to which no more of his race aspired in the secret of their hearts almost ever since the days of the First Humbert, will fall to the lot of this fourth Humbert by a series of prosperous vicissitudes, than which nothing more marvellous was ever woven by the shuttle of romance. The Prince of Piedmont has almost at hand, yet the final issue still trembles in the scales of Fate.—*Letter from Paris.*

NOV. 10, 1860.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Renter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

NAPLES.—Turin, Thursday.—The Turin journals announce that the investing of Gaeta on the land side continues. The *Opinione* publishes a proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the Neapolitan and Sicilian peoples. His Majesty accepts the Sovereign authority of the Two Sicilies, transferred to him by universal suffrage. A despatch from Naples states that the departure of Prince Leopold from Gaeta is imminent, in consequence of the advice given to his Majesty by the commanders of the foreign fleets.

THE ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A most important despatch, enunciating the policy of the British Government respecting Italian affairs, has been addressed by Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, the British Minister at Turin. It is as follows :—

"Foreign Office, October 27.

"Sir,—It appears that the late proceedings of the Royal Navy have been strongly disapproved by a portion of the journalists of the Papal

"The Emperor of Austria, in his recent allocution to his Italian subjects, has spoken of the general Christian, rather than of the Roman Catholic, character of the Austrian Empire, and has expressed his confidence in the devotion of the Austrian army to the person of the Emperor, and to the interests of the Austrian Empire.

"The Emperor of Russia has declared that the Russian army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The King of Prussia has declared that the Prussian army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The King of Bavaria has declared that the Bavarian army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The King of Saxony has declared that the Saxon army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The King of Hanover has declared that the Hanoverian army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The Diet of Frankfort has declared that the German army is ready to march to the assistance of Austria, in case she should be attacked in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy.

"The Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover, and the Diet of Frankfort, have declared that they will consider any attack upon Austria, in consequence of the position which she has taken up in Italy, as an attack upon the whole of Germany.

"The Emperor of Austria has declared that he will not consent to any cession of territory in Italy, except to Sardinia

LITERATURE.

POEMS. By ELIZA COOK. Routledge.

THUS early in the season Mr. Routledge has commenced the issue of his usual series of magnificent gift-books. This is a volume got up in the very first style of richness and ornamentation as regards externals, and crowded with illustrations to poems selected by the author. The artists who have been chosen to deal with the subjects are familiar for their excellence, being John Gilbert, J. Wolf, Harrison Weir, J. D. Watson, *&c.*; while the execution of the engravings has been committed to the trusty hands of the Messrs. Dalziel. It is not necessary to say more to guarantee the completeness of the work, and we show our appreciation of its merits by transferring those of the illustrations to our columns, accompanied by extracts from the poems which sufficiently designate the subjects :—

THE GIPSY CHILD.

He grows like the young oak, healthy and broad,
With no home but the forest, no bed but the sward;
Half-naked, he wades in the limpid stream,
Or dances about in the scorching beam.
The dazzling glare of the banquet sheen
Hath never fallen on him, I ween;
But fragments are spread, and wood-fire piled;
And sweet is the meal of the gipsy child.

THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE.

There is not one of kindred clay
To watch the coffin as it lay:
No mental form, no human breast
Cares where the pauper's bones may rest.

But one deep mourner follows there,
Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer;
He does not sigh—he does not weep,
But will not leave the fresh-piled heap.
'Tis he who was the poor man's mate,
And made him more content with fate;
The meagrest dog that shares his crust,
Is all that stands beside his dust.

THE A WILD NIGHT AT SEA.

The clouds arose in giant shape,
And the wind with a piercing gust—
Dark as a murderer's mask of crape,
And sharp as a penlurd-thrust.

Thicker and wider the gloom stretch'd out,
With a flash of angry red;
Till the hissing lightning blazed about,
And the forest beat its head.

A maiden look'd from a lattice-pane
Toward where the ocean lay;
And her gaze was fix'd with earnest strain
On the breaker, leagues away.

She knew that he who had won her soul
Was getting close to land;
And she chuckled at every thunder roll
With a hard, convulsive hand.

* * * *

An old crone pass'd the lattice-pane—
"God help us all!" quoth she;
"'Tis bad on the mountain, but worse on the main—
'Tis a wild night at sea!"

* * * *

Morning came with a tale too true,
Ay and so tale could be!
"A homeward bound" went down with her crew
"'Twas a wild night at sea!"

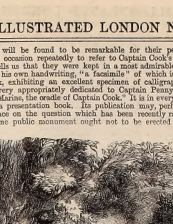
The maiden heard, yet never stirr'd,
Nor eye, nor lip, nor brow;
But more hard grown as the sepulchre-stone,
And it crew'd a skeleton now.

* * * *

The maiden still is in her home,
But not a word breathes she!
Save those that seal'd her gipsy doom—
"'Tis a wild night at sea!"

CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY. Edited by JOHN BARROW, A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

In a very compact form, and with much accessory illustration, we have here a semi-official account of the voyages of the great navigator, whose name is a household word in this country. The editor has been permitted to inspect the documents at the Admiralty relating to Cook's voyages as well as his correspondence, and to make say extracts therefrom which he thought desirable. He has been consequently enabled to present to the world many interesting letters not hitherto published, and which will be found to be remarkable for their perspicuity. Having had occasion repeatedly to refer to Captain Cook's log-books the editor tells us that they were kept in a most admirable manner. They are in his own handwriting, "a facsimile" of which is attached to the work, exhibiting an excellent specimen of calligraphy. The volume is very appropriately dedicated to Captain Peany, "of the Mercantile Marine, the cradle of Captain Cook." It is in every way calculated for a presentation book. Its publication may, perhaps, have some influence on the question which has been recently raised as to whether some public monument ought not to be erected to one of



"THE GIPSY CHILD."

England's worthies, such as Cook must always be esteemed. At present the only memorial to the navigator is a tablet in the Church of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge. His widow and two sons were buried there, the former surviving her husband fifty years, and dying in 1835 at the advanced age of ninety-four. The tablet with the inscription relating to Cook hinged within the rail of the communion-table, against the north wall. There is an appropriate design sculptured at the top of the tablet significant of naval discovery, and below there is a small shield, the device of a globe and a star, with the motto *sil intentatum reliquit*.

THE MAGAZINES.

In the midst of the competition which has lately pervaded that section of literature which is occupied by the magazines, it is satisfactory to find that *Fraser* holds its own. Those who remember the firework brilliancy of this serial—we will not say how many years ago, when its contributors were scholars who evoked satire and fun from the depths of classic lore, and whose fantasies were to the Bohemianism of literary writing in the present day as Hyperion to a Satyr—will be always glad to welcome this periodical at the beginning of each month, and to see that if imbued with something of the soberness of age it exhibits none of its positive infirmity. The two first articles, "The Philosophy of Marriage Studied under Sir Cresswell Cresswell," and the continuation of the paper on "France and Paris, Forty, Thirty, and Twenty Years Ago," would alone suffice to rescue the number from any accusation of dullness; but when to that is added the conclusion of the series of caustic criticisms on "Alison's History of Europe" by a hand which has not forgotten that cunning of the sarcasm of age it exhibits none of its positive infirmity. The two first articles, "The Philosophy of Marriage Studied under Sir Cresswell Cresswell," and the continuation of the paper on "France and Paris, Forty, Thirty, and Twenty Years Ago," would alone suffice to rescue the number from any accusation of dullness; but when to that is added the conclusion of the series of caustic criticisms on "Alison's History of Europe" by a hand which has not forgotten that cunning of the sarcasm of age which was then so essentially *Frasarian*, there is good matter enough, and to spare. Still there is more that is temporary, as regards the article entitled "Political Economy in the Clouds," in which what is called with some show of reason Mr. Ruskin's "flashy" style is by young contemporary is dealt with in a manner as characteristic as the onslaught on Alison is made. Mr. Monckton Milnes is getting quite magazine; and here he is doing what he can to extract value from those of Humboldt's letters which his injudicious friends have lately laid before the world. Besides this, there is a pleasant paper on Assheton Smith's memoirs; Mr. Peacock carries on his quaint talked "Gryll Grange;" Mr. Alexander Bain is profound—as we suppose—on the "Sentiments According to Phrenology;" the romance of "Ida Conway" is advanced a stage; and the "Chronicle of Current History" rounds off the somewhat imposing array of articles.—The *Dublin University Magazine* has a very elaborate review of modern writers under the heading of "The Vice of Our Current Literature," which as it seems to be interpreted is an extravagant realism that, we are told, taints nearly all the popular writing of the day, from Mr. Conolly's "History" to "Adam Bede." If the authors who are dealt with object to the tone of the criticism as somewhat biliary, there may be readers who think that it is on the whole healthy. Proper tribute to the local character of the periodical is paid by having articles on what is called "The Insurgeration of Irish Chiefs"—what that is we will leave to be found out by those who are curious on the subject—and on "Antrim Castle." Fiction is represented by the continuation of "Vonved the Dane," and the commencement of a tale of the civil wars entitled "A House Divided Against Itself;" Professor Verlour exhumes our old friend, not to say *vile* note, "The Old;" there is "The Seven Ages of Italy," appropriate now that we are about to have an eighth age of that country; "The Week-a-Day World of France," with its remarkable knowledge of the social current and undercurrent of French life, is still carried on; and there are some plain, unvarnished, but, as we can testify, very accurate "Sketches in the West Indies." Besides, there is a paper on "Foreign and Domestic Politics," and volume-notices of "Recent Publications." What can we say more?

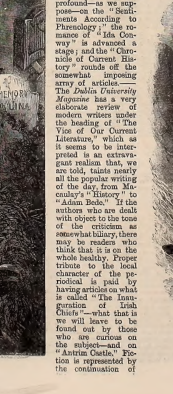
Some scribe in a newspaper has had the audacity so say that the new number of the *Cornhill* is dull; qualifying his assertion, however, by adding the words "as compared with the previous issue." Well, perhaps it is; but may not the explanation be found in the article called "A Roundabout Journey." While the master-spirit was taking those notes of a week's holiday probably the labour of selection for the current number was committed to other hands. The papers severally entitled "Neighbours," "Work," and "Oratory," if they appeared in some other serials which we wot of, would have been probably pronounced very good indeed; and, even for the *Cornhill*, we will venture to say that they are well up to the mark. We confess to have shrunk from reading the paper on "Weather" for skiey reasons, which are sufficiently obvious; and, though specially interested just now in the subject of the French tariff, we did not venture on Mr. Roskin's definition of the term "*ad valorem*," but this we say without prejudice to the article. "Framley Parsonage" is fast working up to the crisis, and poetry is duly represented by Owen Meredith and Miss Procter. If there be any shortcomings, still this magazine continues to be a literary wonder, when the end which is asked for the pay is considered. From time to time there appears to be a disposition among literary men to falsify Keats's prophecy that "his name would be writ in water." Now, Mr. Masson is doing his best—and that is something—in that direction by his article on "The Life and Poetry of Keats," in *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is not to be said that the subject has lost all its interest; but still, things taken together, it is probable that, melancholy as was Keats's history, he has had at least posthumous justice. Nevertheless, the paper in this serial is written from a point of view that invests it with a character of its own. A very bold contributor, who declares himself to be a son-in-law, has ventured a "Defence of Mothers-in-Law," and he has done very well—for the subject. "Tom Brown" is anywhere but at "Oxford;" and, if we were compelled to say where he is, we should be inclined to use a racing phrase, and say "nowhere." Is it our fancy?—but this seems one of the longest stories we ever encountered. There are twelve papers in all in *Macmillan* this month; and if you do not get excited by any of them, as you expect to be by those in the *Cornhill*, you are sure to find something well worth considering in most of them. There seems to be something like idea in the plan of the editing. The *Eclectic* gets more reviewish and less magaziny in each succeeding number; and it is so sensibly and carefully written, and in such a peculiar tone, that, but for the difference of weight as it is held in the hand, you would generally think you were reading a quarterly rather than a monthly. We would—with a qualification—direct attention to a very popular paper headed "The Apostolic Principles of Finance," in this number.

The *New Monthly* and *Bentley's Miscellany* are quite up to the average. In the former an article on the "Bruses of the Hauran" perhaps stands the most prominent; while in the latter the "Ouiremaschie Correspondence" keeps its place. There is an amusing paper on the "French Almanacks for 1861;" and the somewhat curious idea of biographizing the successors of the Kings of France is continued, the subject this time being "Agnès Sorel." The *English Woman's Journal* is very strict in its mission as usual. There is a humorsome feature in the production in this number of a full account of the special meetings at Glasgow and Edinburgh with reference to the industrial employment of women. So far as we have learned the intended purpose of the magazine there are pleasant papers enough, and informatory besides. The subject of the vine and of grape-crops, which has become important of late, is well treated under the heading of "Fruits in their Season."

In the *Art-Journal* the large steel engravings are, so far as choice of subjects are concerned, not so striking to the uninitiated eye as usual; but the execution of them is, if possible, more finished than ever. So with all the wood engravings. We would particularly point to those illustrating a paper entitled "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea." What abundance of pleasant reading, and something more, there always is in this periodical. The list of its literary contents is as various as it is full.—Mr. Leve's serial tale—"One of Them"—has now reached its twelfth number, and the interest expands as the crisis evidently approaches. The intriguing characters are beginning to explain their designs and to review their past lives: while the injured parties are clearly on the point of receiving poetical justice.



"THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE."



"THE A WILD NIGHT AT SEA."

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

YESTERDAY being Lord Mayor's Day there was the customary civic procession, on the 9th of November, from the Guildhall to Westminster, for the purpose of presenting the new Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. William Cubitt, to the Judges, and of swearing in his Lordship. The following is the route that was taken:—The procession moved from Guildhall at half-past eleven o'clock, and passed through Gresham-street, Prince-street, Bank, Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, Cannon-street (east and west), St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and by the Strand to Westminster. The return from Westminster was by way of the Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's-church-yard, Cheapside, and King-street to Guildhall. The London Rifle Brigade formed a guard of honour in Guildhall-yard and King-street to receive the Lord Mayor on his return from Westminster. In the evening the usual inaugurating banquet was held in the Guildhall, attended by Ministers of State, Ambassadors, Judges, members of Parliament, and celebrities in the domains of science, art, and literature. To-day, the ceremonials and festivities which mark the coming in of the new city potentate being over, his reign for the year ensuing may be said to begin in sober earnest, and there is every reason to believe that the present Lord Mayor's term of office will be alike honourable to himself and a benefit to the great interests over which he presides.

A grand civic procession started westward yesterday week for the purpose of conducting the Lord Mayor elect to the private residence of the Lord Chancellor, at Knightsbridge, there to receive, through that high officer of State, her Majesty's approval of the choice which the citizens of London have made for the mayoralty of the next year. Amongst those who formed the procession were the Lord Mayor elect; the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London; Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss, Mr. Sheriff Lusk, Alderman Sir Henry Muggeridge (the next in succession for the mayoralty); Alderman Hale, Mr. Thomas Chambers, the Common Serjeant; Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor; Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain; Mr. Secondary Potter, the Town Clerk, and other officials. These gentlemen were received by the Lord Chancellor in the drawing-room of Strathedon House. His Lordship was attired in his full robes of office, and was attended by his secretary, and by the two gentlemen who act respectively as "purse" and "mace."

The Recorder introduced the Lord Mayor elect. He remarked that Mr. Alderman Cubitt, whom the citizens of London had selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was a gentleman who was in all respects eminently qualified to fill that high and responsible office. For many years he had carried on a large business; all his dealings had been characterised by honour and integrity, and, he was happy to add, had been crowned with success. Alderman Cubitt was held in the highest possible esteem by his fellow-citizens, and he had the greatest confidence in presenting him to the Lord Chancellor for her Majesty's approval.

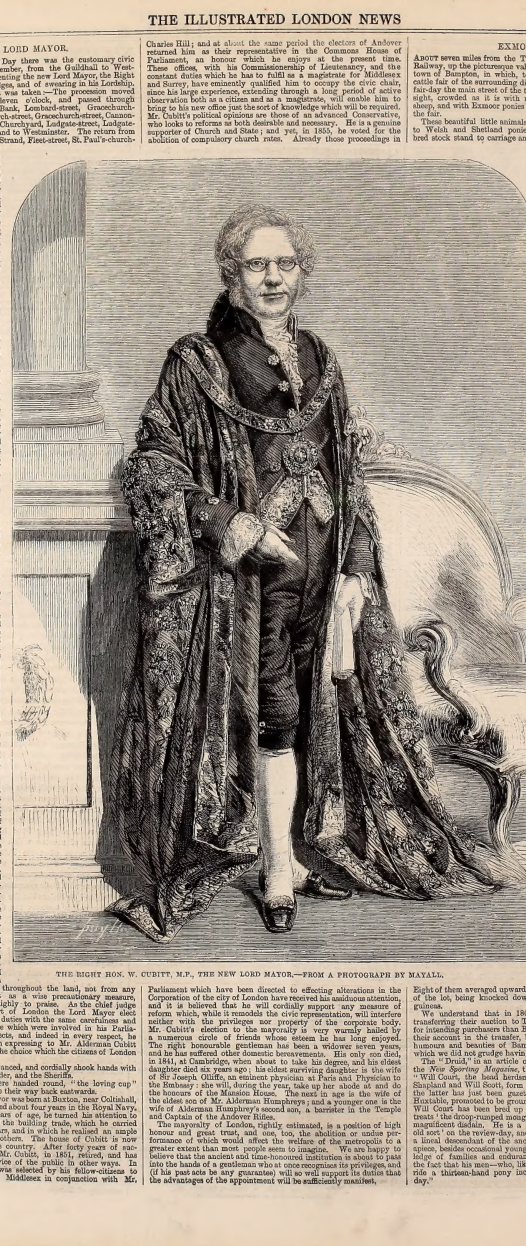
The Lord Chancellor, addressing the Lord Mayor elect, said that it was with the greatest satisfaction he had to state that her Majesty highly approved of the choice which the citizens of London had made in selecting him to fill the office of Lord Mayor—an office which was worthy of the ambition of the most distinguished men the city of London could produce. The Lord Mayor elect entered upon his office at a time of comparative peace, and would, therefore, no doubt direct his attention to the encouragement of those great social reforms which were so much needed. While, however, we were at peace, an important body had been organised in the city of London, as in other parts of the country, which his Lordship would, no doubt, encourage and support—he alluded to the Volunteer movement, which had been so warmly espoused throughout the land, not from any immediate fear of danger, but as a wise precautionary measure, which it was impossible too highly to praise. As the chief judge of the Central Criminal Court of London the Lord Mayor elect would no doubt discharge his duties with the same carefulness and zeal as he had discharged those which were involved in his Parliamentary avocations. In these respects, and indeed in every respect, he felt peculiarly gratified in again expressing to Mr. Alderman Cubitt her Majesty's high approval of the choice which the citizens of London had made.

The Lord Chancellor then advanced, and cordially shook hands with the Lord Mayor elect, the Recorder, and the Sheriffs.

After this wine and cakes were handed round, "the loving cup" passed, and the civic party made their way back eastwards.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was born at Buxton, near Coltishall, in Norfolk, and in early life served about four years in the Royal Navy. While being then fourteen years of age, he turned his attention to commercial matters, and entered the building trade, which he carried on until within the last four years, and in which he realised an ample fortune in connexion with his brothers. The house of Cubitt is now one of the most eminent in the country. After forty years of successful application to business Mr. Cubitt, in 1851, retired, and has devoted his attention to the service of the public in other ways. In 1847, while still in business, he was selected by his fellow-citizens to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex in conjunction with Mr. Charles Hill; and at about the same period the electors of Andover returned him as their representative in the Common House of Parliament, an honour which he enjoys at the present time. These offices, with his Commissionership of Lieutenancy, and the constant duties which he has to fulfil as a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, have eminently qualified him to occupy the civic chair, since his large experience, extending through a long period of active observation both as a citizen and as a magistrate, will enable him to bring to his new office just the sort of knowledge which will be required. Mr. Cubitt's political opinions are those of an advanced Conservative, who looks to reforms as being both desirable and necessary. He is a genuine supporter of Church and State; and yet, in 1855, he voted for the abolition of compulsory church rates. Already those proceedings in Parliament which have been directed to effecting alterations in the Corporation of the city of London have received his assiduous attention, and it is believed that he will cordially support any measure of reform which, while it remodels the civic representation, will interfere neither with the privileges nor property of the corporate body. Mr. Cubitt's election to the mayoralty is very warmly hailed by a numerous circle of friends whose esteem he has long enjoyed. The right honourable gentleman has been a widower seven years, and he has suffered other domestic bereavements. His only son died, in 1841, at Cambridge, when about to take his degree, and his eldest daughter died six years ago; his eldest surviving daughter is the wife of Sir Joseph Olliffe, an eminent physician at Paris and Physician to the Embassy: she will, during the year, take up her abode at and do the honours of the Mansion House. The next in age is the wife of the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Humphreys; and a younger one is the wife of Alderman Humphrey's second son, a barrister in the Temple and Captain of the Andover Rifles.

The mayoralty of London, rightly estimated, is a position of high honour and great trust, and one, too, the abolition or undue performance of which would affect the welfare of the metropolis to a greater extent than most people seem to imagine. We are happy to believe that the ancient and time-honoured institution is about to pass into the hands of a gentleman who at once recognises its privileges, and of his past acts he may guarantee will so well support its status that the advantages of the appointment will be sufficiently manifest.



THE RIGHT HON. W. CUBITT, M.P., THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

EXMOOR PONIES.

ABOUT seven miles from the Tiverton station of the Great Western Railway, up the picturesque valley of the Exe, lies the small little town of Bampton, in which, towards the end of October, the chief cattle fair of the surrounding district is annually held. On Bampton fair-day the main street of the town exhibits an animated and striking sight, crowded as it is with rich red Devon cattle, with mountain sheep, and with Exmoor ponies of all ages and sizes, the popularity of the fair.

These beautiful little animals, bred wild on the hills around, stand to Welsh and Shetland ponies in the same affinity that thoroughbred stock stand to carriage and cart horses. They owe the extraordinary distinction of their race, evinced in their small lean heads, their long, thin manes, their sinewy, sloping shoulders, their strong loins, and their quick, dainty action, to the pains taken in breeding them, many years ago, by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and to the blood of an ancestor of theirs, of Arab or Barb descent, introduced by Sir Thomas, and still remembered with admiration by the pony-breeders of Exmoor as the famous Katterfelto. Their height ranges between eleven and thirteen hands; the largest, from their substance and action, being equal to carry twelve or thirteen stone as hackneys. Mealy brown, bluffy bay, chestnut, and grey are their predominant colours. Their price, of course, varies with the state of the provender market. Purchasers of ponies in October must calculate on keeping them idle through the winter, and on the cost and trouble of breaking them for the saddle or for harness. And seldom did Bampton Fair take place under more favourable auspices than on the 24th of last month, for the hay and out crops had suffered severely from the perpetual rains of the summer, and the root crops had mostly failed from the same cause.

An annual sale by auction takes place every year at Bampton of a herd of about fifty pure Exmoor ponies bred by Frederick Tyrrel, Esq., the present proprietor of Exmoor, and of about as many half-bred Exmoor colts, bred by Mr. Knight's agent, Mr. Robert Smith, formerly well known as a successful shorthorn and sheep breeder in Lincolnshire. The auction is held in a large yard on the left-hand side as you enter the town from Tiverton. Purchasers being duly arranged on benches around, the ponies and colts are admitted one by one from an adjoining paddock, into which they have been previously driven. It is, indeed, a pretty sight to see the wild little Exmoor, excited by the exertions which have been necessary to separate him from his comrades, toil headlong into the ring, and then stand detestified in the midst of the crowd, his ragged mane and tail almost trailing on the ground, and his deer-like eyes glancing brightly through the long, clotted tangles of his forelock.

From circumstances to which we have already adverted, Mr. Knight's ponies sold full 20 or 25 per cent lower this year than they had ever sold before: the larger ones fetching from twelve to twenty guineas each; the smaller ones—if possible more beautiful than the others—from "a pound a leg" up to ten guineas. They were all unbroken and unshod, and the buyers of single ponies must have had, in many instances, no small difficulty in prevailing on their new purchases to accompany them home.

As soon as the pure Exmoors were disposed of, Mr. Smith's half-bred lot were submitted to the hammer, and, as they were all broken and warranted sound, they found ready purchasers. They varied in height from 13 to 14½ hands, and in substance from the light, well-bred gallowsy, fit to carry a girl of fourteen or fifteen, to the stout colt, calculated to convey an alderman from place to place with safety and comfort. The wet summer had been sadly against their condition: to use the auctioneer's phrase, "none of them, I'm afraid, a dry back for months": nevertheless, they were such a clever and neat lot, that, roughly as they were, they sold well, averaging about £8 per head. Eight of them averaged upwards of forty guineas each, and the pick of the lot, being knocked down to the Earl of Portsmouth at fifty guineas.

We understand that in 1861 Messrs. Knight and Smith intend transferring their auction to Taunton, a much more accessible point for intending purchasers than Bampton: and, moreover, find their account in the transfer, but there their customers will miss the humours and beauties of Bampton Fair and the valley of the Exe, which we did not grudge having gone two hundred miles to see.

The "Druid," in an article on Exmoor in the October number of the *New Sporting Magazine*, thus speaks of the pony herdsmen:—"Will Court, the head herdsman, and his two subs, Bill Sanpland and Will Scott, form the whole pony department—and the latter has just been gazetted from the Scotch Hills, vice Jack Huxtable, promoted to be ground-keeper on Lackborough and Badgery. Will Court has been bred up among 'our ponies' from a boy, and treats 'the droop-rumped mongrels' on the adjacent hills with the most magnificent disdain. He is a perfect Fellini in his advocacy of 'the old sort' on the review-day, and unswerving in his fealty to Lillas as a lineal descendant of the anchor brand. The trio have two ponies apiece, besides occasional young ones in breaking; and Will's knowledge of families and endurance receives strong confirmation from the fact that his men—who, like himself, are no feather-weights—can ride a thirteen-hand pony incessantly through a ten-hour breaking-day."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 11.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. St. Martin.
MONDAY, 12.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides.
TUESDAY, 13.—Full Moon, 0h. 30m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—"Big Ben" first tried, 1856.
THURSDAY, 15.—St. Machutus.
FRIDAY, 16.—Garrison at Lucknow relieved, 1857.
SATURDAY, 17.—Robert Owen died, 1858. Accession of Q. Elizabeth, 1558.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. Frederick Beverley.—This (Saturday) Evening, November 10, will be performed (for the first time these Seven Years) Balfe's Opera of THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Arthur Manrique, Mr. W. Harrison; Don Sebastian, Mr. Leffler; Don Alphonso, Mr. Weiss; Don Caesar de Lara, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Alcalde, Mr. Henry Corri; Elvira, Miss Louisa Pyne; Inez, Miss Rose Hersee; Florinda, Miss Fanny Huddart; Zamora, Miss Susan Pyne. After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (for three nights only), BOX AND COX—THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. TO-MORROW (Sunday), WILL BE PERFORMED, for the 200th Night, Wallace's Opera of THE SUN AND THE WIND, by the Lodgers.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Directress, Mrs. CLELAND.—On Monday, and during the Week, a New Drama, entitled THE PEOPLE'S MARRIAGE. After which, a New Farce, entitled THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. Characters by Messrs. Emery, Compton, Miss Leclercq, Miss Lydia Thompson, and Mrs. Cleland. Conclude with Kate O'Brine. Miss Rose Howard.—The Public is respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN DILLON (the original Representative of Conn, the Shaughraun) will appear positively for the Three Nights only. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—This Evening, UP AT THE HILLS, by Tom Taylor, Esq. After which, THE KING OF THE PEANUTS, by J. R. Planché, Esq. Commence at Half-past Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER.—This Evening, and every Evening during the Week, at Seven, the Burlesque called by the Public THE GOLDEN BANN (not as before), and MUSIC HATH CHARMS. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Toole, and Mr. Compton.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Nov. 12, a Grand Equestrian Performance with HORSE HOOD. Miss Rebecca Jones, Mr. John Pritchard, and Mr. Charles Hengler. To conclude with the Grand Pantomime, entitled THE HAUNTED TOWER, or the Rocks, Young Charles Dorner. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.—Monday, open as Sunday. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday: open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling: Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Thursday, Concert of Sacred Music. Saturday, Handel Festival. Open at Ten. Last Performance of Concert and Operatic Selections at Three. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Two Shilling: Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily. Fountains playing: splendid display until half-past Five on Wednesday and Saturday. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The Second Great Chrysanthemum Exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, November 14, and Thursday, November 15. Admission, Tuesday and Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown. On Saturday there will be the Handel Festival and Second Concert. Season Tickets, too, may now be had at Half-a-Guinea each, available till April 30, 1861.

MDME. CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.—most positively her FINAL APPEARANCE in LONDON at EXETER HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 21. Tickets, programme, &c. to be had of Lonsdale and Co., 26, Cornhill, corner of Birchin-lane.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will be sustained on FRIDAY EVENING, November 16, under the direction of Dr. Wylde. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Principal violin, Mr. Sainton. Principal violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Trumpet Solo—Mr. Thos. Harper. Tickets at musicsellers', Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; and at the Hall, Gallery, 1s. Commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Doors open at Six. Non-Subscribers: Keith, Prowse, & Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and of Mr. Arthur Ticket-Office, 28, Cornhill.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The THIRD SERIES will commence on MONDAY EVENING, November 12, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Programme of the Opening Concert: Quartet, in E flat, Op. 74, Beethoven; Trio, in B flat, Op. 97, Beethoven; Quartet, in C, Op. 59, No. 3, Mozart; Quartet, in F minor, Op. 95, Beethoven; Quartet, in G minor, Op. 10, Debussy; Quartet, in D, Op. 18, No. 3, Beethoven; Quartet, in E flat, Op. 127, Beethoven; Trio, in B flat, Op. 11, Beethoven; Quartet, in C sharp minor, Op. 131, Beethoven; Quartet, in A minor, Op. 132, Beethoven; Quartet, in B flat, Op. 130, Beethoven; Grand Duo, in C, Op. 53, Beethoven; Quartet, in A, Op. 18, No. 5

While these lines are being written the Prince of Wales is expected, Possibly, his Royal Highness may arrive on his birthday. He brings with him the united and unanimous affection of the whole of the English, to his lovely mother and the citizens whom he visited, both the subjects of his mother and the citizens of the Republic to his having conducted himself throughout a long and exciting progress, marked by every variety of incident, in a manner becoming a Prince and a gentleman educated at the first Court in the world. Higher praise cannot be desired by or for him, and we withhold it were injustice, while to exceed It were sycophancy. Without indulging in utopian or sentimental dreams, and without believing that a little personal intercourse between a young Prince and a sovereign and the New World can of itself have any marked influence upon national counsels, we have no doubt that the pleasant memories of the visit of the Heir Apparent to the loyal colonists and the noble Republicans of the West will generate amity and that these feelings on both sides of the Atlantic, and that these will tend to diminish many of the acerbities out of which misunderstandings have not unfrequently arisen. Add that the Prince himself has had an advantage which has fallen to no other scion of a Royal House, and has had the opportunity of learning something of the character of the nations of the West, and it may be fairly said that, among the many wise things which Queen Victoria has done, not the least wise was the sending of her son to North America. The travels in a land not still important degree, the same educational process has been adopted with his gallant brother, and with valuable results. The nation, warmly approving the course taken by its Queen, as warmly congratulates her on the return of her eldest Prince, and will be ready with its sympathy when Bristol shall be restored to the happy circle at Windsor.

Another election has taken place, and again the Conservatives have obtained a victory. This time it is at Dartmouth, where Mr. Hardy has been seated by the infinitesimal majority of two. The death of the veteran Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher occasions a vacancy in one of the metropolitan constituencies, and it is rather to be wished than hoped that London electors (as they may fairly be called) will endeavour to make choice of a real celebrity rather than a local notoriety. While on this subject, a topics we cannot but do now Consul for the City has assumed office, and the usual interruption to business has unpleasantly reminded City men that the 9th of November is still a day for a now meaningless pageant. A Lord Mayor is no institution, and remember what Horne Tooke, Radical as he was, declared—viz., that the apprentice who did not think the Lord Mayor the greatest creature in the world would probably come to be hanged. So, rendering our homage to the new Chief Magistrate, let us wish for him a happy year of office. Possibly many may cannot help dwelling on the mournful lines of a poet of years that are gone, who finely exclaims at the close of a song in honour of My Lord—

> How can he have leisure for taking his pleasure
> In the world's broad way, who has to be a Mayor.

Again is an attempt to be made to solve the Road mystery. A very informal, and, as it appears to us, a very objectionable, kind of inquisition has been made by the coroner of the neighbourhood of *Temple Mevis*, and it has elicited nothing but nonsense and gossip. But an application is to be made to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who is the chief coroner of England, in order to have the first inquest taken out of his hands, and a new regular inquest be held. The convict in the Stepney case is ordered for execution, in spite of energetic employment by certain parties of means of agitation against the verdict—a system which seems to be most unfair to juries who investigate, under the solemn responsibilities attached to their duty, and which may also be regarded as a contempt of court, and in both points of view ought to be discouraged, except in the almost impossible instances of an unsatisfactory trial.

The death of the Empress Dowager of Russia is an event which, in ordinary circumstances, would be without interest for those who were led to believe, it may be with truth, that the beautiful and attached wife of the Emperor Nicholas I. was one of the few who most deeply deplored his entering into that terrible conflict which ended in military prestige of Russia, and in the sorrow of her own haughty heart.

Minor incidents of the week, unless we include the delivery of various orations by distinguished persons, do not furnish much matter for record. The Irish brigade has settled home, and into obscurity, and it is certain will be found very effective allies of anti-Papal missionaries as soon as the new clothes with which they have been bribed to silence shall have assumed the normal form of peasant costume in Ireland. Mr. Best, the celebrated organist of Liverpool, a gentleman whose position as an artist should have secured him from insult, has had a sort of "difficulty" with some of the Liverpool magistracy, in consequence of his very properly refusing to "play in" the song and the waltzer at a recent ball given at St. George's Hall, and it is to be hoped one opinion as to the vulgarity of idea that suggested such an occupation for such a person. A brutality, called a fight for the championship, has been permitted, and a half-accidental blow suddenly gave such "grinning honours" as the victory could afford to a fighter tenderly named "The Infant;" and we have only to add that an extremely foolish notion of a volunteer excursion to France, emanating, we presume, from some commercial mind, has been very properly ridiculed and repudiated by the press, and it will be similarly met by the sensible majority of our household guard.

THE TREATY AND THE TARIFF.
THEIR PROVISIONS AND PROBABLE RESULTS.
(From our Special Correspondent.)

II.—BIRMINGHAM AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

In the plainest language, and within the narrowest possible compass, it is our wish to place before our readers a view of the p resent state of British exports to France, and the advantages that are likely to be reaped by our native manufacturers from the change of duty which the Anglo-French treaty and the amended tariff consequent there on. While the enumeration of facts will form the chief part of our task, it should be understood that we start with the belief that the Anglo-French treaty will be advantageous to the trade of this country. But, in attempting to dispel the false notions spread by those who are jealous of the success of the treaty, and who in their blind zeal for the lobbing of its being concluded was not imparted to them, it is equally our duty to warn the public that the benefits which may be derived from our convention will not be realised in a moment, nor perhaps in a year, and that the experience increases the duty. It may be remembered that the promised "big loaf" at a low price did not make its appearance immediately after the repeal of the corn laws, and that there are not till many years after that Sir James Graham was enabled to declare to the House of Commons, and without fear of denial, that the people really a njoyed cheap bread, and that they "knew the reason why." In the case before us, we must have patience in the probation and its period of transition. It cannot enrich our coffers in an hour any more than Rome could be built in a day. It must be tried. It is not a panacea for all ills. It is not infallible. It must be altered. It is not a measure of finality. It is eminently a measure of progress. For good or for evil it merits a trial. It is not so necessary to discourage suspicion as to point to advantages that may range from a mere independent as to t is effects. Let us wait and see of what the treaty is capable, and what the enterprise of English merchants and manufacturers can do to develop its capacity. Let us wait and see how far the English goods imported into France were infinitesimal it would be still better tha an no reduction at all. If the duty were fifty per cent it would still be better than an entire prohibition.

The principal articles affected by the instalment of the tariff already published are those of a metallic nature. The schedule of duties is divided into three parts, applying to the articles specified as needed duties begins at one per cent, and goes upwards by gradations of five per cent. The first class is that which relates to machinery, to rails an d rods, to plates, to tools, and to general hardware and ironmo ngery in cast and in wrought iron. We have chosen these articles as the starting-point of our remarks, not only because it is popularly associated with the hardware trade, but because it is in itself the seat of many and important hardware manufactures; because it is the medium of exchange between the producing and for the working up of iron, and because the metal manufacturers and dealers in Birmingham have mostly their agencies and exper t stores in Paris. It will be seen that the duties upon iron ingots, pig copper, zinc, brass, lead tin, and their compounds, are not the only ite'ms mentioned in the tariff. New duties are imposed on such things as leather, skins, gold leaf, carriages, woollen cloths, and silks, but it is to those first, only, we have at present nothing to do. It will be sufficient at ! this stage of our researches to take the metal trade of Birmingham, and to see whether the manufacturers of that town are likely to be benefited by the new duties, or are likely to lose by that increased consumption of their goods in France which we are rationally led to expect from a modification of the French fiscal system.

The metal trade of the town of Birmingham is lost in the mazes of antiquity; but time out of mind it has been renowned for its fabrics in iron and steel, and for its manufactures of "toys." In the days when there were "manie smithes that use to make knives and all manner of cutting tooles, and many finders that make bodkins, pinnes, and such like trifles," the town's trades flourish at the present day. The many "smithes" have not lost its ability to make knives, but for "knives" made are matchets or cutlasses ; for "finders" are "bodkins" and "pinnes" the "manufacturers sadlers' ironmongery, and thousands of miles of "nail rods" are converted into nails and tacks. In short, every article manufactured in Birmingham is known for the Parliamentary army. After the Restoration the "toy trade" in buttons, broaches, and buckles made its appearance, and it is to this day famous. It is said, about the time of William III. In 1813 the Gumbarrel Proof House was established, and from that time the gunmaking trade of Birmingham has attained to full work could turn out a musket a minute.

The principal manufactures of Birmingham are now gold and silver electro-plating, and the wares so plated by the mercurial process ; split rings (9,000 ounces of silver are used in a week), 40,000 ounces of silver pass annually through the Assay Office; and many more thousand ounces are used in articles not subject to duty) ; chandeliers, candlesticks, candelabra, &c. ; tables, tripods, lamps, &c., in brass, bronze, and ormolu; cabinet furniture, bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, fenders, and button-making; hooks and eyes; gas pillars, fittings, candelabra, &c.; rolled gold and silver wire (produced at the Crown Wire Mills, in the Newtown Bridge, 20,000,000 nails, varying from 3-10ths of an inch to 8 inches in length, are made weekly); screws, tacks, glass, &c. (1,000,000 of the latter article an uncommon one) ; screws, tacks, glass, and crystal, in every variety of size and form, from a wineglass to a crystal fountain; guns, revolvers, pistols, and swords (one establishment can turn out 5000 of the latter every week) ; papier-mache, japan work, and tin trays ; bedsteads, and every article in which the misapprehension must be removed. Birmingham has often been called the "toyshop of Europe ;" but the latter is behind the former in the matter of toys. Birmingham may have a factory for the production of dolls' eyes ; but it has nothing to do with Noah's ark. Birmingham manufactures many articles called "toys" Trade is divided into two branches, "the heavy" and the "light" or "fancy." Among the former are steam engines, and the "fancy" may be denoted in two such as sugar-nippers, hammers, pincers, shoemakers', carpenters', and others' implements. Birmingham is also famous for its "pens," and the "steel pen" is the latest of the latter every week) ; paper-mache, japan work, and tin trays ; bedsteads, and every article in which iron enters. The



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOOTING ON THE PRAIRIES OF THE FAR WEST

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his progress through the United States, arrived on the 23rd of September at Dwight, a small village on the Prairies, and a place of considerable resort for English sportsmen. Here the Prince remained until the 27th, the Royal party going in pursuit of quails, in which they were very successful, on each day except Sunday. On this day, of course, nothing was done; and, after attending divine service in the little Presbyterian church, the party remained quiet and alone in their little country farmhouse in the midst of the Great Prairie. His Royal Highness was most fortunate in his visit, for, for the time of year, he had almost unprecedented sport; besides which he saw a prairie thunderstorm, a prairie fire of immense extent, and, above all, a prairie sunset. The latter took place in all its super-natural glory while the party were shooting quails the night before their departure.

Dwight is a village containing a population of about 600 persons, and stands a little oasis in a boundless expanse of prairie. Everything here was novel and attractive to the Royal party. The sport on the prairies was new, and at the same time abundant; the boundless expanse of grass-covered land being the same time abundant; the boundless expanse of grass-covered land being alone a sight worth travelling to see; and, above all, the party were secure from prying and intrusion, and enjoyed themselves as best suited their humour, free from observation of any kind.

Here is a description, by the *Times* correspondent, of the Prairie:—"Leave Dwight behind you, and walk out to the east till all sight and sound of the little village is lost in the distance, and then look around you. There is a huge, undulating ocean of long rich grass and flowers, which the warm soft wind keeps in a gentle ripple. There is not a sound but the shrill chirping of millions of crickets, not a shrub or bush to break the dead level of the distant horizon—nothing to vary the widespread sea of verdure but its own masses of bright wild flowers, over which gorgeous butterflies keep always skimming on noiseless wings. This is the prairie. About a mile or so ahead is a slight but very perceptible rise in the ground, and you push on for this to get a good look about you. There is, of course, no track, and your way lies through the prairie grass, now little more than breast high, but in the spring almost over your head; you stride through clumps of resin and compass weeds, through patches of blue, yellow, and purple flowers, through thyme and long rich grass. At last you gain the summit of the gentle rise, and can look around you for miles on miles in all directions, yet you are almost disappointed to find that you have gained nothing by your walk—that the same tremendous extent of meadow land, clothed with a rank luxuriance of grass and flowers, stretches away on every side till deep green fades into brown in the distance, and a line of blackish-blue on the ocean, far, far out, marks where the horizon meets the sky. The prairie on which I write this is known as the Grand Prairie, from the extraordinary fertility of its land—for its length is only sixty miles by thirty. But in a south-easterly direction from this spot one may journey for nearly 300 miles and never once quit their long, shallow ridges—never see anything but the eternal expanse of deep green grass, perfumed with the gum droppings of the resin wood. The southern prairies are broken here and there by watercourses, by clumps of cotton-wood, and groves of locust-trees. Occasionally, though at rare intervals, a little line of locust-trees, looking like rocks in the great ocean of grass—oceans in the vast prairie lands of Illinois—mark where pools of water may be found. These varieties, however, are but few; and after a journey in the green wilder-ness a tree almost startles you, as something out of place in the huge soft green meadow-sea, where the long coarse silky-looking grass bears nothing stronger than a resin weed among it, and where a breath of wind ripples its surface into breakers of verdure, which even in the calmest days gives such an aspect of life and animation to these silent and deserted lands."

THE MEYNELL FOXHOUNDS AT FARNDON.—SEE PAGE 439.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Leiningen, Commander of the Royal yacht, has received his promotion as Captain.

Major-General Barlow has been awarded £100 per annum for his valuable and meritorious services.

The command of the Colchester Camp has been transferred on Major-General Wood (who has received another appointment) to Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon.

A large body of workmen have commenced the new fortifications between Seaton Carew and the village in the Isle of Wight. The cost of these fortifications is estimated at £160,000.

The Victoria Cross is about to be issued to those men of the Light Dragoons, both effective and non-effective, whose services in the Crimea entitle them to receive it. The number the Lord Lieutenant is able to confer is twenty.

Last Saturday Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy, arrived at Chatham Dockyard, on an official visit to that establishment.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Secretary of the Army Sanitary Commission, vice Colonel Tulloch, who has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to direct that the following rules for the rank next above the Staff appointments, must pass the examination for the rank next above that which they hold.

The Queen has, at the War Department have just received and accepted tenders for the immediate erection of a temporary hospital, and situated at the intersection of Pall Mall, Cockspur-street, and Charing-cross, on the site of a block of buildings, next Gravesend. The contract also includes the erection of a block of kitchen, store-rooms, and other necessary offices.

A salute from the Park and Tower guns on Monday announced to the inhabitants of the metropolis the capture by the victorious allied naval and military forces over the Chinese on the Peiho. The Royal standard was hoisted on the Victoria Tower, and the Union Jack on the Admiralty and on the various Government establishments.

A few months ago Corporal Connolly, of the 26th Regiment (Cameronians), was on his death-bed, by a grave incline, during site exercise, at the Curragh Camp, Ireland. A subscription was immediately entered into among his comrades, and a monument, of Sherwarth-upon-Tees, where the deceased was interred, the tablet having been unanimously voted by his brother officers" in token of their regret and esteem.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The prizes shot for by the Harrow Rifles, or 18th Middlesex, were distributed on Monday evening in the Vaughan Library.

The Queen's Own Kent Rifles has been dismissed from that corps for insubordination by sentence of a general court-martial.

Lieutenant Hall has been appointed Adjutant to the 19th Surrey, or Lambeth, Rifles.

The inspection of the 1st Cambridgeshire or Cambridge Town Rifles by the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Hall of Hardwicke-house, took place on Saturday last, Tuesday.

The competition of the 30th Middlesex corps by Colonel Ibbetson, the Assistant Government Inspector appointed for the purpose, took place at Ealing on Wednesday last.

The members of the 13th Surrey corps, numbering nearly 700, assembled at Kennington on Wednesday evening, under Colonel W. Bovill, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

The 2nd Regiment of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers were inspected on Saturday last, by George-square, Glasgow, by Major-General Sir Thomas Wilkie, K.C.B., Inspecting Field Officer for the Western District, Colonel of the Regiment.

Last Saturday the 19th Middlesex was also inspected by Colonel Ibbetson, the Assistant Government Inspector, and volunteers consisted of the Marylebone, St. John's Wood, Hampstead, Islington, Kilburn, and the Working Men's College, Price's Shareholders', and Mr. Thomas Hughes, companies, under the immediate command of Major Thomas Hughes.

Last Saturday afternoon some interesting experiments were made at Shoeburyness with a shell-proof target constructed for us the two previous days using a shallow excavation for the purpose. The target was one of the 12-inch targets presented to the best shots among the Volunteers, and a match at Landguard Fort, Harwich, by Mr. Pretty.

The Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, Sir John Wallah, M.P., reviewed the Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers at Paisley on Saturday last. The number of men on the ground was about 1,200—at Prestopans yesterday week in the presence of a large body of spectators.

The Duke of Buccleuch has graciously consented to become Colonel of the Selkirkshire Volunteers.

On Monday last Tuesday a spirited competition took place on Monkwell Heath, near Norwich, between the crack shots of the Norwich battalion—the Norfolk Rifles—for a prize presented by Mr. Colman, M.P., and known as the Charles Morse, and the local Choral Society. The ties having been shot off, Private Pratt was declared the victor (Cowling Richard Corporal, 2nd; Private Fake the second (Wesley Richards rifle); Private Filby, the third (Wesley rifle); and Private Bird the fourth (Wesley Richards rifle) each 14).

The shooting for prizes by the Leicestershire Volunteers took place on Monday last, at the Belvoir Castle Rifle Butts, when a handsome silver cup, value £20, presented by the Duke of Rutland, three rounds at 200 yards, was won by Private Bird, of the 1st Volunteer Corps. The £10 silver cup, presented by the Duke of Rutland, for the best shot among the officers, was presented by the members for the borough, was also won by Private Bird, with a score of 24 points, Lieutenant Lowndes, 23.

by Captain Bankart.

The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, was yesterday (Tuesday) entertained at a sumptuous banquet in the Leeds Town-hall, by the officers of the eight artillery and rifle corps under his Lordship's jurisdiction. This demonstration was tendered as a compliment to the noble Earl on the occasion of his first inspection of the corps over which he holds Earl in his official capacity. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Gaunt, of the 1st West York Artillery Volunteers, the corps to which Lord Leicester is attached.

On Wednesday week the fifty-second of the 19th Surrey Rifles, under the command of Captain Watkins, met at the Streatham-butts for ball-practice. The Surrey Journal, and the following were the successful competitors and their scores. The first prize was gained by Sergeant J. Tassemidge, the second by Private Wilson, the third by Private Lever, the fourth by Private Hawkins, and the fifth by Sergeant W. Tassemidge, the sixth by Private M. Shaw, the seventh by Private Bryant, and the eighth by Private Bird.

At a rifle competition on Wednesday week, at Maiden Castle, Dorset, the shooting for Miss was the event of the day. Yesterday week there was a grand shooting for the gold medal, the gift of Mrs. A. Sanford, took place at Taunton, when the first prize was won by Mr. Le Gallais, of Jersey, and the second prize by Mr. Hall, winner of the cross rifles. The members of the corps will present a handsome silver cup, value £20, as a memorial of the gentleman's visit, given by G. C. Bruinick, Esq., M.P.

A number of prizes were shot for last week on the practising-ground in the valley round which the Brighton volunteers have formed their butts. The first was gained by Sergeant J. Tassemidge, the second by Private Wilson, the third by Private Lever, the fourth by Sergeant Hawkins,

LITERATURE AND ART.

Now, how can high art come out of Bray's traction-engine. What can Renaissance sculpture in its noblest and most picturesque forms have to do with a broad-wheeled waggon, or rather truck, dragged along Piccadilly by one of the most unsightly, panting, groaning, lumbering locomotives that ever afflicted human eyes. Thus much, it was duly our privilege to be regaled in our vehicular progress to the city—we will not say whether we were in a brougham, a Hansom, or modestly perched upon the knifeboard of an omnibus—by a monstrous chariot which we at once imagined to be the phantom of the late Duke of Wellington's funeral car. Then we thought of the approaching 5th of November, and hazarded an opinion that the largest Guy Fawkes we had ever beheld through the mists of fog was Mr. Wyatt's equestrian prodigy had come down—horse, cocked hat, and all—from the summit of Mr. Decimus Burton's arch and was taking a stroll, *à la Commendatore*, as far as the new Law Courts in Carey-street. Time, however, and closer inspection soon convinced us of our mistake. We found that we were following Baron Marochetti's magnificent statue of Richard Coeur de Lion, which, with the assistance of the steam dragon imprisoned in the boiler of a traction-engine, was slowly journeying from Belgravia to St. Stephen's. Richard of the Lion Heart, proudly in his easy seat, waving his good sword in all the dignity of gun-metal, is now definitively settled in Palace-yard. He does not match very well with the globular lamps at the Peers' entrance or the shabby appearance and uncleanness of the law courts; but he looks, nevertheless, very grand and very chivalrous. The gifted Marochetti has himself superintended the casting as well as the modelling of the statue, and the result is a massive, bold, and vigorous work, exaggerated in no one point, and perfect. We had begun to bewail the fact that this talented sculptor was a foreigner, till we remembered that Bailey, Gibson, and Lough were Englishmen.

Fired doubtless with emulation at the mediæval precedent just set up in Palace-yard, we see that the gentlemen on whom it devolves to prepare the decorations of the Lord Mayor's Show for the 9th this year revived the Man in Brass, with his knightly satellites in steel, copper, and gorgeous mediæval accoutrements. We are glad to see that the Man in Brass taken *de jure*—that is, in Sir Samuel Meyrick's work on ancient armour, and in the memory of at least the Tower of London—is not to be objected to, and his brother Paladins, from Barclay and Perkins's, if may be, clattering along the Poultry in all their panoply of pots and pans. The Man in Brass is a characteristic relic of the past, and we resuscitate him.

The Anglo-Indian community has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Buist, for many years editor of the principal journal of Bombay, and, moreover, a profound practical and scientific authority in natural history. Throughout the Bombay Presidency, and, indeed, throughout India generally, Dr. Buist was known and respected. He was, nevertheless, at one time the object of the most virulent censure on the part of Sir Charles Napier—not the gallant old Admiral just deceased, but the hot-headed, pugnacious Sir Charles Napier, the soldier and warrior who wrote the shortest despatch (after *veni, vidi, vici*) on record. It ran as the communication of "Peccavi" to the Admiralty. (Scinde). And he had it, too; and, moreover, many a bone to pick with Dr. Buist. Sir William Napier, the historian of his brother, knew the latter chose occasion to call the doctor some highly uncomplimentary names. No hatreds are so bitter as those engendered by the squabbles of British officers with the press in India. Dr. Buist died.

At Birmingham, this present week, we strolled in to see the Exhibition of Works of Ancient and Modern Art, which the Birmingham painters come out very satisfactorily; and among them we are glad to give a kindly word to Messrs. H. and J. Foster (Messrs. H. B. Hardy), and Allen Everitt. The architectural studies of the last-named gentleman are capital. The exhibition, is not, however, entirely local, for some of the princes of the trade in London are also contributors. There is the elaborate "Christmas in the Olden Time," by Daniel Pope, which we described in favourable terms at the Academicion. A thoroughly art-loving place is Birmingham, and walked over sturdy corn-fed Saxons, coming from the palatial "Lessii to the comfortable Hen and Chickens Hotel, behind two mustachioed individuals of "Knights," but we suppressed our conversation we could not help hearing. What do you think they were talking about? Why, Rose Bonbonyer's Ball, the fancy dress ball of which they had been apparently just inspecting. "O'Icke t' shap-dash manner eh," quoth the host, "though the Ball's to be a fine affair." He stopped, and we entered the Hen and Chickens, and saw them no more. Who shall say that Art is not appreciated in the English provinces?

We were a very small boy indeed when the names of Alfred Crowquill, as a graphic and humorous delineator of the manners of our grandfathers, was already deservedly popular. Who does not remember the "Nose out of Joint," and the inimitable pen-and-ink sketches of Mr. Cruikshank, published, we are afraid to remember how many years ago, at the Royal Academy? The public, to their sorrow, have not seen much of Alfred Crowquill lately, but we are glad to find that he has produced a new book written and illustrated by himself, in his own whimsical style, called "The Queenso Simple," being the quaint and not unpainful adventures of a certain wise Rindeo and certain of his disciples. The book is one of a healthy feeling, but occasionally of too free-and-easy Oriental lore, necessitating even the addition of an index and a glossary; and, moreover, there is a vein of quaint philosophy running through it very pleasing to the person.

The reception of the famous monastic orator, the Père Lacordaire, is fixed for the 18th of January. Parisians are curious to see and to know what kind of eulogium he will bestow, according to custom, on his predecessor, and whether he will compliment the Emperor in his own personal address. For other literary intelligence from Paris, let us add that the disastrous advocate, Jacques Arago, author of numerous and definitely eloquent protest against the menaced Governmental interference with the privileges of free speech enjoyed by the French Bar. Then, again, M. Louis Veuillot is publishing a pro-papal book about Paris and its theatres, which everybody is abusing; and a certain lively individual called Scudo is writing a biography, he *Sérpolte de Sexy*—as he set up a shop for the sale of bonbons. A month in the Academy is a barrier vainly presented to the onslaughts of novelty of his order, the ex-director of the *Constitutionnel* contenting a guide-book, and a fashionable journalist selling sevestrel—what more could he wanting to cry the climax of the glory of the French capital.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF

DAY.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0 to 10.)	Rain in inches.	Ozone. (0 to 6.)	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Solar Minus Terrestrial.	Maximum Temperature in Sun's Rays.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.			Inches.		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Oct. 21	30·181	47·2	42·2	N.W.	10	0·2	4·5	43·8	NE. NNE. E.		100
Nov. 1	30·367	48·0	41·2	S.E.	2	0·0	4·3	49·7	SE. SSE. E.		104
2	30·164	47·1	42·6	S.E.	10	0·2	4·3	43·7	SE. SSE. E.		101
3	30·152	50·2	46·3	S.W.	10	0·2	4·1	47·1	SSW. E. NE.		112
4	30·160	41·6	39·5	S.E.	10	0·2	4·2	39·7	E. NE.		101
5	30·121	42·1	39·6	S.E.	10	0·2	4·2	45·0	E. ESE.		103

DAY.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Solar Minus Terrestrial.	Maximum Temperature in Sun's Rays.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Oct. 21	43·8	43·5	0·3	100
Nov. 1	49·7	43·7	6·0	104
2	43·7	43·7	0·0	101
3	47·1	43·8	3·3	112
4	39·7	39·7	0·0	101
5	45·0	43·8	1·2	103

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·103	29·997	30·195	30·185	30·130	30·157	30·271
Temperature of Air	45·0°	46·0°	46·0°	39·0°	41·0°	40·0°	39·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	41·0°	41·0°	42·0°	39·0°	37·0°	37·0°	37·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

FINE ARTS.

THE PRISON WINDOW. Painted by J. PHILLIP, A.R.A.; Engraved by T. OLDHAM BARLOW. M'Clean.

Mr. Phillip in his career affords a remarkable and gratifying example of the influence of change of scene upon an artist's style. In his earlier work he exhibited a hard conventionality of manner suggested by the scenery and characteristics of his native Highlands. Beginning to feel the want of more varied material, however, he soon after his visit went to Spain, and the change became as completely inwrought with the tone of southern life and the glowing hues of southern skies as he had previously been with the stern and severe aspects of the north. The result has been a succession of pictures of dramatic subjects and studies of character full of life and truthfulness, and entitling him to rank among the artists of Europe, combined with a treatment of colour more fresh and glowing than that which his brethren generally display. The engraving before us is one of which casts fail to exercise a useful influence over the rising artists of the day.

Among the most striking and touching subjects of Spanish life produced by Mr. Phillip is that of "The Prison Window," an admirable example of which is the present picture. The scene is laid in the outside of the Prison of Seville, where a dark-skinned, half-Moorish race of people congregate, and where conspiracies against the other offence against the laws, but who yet has a warm and tender heart for his darling child, and his fond, unhappy wife. The latter holds the unconscious infant towards the window, doomed to become an orphan—up to the grated window, where the father eagerly expresses it during the hour of visitation permitted to prisoners, to steal her own tears from her husband, whilst she silently presses his bravery hand with much of the fondness of her child. On the ground by her side is the basket in which she has brought a store of bread and fruit for the prisoner. In the background is an old woman endeavouring to persuade the sentinel to allow her, also, an interview with some loved relation consigned to that grim dungeon. A cross, with an inscription appended to it, is erected on the spot where the murder or assassination which has been perpetrated within the very gutless of the prison—generally, indeed, in very close proximity to it—is never now incarcerated. This touching episode has been treated with a vigorous and feeling hand by the painter, and his story has been admirably translated to the engraving.

BARKER'S PICTURE OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

This interesting picture has been removed from its old quarters at the Egyptian Hall to the Panorama, Leicester-square, where it has daily attracts a numerous succession of visitors. Since we formerly saw it considerable improvements and some additions have been made to the picture, which is especially valuable as an historical record. The portrait of Lord Clyde has now been repainted from actual sittings of the gallant General, who have those of Sir J. Inglis, Brigadier Russell, and others; whilst portraits of Colonel Allison, Captain Aligood, and Captain Moorsom have been added.

MR. HENRY COOK, whose interesting water-colour drawings of scenes in the Italian War were exhibited in London, has recently been honoured with an interview with the Emperor of the French, by whom he was graciously received, and highly complimented on the drawings, some of which he had himself commissioned, was pleased to invite Mr. Cook to breakfast with him at St. Cloud.

MUSIC.

Still "nothing fresh" at either of the great opera houses. But Edward Loder's "Night Dancers" is to be revived at Covent Garden this evening; and Balfe's new opera (name as yet unannounced) is completed, and will be produced.

The weekly winter concerts at the Crystal Palace have commenced for the season. The first took place on Saturday last. There was a full audience, and the performance, on the whole, was very successful. The principal instrumental pieces were Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and Mendelssohn's overture to the music to Mr. W. G. Cusins; Macfarren's overture to "Robin Hood," and the overture to Auber's opera, "Le Domino Noir," conducted by the able direction of Herr Manns, showed its admirable qualities; and Mr. Cusins was warmly and deservedly applauded. The latter gentleman made a very favourable impression by his chaste and pleasing execution of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor. Mr. Cusins is a clever leading star: and by his performance, with Mdme. Hayes, of the duet for two pianos, by Thalberg, on "Norma," he observed with satisfaction that the common fault of *longueurs* will be avoided. On Saturday the performance began at three o'clock and terminated at four. We hope that this rational course will be adhered to.

We learn from the Italian journals that Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, the favourite of the public at Her Majesty's Theatre last season, had had an enthusiastic reception at Bologna, where she appeared last week in "La Traviata." Mdme. Borghi-Mamo is, we believe, considered her as the last and finest type of the old Italian school. It is satisfactory to know that this most accomplished artist is re-engaged for London next season.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Stirling Coyne has contrived a pleasant little comedietta, entitled "Woodcocks and Sportsmen," in which Mr. Toole, which on Monday evening was placed with success on the stage. He personates Mr. Tom Tiddler, a gentleman of the old school. The heroine, *Aherbine, Countess de Hainville* (Miss M. Terman), adopts the plot to honour the speculations of her lover; and her servant, *Fandette* (Miss Lydia Foote), a pert, lively part, is made to support the principal role in the supernatural drama, which goes off in the freakest manner imaginable. The piece is published by Mr. Lacy, and is called attendant on the Counter. The assumption of the *Comtesse* gives occasion for much comic business, and the part is played in well conducted between the half-lunatic hero, *Leon Darville* (Mr. Henry Neville), and Miss Marston. The *Comtesse* herself speaks as the *Heartless*, and her maid as *Zephyr*, who claims the extensive privilege of kissing all the flowers of the garden. There is also an amusing footman, Mr. Toole, who is called *Jeremy Diddler*, and supported by Mr. J. Morris, which, though a slight part, is very distinctively sketched. The piece is put on the stage in a very creditable manner, and the music, by Mr. George Loder, is very catching. One song, especially, seems to flower with the "Last Rose of Summer." Previous to this delightful little piece, the melodrama of "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish" was performed, in which Miss Cleveland supported the character of *Narcissa*—a part with even more than her usual power. Mr. Addison played *Conanchet* with considerable skill, and evoked the tear of sympathy on many a fair cheek. Mr. Lyon, too, as *Major Gough*, was powerfully patriotic as Uncle Sam, and Mr. Addison, as *Ensign Slender*, was a never-failing fund of humour. The entertainments concluded with Mr. Planché's comic drama, of "Grist to the Mill," in which Miss Dolby was a great favourite, and met with effect. A new drama is underlined for Monday next. Mdme. Celeste is evidently the catching of her managerial energy, and will doubtless command the success she so much merits.

BIJOU THEATRE.—M. Talexy, improving on the encouragement bestowed on him by the British public at the St. James's, opened on Monday this little theatre, formerly the concert-room of the Haymarket Opera House. Among the pieces performed have been "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Le Mari de la Veuve," "Valérie," and "L'Histoire d'Un Sou." The name of the conductor is sufficient assurance that these dramas have been efficiently performed; and the audiences during the week have been encouraging.

SURREY.—Mr. Wilkie Collins's tale of "The Woman in White" has been dramatised by Mr. J. R. Ware, and placed on these boards with all the effect that good scenery, appropriate costumes, and excellent acting could ensure. The story of this "celebrated serial," as it is denominated on the bills, need not be repeated. The purpose of the drama is to develop the character of *Count Fosco*, who is very skilfully impersonated by Mr. Creswick. The part of *Walter Hartright* found also excellent embodiment in the acting of Mr. Farnham, which was exceedingly vigorous and effective. This gentleman afterwards appeared in the character of *Count Fosco* in the "Orlando," and was really great in the more powerful passages.

THE FARM.

The Royal Agricultural Society held their monthly council on Wednesday, and discussed a variety of topics. First and foremost, it was decided to extend the Leeds meeting to five days. On Monday and Tuesday the show will be for horses, for cattle, and for the implement yards combined; on Wednesday 2s. 6d., and on Thursday and Friday 1s. 6d. Those gentlemen, who are making the journey in the most spirited style, were very anxious to have a sixpenny day on Saturday; but the council felt that it would not be right, either to put exhibitors to the expense of keeping their cattle in the town all Monday or to tempt them to travel all Sunday. The special price-list is very liberal, amounting to £1,500 or thereabouts. It was proposed to give fat-stock premiums, but the society did not wish to introduce any fresh class of prizes. Flax and roots have all special premiums; and, besides giving prizes for model cottages, it is said that Leeds intends to build one as well in order to illustrate the plans approved of at the recent meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. The question as to what members are to be admitted free will be submitted to a select committee. The proposition was, of course, very popular, as there is such a danger of transfer. Hence, in all probability, it is the proposition which will be rejected, as it usually is hardly worth having. It has been settled to publish the Journal in August instead of July, as formerly; the management of the Steam and Implement Stewards will appear in it instead of being thrown over to the Implement Makers' Association, as the award-sheet is published in the July number; but, except as a mere invoice of prize-animal owners, it is utterly useless for reference, as the editor studiously omits the pedigrees of all the animals that do not win prizes. When this point is given with such care in the catalogue, on what possible grounds can it be left out of the Journal? We take it only a few pages of type and paper?

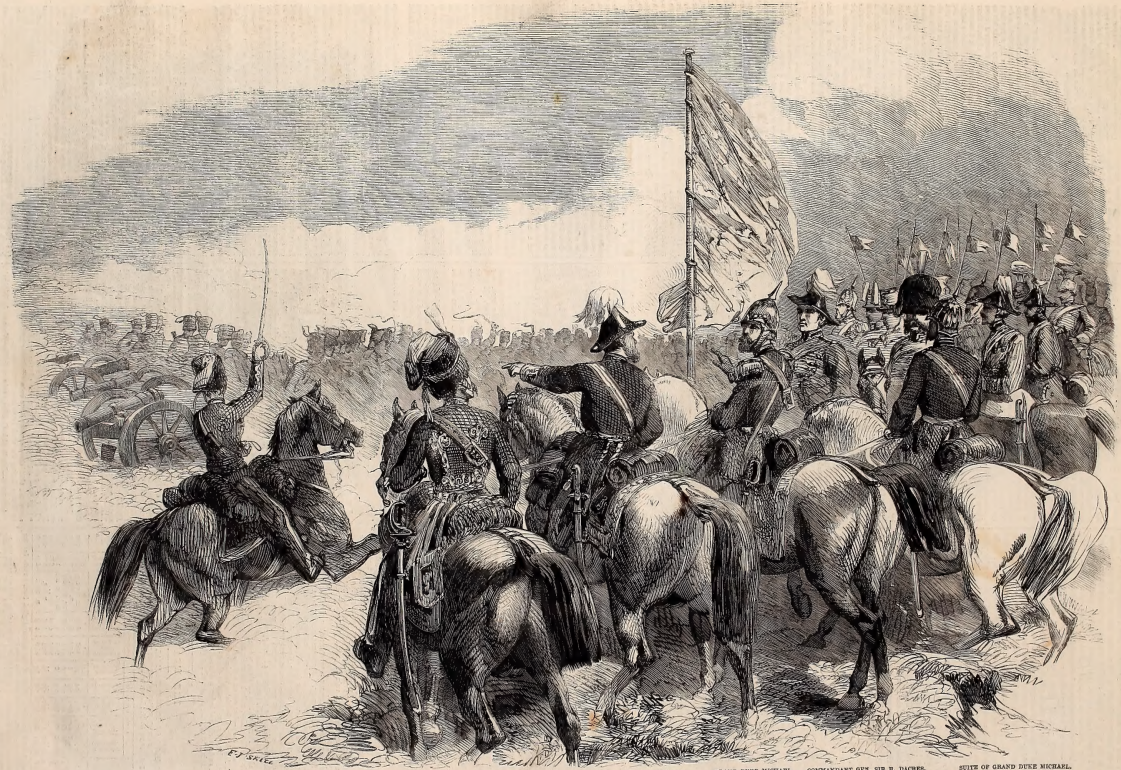
A very fine crop of malt-time is being fast brought to a close, and, judging from letters we have received from four counties very widely apart, it will be finished quite as soon as the harvest. *A saddle Yorkshire Man* tells us that he has got in the barley-crop earlier than usual this year, and those who took time quite by the forelock, or lingered till the middle of October, are those who have got the worst crops in anything like condition. In fact, without very extensive mixing with foreign, it appears to us that there will be a great deficiency in the malt barley is turning up a great deal better than was expected. The Uproar nine and wood ventilating tubes have done a great deal in conversion of the damp and heating grain both in the stack and in bulk; but we doubt whether in the latter case, especially in the case of loose corn, the plan of Mr. Scott, a recent west season, which kept the hand in a state of pasts for months, will be found to be the harmless evaporator it should, and it has been all they can do to make mould on some soils. The turnips have had a good autumn growth, and the roots and corn crops in malting soils are very fair; but still they will be far from a heavy crop, and you hear from every farmer that "it will not be a mangel year." The wheat-sowing is progressing, and the prospect of a small supply of winter food is producing a great fall in store stock, and takes the shine off the pretty eight shillings fat than the time last year. The housewives have also had their poultry troubles. Fowls have been very unfortunate in the cold season, and the hens have got so "coldcd through" by the damp weather during the moulting that the egg production for months past has been most limited. We have had a letter from a Lincolnshire lady-reader who declared that his 125 hens just managed to give a egg between them. The introduction of the Dorking and similar breeds, which rendered it impossible for them to get rid of vermin by rolling.

Mr. Rundell, the well-known Dorking breeder, died in the age of seventy-four. The event was fearfully sudden, and took place as he was hurrying in his carriage from the funeral of a relative to his home at Rundell's Farm, near Dorking, on the road to Guildford. He was for first won his fame as a breeder of Lincoln. He line judgment—combined with the success of his flock—induced the district round Farnley (of sheep-fair renown) to bring his Lincolns to a very great size—made the Lincoln Agricultural Society's show at Lincoln a fine one. Prizes were removed to his Stickney farm he discontinued the lettings and took his rams to Peterborough fair, where they generally made a fine show. Mr. Rundell was also shorthorn breeder he went more for size than fashion, and reared less for them in comparison with his long-woolsk. He was a liberal subscriber to agricultural societies, and was before the public by Professor Voelker. He recommends that they should be packed lightly and in small bulk, if possible, in a cool room, so that they are apt to rot in clay. The layers of leaves should be salted at six inch intervals, and the whole pile will be ready for use in a month, as an intermixture of chaff, and the whole pressed down tight with heavy stones. We are not aware whether Mr. Rundell has ever observed the effect of leaves on the soil, but we have ourselves known the fallen to carry out his idea of preserving them from rot.

The Newmarket Farmers' Ordinary Club wound up a long season of sporting with a spread at which Messrs Buckinghamshire waggons, and the very best of accountants which they have to carry. Among other bent on *ale* we hear that Lord of the Manor, Mr. Hall, Mr. Dudley by Branches Park for two months, and that a 56-guinea advance on the 2 gs. she should have been refused her Prince Talleyrand's dam Le Vallière, who now forms part of that herd. Mr. Booth's Queen of the Vale, by Mr. Booth's Duke of Oxford—Mr. Barnes has lost his capital white bull—and Young Leonidas, by Dr. M'Hale, from Rege; and the Royal Park Agricultural Society's show at Windsor, at which already they have twins from Riel Cherry, one of the Warwick prize cows; and Doubtful has two calves—a bull and a heifer, all of them rich roans and of their sire's massive stamp.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.—The Cobourg correspondent of the *Advertiser Gazette* says:—"I heard, the other day, that Mr. Ingram, the lamented late proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was in the habit of giving £50 annually to the Cobourg Hospital, the object had a township which he proposed buying for his son—Sir Francis Head, I believe, was the township—but was deterred by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, 'What!' he exclaimed, 'a township for a boy! Why, he would be ruined before he was twenty-one! He could be banished me, for he is England is getting very scarce, and would be sure to be carried off by consumption!' Mr. Ingram was always the way in which mines or riches exist among us, of whose value we have no adequate idea. Had we not already discovered the Bessemer steel, tetton wool, white (or milky-tree) wood, ersby birch, and other kinds of timber, which, for all purposes, are now imported by millions, for farm articles of considerable consumption and export."

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday at the Cheshum Room, Liverpool, in order to hear a statement from Mr. H. G. Chapman, who had just returned from Canada, of certain changes which have occurred to the London Board against Mr. Blackwell, the general manager in Canada, and the policy of the company generally. A resolution was adopted:—That a committee of seven members be appointed to make a searching investigation into the present state of the company, to co-operate with the London and other committees, and to suggest and report means of reorganising the entire management of the company in Canada; and, pending their action and report, this meeting deprecates any premature legal proceedings on the part of any section of either shareholders or bondholders." The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—Messrs. R. Fraser, G. H. Corporandé, S. S. Arnold, Robert Dalgleish, jun., and T. R. Moss.



OFFICER IN COMMAND OF R. H. A. FIELD OFFICER, HORSE BRIGADE. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. GRAND DUKE MICHAEL. COMMANDANT GEN. SIR R. DACRES. SUITE OF GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

REVIEW OF ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY AND FIELD BATTERIES AT WOOLWICH, BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 443.

SENOR SALAMANCA.

THE career of this capitalist, one of the most eminent of railway-contractors, strikingly exemplifies the fact that Commerce is becoming a vast commonwealth, knowing less and less distinction of country throughout the world. Not more than a quarter of a century back Salamanca was a student in the University of Granada, rather distinguished, he says himself, for bearing on his back the oldest and most worn of cassocks. As a somewhat later date he became a member of the Spanish press, in connection with the *Aclamador Malaguena*. From the press he was translated to the Cabinet of Queen Christina as Finance Minister, and the capacity which he brought to monetary affairs is thought by some to have imparted the first impulse to the astonishing resuscitation of Spain. In the present day, if there be any comprehensive enterprise in that country, its success is deemed certain so soon as Don José de Salamanca takes it under his patronage. Spain has been languishing for the iron network which forms the means of communication in other countries, and it is Salamanca who is developing it. Already he has called into existence many famous lines. One small railway, realising a profit of not less than £4000 a month, is said to be entirely his own. He has undertaken to establish the Santander, Lisbon, and Oporto line, which not only connects Portugal and Spain, but affords to the interior of the latter direct access to the other Iberian ports on the Atlantic. He has been mainly instrumental in the formation of the line from New York, now an outport of European trade, to the Missouri by the Grand Trunk, of which the Atlantic and Great Western is the middle and completing portion. While factions are contending for the possession of Naples, in the very midst of the latest discussions between the flying King and the victorious Liberals, the Administration of the day—it happened to be that of Francis II.—closed a contract by which Salamanca is to construct a railway in Naples; and there can be no reasonable doubt, whatever Government may be established in the country, that régime of the railway will survive. The extraordinary power displayed in these cosmopolitan operations could scarcely have retained the energy required if the man had not still been animated by the ardour of his youth. This trait was happily educed by an incident which happened lately. Once a week—every Thursday—Salamanca keeps an open table, at which he receives, amongst others, the politicians and writers of the moderate party. A dozen of the minor journalists of Spain, possibly with a spice of satire in the project, invited the great capitalist to a dinner on the most economic scale. Upon the table, in the place where a basket of flowers is usually placed, stood a pyramid of books, surrounded by the busts of Cervantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega, and Velasquez. In returning thanks when his health was drunk, Salamanca referred to his University experience, and his labours as a journalist in Malaga. "Then," he went on to say, "the love of gold took possession of my soul, and it was at Madrid that I found the object of my adoration; but not, alas! without the loss of all my juvenile illusions. Believe me, gentlemen, the man who can calmly all his wishes has no more enjoyment. Keep to the course you have entered on, I advise you. Rothschild's celebrity will expire on the day of his death. Immortality can be earned, not bought. Here are before us the effigies of men who have gloriously cultivated liberal arts; their busts I have met with in every part of Europe; but nowhere have I found a statue erected to the honour of a man who has devoted his life to making money."



DON JOSE DE SALAMANCA.

Notwithstanding the American rate of speed with which the contractors have called this railroad into existence, the work has been executed with a solidity not common in the lines of the United States; and this reminds us that it is hardly just to reproach the Transatlantic railroads with the slightness of their first construction. The practice in reality is due to the social condition of the country. Traversing enormous distances, in many cases calling forth the traffic which they are afterwards to serve, the American railways are seldom able at the beginning to draw towards them abundant capital. They are, strictly speaking, built provisionally. According to the custom in America, the formation of a line develops settlement and traffic; the traffic furnishes the

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE first train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has sped its course, and the stupendous undertaking which for ten years has occupied the attention and absorbed the capital of commercial and moneyed men has at length reached a stage of its completion that almost guarantees a rapid and indisputable success.

To appreciate the importance of the event which our Engraving illustrates—the arrival of the first train from New York at James-town, State of New York—the reader should be informed that the line just opened is remarkable for completing a junction without which two great railroads in the region which it traverses have hitherto been deprived of half their utility. It is remarkable, too, as supplying an immediate connected highway from the chief emporium of the United States to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and all the vast regions watered by those giant streams.

The line was contemplated more than thirty years ago, by the greatest of American engineers, De Witt Clinton. It is needed as the high road from east to west; it is required for the settlers who already occupy the whole breadth of territory which it serves; and it passes through what Clinton called "the most valuable region of the United States." No part of the globe presents such an extent of uniform fertility.

Already the New York and Erie Railway has supplied the first section of this magnificent high road; further on the Ohio and Mississipi Railway carried forward the line, but with a great intermediate break comprising a part of New York State, the whole of Pennsylvania, and much of Ohio. It has, of course, been long practicable to travel by rail from New York to the West, but the route was tediously circuitous or zigzag, and, the two lines just mentioned being constructed on a gauge of six feet, the necessity of unloading and reloading all the goods from trucks of one size to those of another, owing to the break of gauge, has been a serious obstacle to the development of traffic. By the formation of the Atlantic and Great Western, however, which runs from the flourishing town of Salamanca, on the New York and Erie, to Dayton in Ohio, the whole line from New York to the Missouri, twelve hundred miles in length, is at once completed with a uniform broad gauge.



ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD AT JAMES TOWN FROM NEW YORK.

means for what are by courtesy termed "repairs," but what are literally reconstructions; and it is not till many years after its first opening reconstruction; and it is not till many years after its first opening that the real building of the railway is completed. We should see in supposing that here is a new scheme in a plan which, as we have mentioned, is a consequence of peculiar circumstances in the States. The American railways are far more profitable than our own, and they are so not merely to shareholders, but to the servants and to the public. To the traveller they are cheaper, fares being one half, or more less, than the scale of English fares. They extract much less money from than the scale of English fares. They extract much less money from the shareholders' pockets, and in return they give much more. In the Unived States 9,000 miles of railway have cost only 216 millions sterling, while in England 9000 miles have cost 900 millions sterling. The average rate of expenditure per mile is consequently four times greater in England than in America. In England, and yet the working expenses are less, and the actual return far more. Taking all the railways of the two countries, the average dividend is, in England, 4½ per cent; in America, 7½ per cent. But if we take in England, 4½ per cent; in America, 7½ per cent. But if we take the best railways of America which may be compared more properly with fifty lines in our busiest districts, we find that the dividends stand in England at 4·30 per cent, in America, 8·05 per cent. In the particular instance now before us, however, which gives at one time a most magnificent highway for the produce of the west to Missouri, the advantages offered were so promising that the scheme attracted a considerable supply of English capital, and it was determined that influence of Mr. M'Henry, of Liverpool; and it was determined that the work should from the first be constructed upon the principle of thorough efficiency.

When Mr. T. W. Kennard conducted the first train upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railway he was received at a banquet with a public demonstration, and as the dinner given to celebrate the event all the magnates of the company were present, and Mr. Kennard, Mr. Brassey, Sir Morton Peto, and other gentlemen of the English Committee, by Senor Benedito; the Duke of Rianzares presided over the Spanish Committee, by Senor Benedito; Mr. James M'Henry by Senor Navarro; Mr. James M'Henry by Senor Navarro; Mr. James M'Henry by Senor Navarro

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THE NEW INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

MR. SAMUEL LAING, M.P. for the Wick Burghs, and Secretary of the Treasury, who has just accepted the seat at the Indian Council in Calcutta rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Wilson, is a man of no ordinary ability, and of distinguished antecedents, academical, commercial, and political. He is the son of Mr. S. Laing, of Papdale, Orkney (the accomplished translator from the Icelandic of the Heimskringla, and the author of the works called "Notes of a Traveller in France, Norway, Denmark," &c.), and is about fifty years of age. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, and "came out" second wrangler in 1832. He was immediately elected Fellow of St. John's, and was for many years a private (mathematical) tutor of the highest class in Cambridge. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1840, but does not appear at once to have practised his profession, being appointed private secretary to Mr. Henry Labouchere (now Lord Taunton) when President of the Board of Trade. On the formation of the railway department of the Board of Trade he was made the secretary. Thence dated his rise in commercial and ultimately in political life: his aptitude for business, and his thorough acquaintance with the details of railway management at home and abroad, Mr. Laing being favourably known under the successive administrations of Mr. Labouchere, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Dalhousie. In 1844 he published an elaborate "Report on British and Foreign Railways," and in the same year gave valuable evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, in which it is especially to be noted he recommended the running of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment. Lord Dalhousie nominated Mr. Laing in 1845 a member of the railway commission. The commission was soon dissolved, and Mr. Laing returned to the bar, where he enjoyed considerable "parliamentary" practice. In 1848 he was made chairman and managing director of the Brighton Railway Company, and during his five years of office the passenger traffic on the line was nearly doubled. In 1852 he became chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. He has been engaged in the direction of the Grand Central and Grand Junction Railways in France of the Antwerp and Rotterdam and Simbart lines in Holland; and the Great Western Railway of Canada. Mr. Laing was first returned for the Wick district of Burghs, in July, 1852, as a Liberal and Free-trader, professing "cordial sympathy with the great principles of civil and religious liberty;" but not unwilling to support Lord Derby, "if he brought forward good measures." In 1855 he moved for papers relative to the famous "Austrian note," in which terms were proposed to Russia, but not accepted, on behalf of England; and warmly condemned the refusal of the English plenipotentiary to accept the Austrian advances, in opposition to his other five colleagues at the Vienna conference. This motion (which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and others), and his vote in favour of Mr. Cobden's resolution, in 1857, condemnatory of the Chinese War, cost Mr. Laing his seat. He was again returned for the Wick Burghs in 1859, and, on Lord Palmerston's accession to office, was appointed Secretary to the Treasury.



MR. S. LAING, THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER IN INDIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKIN.

VOTING FOR ANNEXATION AT NAPLES.

PROCEEDING TO THE POLL.

THE streets of Naples were all excitement from an early hour on the 21st ult., the day appointed for the voting on the annexation question to commence. Some quarters of the town poured forth their population in processional array, bearing the national Italian flags and singing in chorus the Garibaldi hymns. On some of the banners a gigantic si (yes) was fastened; whilst many of the people carried a similar pleasant on their breasts. Half-naked children waving small tri-coloured flags, and dancing in time to the singing, accompanied most of the processions. Our Special Artist in Naples has forwarded to us a vivid picture of one of these jubilant processions, which we engrave below.

A letter in a contemporary gives the following animated account of the scene at Naples on the eventful morning of the 21st ult.:—"A day in Naples—and such a day has Naples never seen! Wearied in body, and yet more so by the strong emotions of my mind, I sit down, at the close of the 21st of October, 1860, to give you a narrative of events which have at times unmanned me. From slavery to liberty, from death to life—such is the change which I have seen come over the people of Southern Italy this day; and you will not consider it as exaggerated language in one who has lived, and suffered, and sympathised with this oppressed race so long, and whose pen had been steeped in gall for so many years, if I say that I can scarcely command myself to report what I have heard and seen, and so deeply felt. It was a beautiful morning when the early bells were rung—a *storno*, as it is called—and summoned the people to perform their first duties as free men; and, joining the multitude, I made the round of several quarters, that I might see with my very own eyes what was passing. Demonstrations, and deputations, and flags aye, of course, as plentiful as blackberries; we are accustomed to them, so that nothing detained us until we arrived in the large Palace-yard, which was nearly filled with National Guards arranged in a hollow square. Bands were playing, and companies filing off after having given their votes, and fresh voters were coming up by 'streets' to throw in their all-decisive 'Si.'

SCENES AT THE VOTING-BOOTHS.

Our last week's Number contained some particulars of the scenes witnessed at the polling-booths, and we now give, from another source, an account of the voting at the election-booth at Monte Calvario, an illustration of which is given on page 450. "Enough time has been spent at San Ferdinando, and so now we will visit Monte Calvario. Our road lies through the Toledo, where the flags have been doubled since yesterday, and variegated lamps are already suspended for the evening's illumination. Bands of people are coming down, men and women, Garibaldini and civilians, all mixed up in delightful confusion, with music and flags, clapping their hands and shouting 'Viva Garibaldi!' 'Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!' What a scene of life and animation it is! A few steps further and we get to the polling-place of Monte Calvario, where there is tenfold the animation which distinguished San Ferdinando. Half-a-dozen openings lead into a piazza, and each opening has its triumphal arch, and every hole its flag, and a brass band is playing that beautiful hymn to Garibaldi. The President and his Scrutineers receive me with marked courtesy, and give me a post of honour, from which I watch the interesting proceedings. Even the women want to vote, but they are kept back. There is an exception made in favour of



NEAPOLITANS PROCEEDING TO RECORD THEIR VOTES FOR ANNEXATION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

Marinezza in Santa Giovannara, an old patriot of the quarter, known throughout the city for her devotion to Liberal principles. She has a tricoloured sash or scarf over her shoulder and all round her waist, and very proud she looks, and determined and rejoiced, as if she would say, 'I will throw one stone more on the pile which shall bury the Bourbons for ever.' She throws in her '48,' and is hailed with clapping of hands, and leaves, as she came, in the midst of tricoloured banners. Twelve monks of the Terra Santa had already voted what I came, and eighty of the Pasquilieri voted later. Priests, *rari nantes* in the great crowd, now and then made their appearance. And now comes a martyr, whose sufferings for the cause of free Italy made his appearance a subject of public joy. Spaventa is his name; and he is going, as he deserves to be, with clapping of hands and 'Vivas,' and comes up liberated from his chains and neat jacket, and receives the privilege of a free man. Some old that they could scarcely totter passed before me, and men on crutches, and blind men, who groped their way with the toe, and their only faculty left. But there was one case so affecting that it moved me almost to unmanliness. It was a person in advanced life, very lame, who was dragging himself on with his hands, and then knelt down and kissed the ass with devotion, being choked at the time with the excess of feeling. 'What a history did that act of his tell!' It is high time, however, to leave Monte Calvario, or I shall be killed with kindness and with rejection from zeal and fewerkes. Yet even this quarter has been allowed to know as the most advanced and liberal quarter of Naples; it has sent out its legions in all times of disturbance to fight the Santa Lucisti and other combatants. Let us look of marriery, therefore. The most brutal police commissaries have always been there, as Morcillo; and the most ferocious of priests, as the Curé of St. Matteo; and rapine and plunder, and ferocity and hypocrisy have been laid in hand in every age in the quarter of Monte Calvario. No wonder, therefore, that the inhabitants are to-day half mad with joy.'

The result of the voting in the kingdom of Naples was officially declared on Saturday last, as follows:—Yes, 1,302,062; No, 10,312: majority in favour of annexation, 1,291,750.

MR. LUSK'S SHRIEVAL LODGE AND CHAIN.

THE badge consists of massive Elizabethan scrolls in standard gold. In the centre is a Saxon shield, on which are the arms of London and Middlesex impaled, beautifully emboldened in proper colours in enamel. On each side of this shield are, mounted in relief, the civic sword and mace. On the top are the arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectaclemakers, the guild to which Mr. Lusk belongs, and at the bottom are his own arms, with the motto, "Deo Duce," surmounted by his crest, an infidel ship in a circular solid gold medallion, all choice specimens of enamelling. The designer has appropriately introduced the leaves and



MR. LUSK'S SHRIEVAL BADGE AND CHAIN.

acorns of the venerable oak, typical of England's greatness. The chain is formed of the "wheat-ear" link, equally illustrative of her industry; it is handsomely arranged in alternate links, and the whole length is 18 feet. The badge and chain were designed and executed by Mr. John Poole, chronometer-maker, of Fenchurch-street.

GAETA.

THE King of Naples has retired to Gaeta as his last stronghold, and this fortress may be said to be his prison as well as his refuge, for the Sardinian General Cialdini on Saturday last drove the troops of Menu about three miles from Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel crossed the Garigliano on Wednesday week, the enemy falling back before him upon Gaeta. Their line of march lay along that of the coast. Attacked in front with great vigour by the Piedmontese troops, and outflanked on their right, according to a telegram from Naples by the fleet, the Bourbon army dispersed, leaving in the hands of the victors tents, waggons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners. The victory was so complete that General Scuma was able to advance to the very walls of Gaeta on the 5th inst., and to take up a position at a range of three miles from the fortress.

The Sardinian Official Journal for the 15th of September last contained an Engraving of the Town and Castle of Gaeta, from a drawing by Samuel Read; and we now give, on the first page, a view in Gaeta from a sketch by the same gentleman. Abundant and many quotations from "Murray's Handbook" respecting the town and fortress :—"The town of Gaeta stands at the base of a rounded hill, crowned by the tomb of Munatius Plancus, now a fortress, and on a projecting headland, which stretches into the sea and forms the north side of the extensive bay anciently called the Sinus Cietanus, and still known as the Gulfo di Gaeta. The west side of the town is surrounded with Roman villas. Scipio Africanus and Lælius were in the habit of retiring there and amusing their leisure with picking up shells on the beach. The splendid promontory, to the S.E., which forms the immortal interest as the burial-place of the nurse of Æneas, we pipe baroque architecture in all parts of the town, especially in the church full of the Roman empire. Gaeta was one of the three Greek municipalities which became the refuge of the civilisation of Italy. Amalfi, Gaeta, and Naples subsequently advanced to independence on the ruins of the Eastern empire, too enfeebled to offer opposition to the change. Their chief intelligence was the trade of the sea, and their merchants and ships and settlements in the great ports of the Levant. The chief privileges of Gaeta, under the Romans and by Lombard and narrow isthmus, strengthened by walls, and backed by the deiles of the Campagna, naturally gave to this maritime settlement a political strength which has made it in our own times the key-fortress of the kingdom. It was consequently exposed to the invasions of the Lombards and the Saracens, and did not lose its liberty until the twelfth century, when it was absorbed, along with the other free cities of Southern Italy, in the Norman conquest. Its port was always more extensively beautiful, and its rich orange, lemon, and citron groves give it a peculiarly luxurious character. It is the chief city of a district, and the see of a bishopric. It has 14,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Erasmus, contains the standard presented by Pius V. to Don John of Austria, the commander of the Christian army at the battle of Lepanto. The celebrated column with twelve sides, on the summit of which the names of the twelve winds in Greek and Latin, is one of the most curious monuments in the town. On the highest point of the promontory is the circular building which forms so conspicuous an object in the landscape. It is shown by the inscription to be the tomb of L. Munatius Plancus, and is now called the Torre d'Orlando. The other antiquities of Gaeta are the remains of the amphitheatre and theatre, the vestiges of a temple and the villas of Sesarius and Hadrian. The citadel of Gaeta has always been one of the strongest positions in the kingdom of Naples. The military defences of Gaeta have been immensely strengthened and extended of late years, and it is now one of the strongest places in Italy. Of late it has formed the favourite residence of the Sovereign. An extensive line of batteries along the shore encircle not only the old castle but the adjoining hill. A magnificent Gothic church, dedicated to St. Francesco, is now in progress; seen from a distance—the only way it can be by the traveller—it will form a splendid pile, with its fine front and detached small tower. The Royal residence is at the junction of the hill of Munatius Plancus and the fortress or castle; along the former roads have been constructed in commanding positions. The Roman tomb, formerly of difficult access, can be reached in a carriage."

FIELD-DAY AND REVIEW OF TROOPS AT WOOLWICH

THE whole of the troops in Woolwich garrison, comprising the Battalion of Royal Horse Artillery, the Foot Artillery, and Field-Train Batteries, and a squadron of the 16th Lancers quartered on the common, on the 24th ult., every preparation having been made to carry out the complete details of a field-day. The command of the Royal Horse Artillery was the General Commanding-in-Chief and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. A guard of honour, with the colours and a full band, attended the Commander-in-Chief, who was received on the field at ten o'clock his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, attended by Count Lieven, Colonel Grey Lennard, and Major Wellesley, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were received by a Royal salute of twenty-one guns and the usual presentation of arms. The Royal Horse Artillery and Batteries then took up a position in review order at the south end of the common, near the Royal Military Academy, the entire force being under the command of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B. The 16th Lancers being opposed to the same force. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who wore an undress uniform, and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke also undress, took up a position at the Royal standard, and the several batteries marched past at slow and quick time, the entire force being also minutely inspected front and rear, in the usual manner. The Royal Horse Artillery and Field-Train Batteries, and a squadron of the 16th Lancers quartered on the common, on the morning of the 24th ult., every preparation having been made to carry out the complete details of a field-day. The command of the Royal Horse Artillery was the General Commanding-in-Chief and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. A guard of honour, with the colours and a full band, attended the Commander-in-Chief, who was received on the field at ten o'clock his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, attended by Count Lieven, Colonel Grey Lennard, and Major Wellesley, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were received by a Royal salute of twenty-one guns and the usual presentation of arms. The Royal Horse Artillery and Batteries then took up a position in review order at the south end of the common, near the Royal Military Academy, the entire force being under the command of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B. The 16th Lancers being opposed to the same force. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who wore an undress uniform, and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke also undress, took up a position at the Royal standard, and the several batteries marched past at slow and quick time, the entire force being also minutely inspected front and rear, in the usual manner.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE various correspondents have described with admirable clearness the brief campaign on the Tien-Tsin-Ho. A more brilliant series of exploits is not to be found in the history of our wars with the Chinese. There was really nothing, a thing of rare occurrence in these encounters. Hitherto the Chinese have shown greater aptitude for flight than fight. But here they stood and fought as well as any troops could be expected to fight against odds. It is true they have been greatly surprised; but, on the other hand, we had a superior artillery. Indeed, the two striking facts of the brief war are—first, the triumphant success of the Armstrong guns; and, secondly, the cruelty and treachery of the Tartars and the Chinese gunners.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAKU FORTS AND TANG-KOW INTRENCHED CAMPS.

The telegrams received last week gave but imperfect outlines of the contest. The despatches received on Tuesday from Admiral Hope's fleet might have been inferred from those brief messages, and the operations of the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd ultimo, which are fully described in the despatches, are now known, and not for half the distance the ground on both sides was almost unknown, and the enemy's position and resources were unsuspected. The Taku forts stand at a point where the river curves deeply to the south and comes up again almost to the north, so that the same river passes the forts on the north and, by the river below the loop and the sea, are the northern forts, really, as it turns out, the strongest. Between the forts and Pehtang, the Chinese had several intrenched camps, having their left at Sin-ho, five or six miles higher up the river than the forts, and extending to Pehtang. The enemy on the south had to be met with considerable ingenuity supported the northern works by batteries on the south intercepting the approaches. The difficulty did not therefore cease to turn the Tartar left, their weakest point; and therefore, on the 12th ultimo, Admiral Hope commenced the operations by taking the right, centre, and, after struggling through the abounding mud with great labour, emerged on the open ground on the south. The military difficulty and danger were now in the right, thus turning the Tartar left, and coming down upon them unexpectedly, and with the full force of the artillery and infantry. The attack was made, in short, in the manner described in the preliminary victory. The infantry were set ashore, and, after a skirmish with the enemy's outposts, they advanced in line. Prince Kung had collected a handful of Sikhs charged masses of the enemy's horse without the slightest effect. The Sikhs, in fact, were not to be trifled with. Regularly and well trained, with terrible effect, and it is admitted that under this disadvantage the Tartar troops did not fight ill were men. The poor fellows were mowed down, but they did not flinch, or even inclose to stand. The intrenchments were all carried, one after another, the very little loss on our side, and the chief resistance encountered at the road to Tien-Tsin, and access to the river above the main forts on both banks.

The Chinese were now all on the river side in large work. They had overcome the mouth of the loop in the river above described. Their intrenched camp here had a front of three miles. It was guarded by numerous guns, and the other bank of the river intended to fire on the flank of any force advancing from the direction of the forts, and to prevent the passage of the river by reinforcements. But first it was necessary to demolish the works on the south bank, and this was accomplished by the Armstrong artillery, and by a bombardment from the river under fire and spiked the guns. The whole force now opened between the enemy and the river, upon the proper side of the intrenchment; the British having the right, the French the left. The artillery of the allies again cleared the way, shooting the enemy from the guns in a very short time. Then the infantry came into play, and the 60th Rifles, finding a dam across the ditch, rushed over it, Lieutenant Lister being the first man in. Ten minutes afterwards the French, who had to construct a bridge across the ditch, also rushed into the fort, and established at their head. Again we had suffered but little loss.

THE STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

Tang-Kow was now occupied; but the main business had yet to be done, and we have every reason to be pleased with the manner in which it was gone about. The Chinese were in the full extent of their power, but the last did not take, and hostilities were suspended. In the interval a serious reconnaissance was made by the French and English Generals. General Montauban was in favour of crossing the river at once, and attacking the western forts from the rear; but his force actually were transported to the other side. But Sir Hope Grant maintained that the great northern fort was the key of the position. It lies on the north bank just below the loop in the river, and it commands the opposite bank entirely, and also could take the forts on the south bank in reverse by means of guns from the north. Sir Hope Grant prevailed.

A work was drawn up, and surrounded by deep wet ditches strewn with stakes and crowfoot. On the 21st it was attacked by the allies—the English this time having the right; the French the left. As before, the fire of the artillery, especially the Armstrong, soon silenced the enemy's guns and blew up their magazines; but the infantry advanced to the ditch and the storming party, first fought it out valiantly so long as they could possibly stand. Then ensued a fierce conflict for the ditch. The ladders proving too long, they proved to be too heavy, and therefore to be useless. The men of the 44th, waiting for a bridge, fought on the edge of the ditch under fire right under the parapet. At the first bridge, which the sailors crossed on bamboo bridges, which the gallant cousins, standing on the other side, had prepared, were also

thirty yards to open a musketry fire, the French infantry being on the right the English on the left.

The fire of our artillery being then partially compelled to slacken, the enemy emerged from their cover, and opened a heavy fire of musketry on our troops.

The French, under General Cialdini, immediately pushed on to the salient and the river, crossed the wet ditches in the most gallant manner, and established themselves on the berm, from whence they endeavoured to escalade the bastion; but, however, they were unable to effect, from the vigorous resistance of the Chinese.

"The fire of the Sappers to lay down the position before was unavailing; nothing but three inches was carrying it being knocked away in one moment, and one of the pontoons destroyed.

"At this period Sir H. Napier caused the two howitzers of Captain Govan's battery to be brought up to within fifty yards of the gate, in order more speedily to breach it, and a gun-carriage was also brought up to the front, the iron mats when our storming party (now joined by the head-quarters wing of 11th, under Colonel Knowly) had passed over them. The gate was broken and partly swum over, forced their way in a single file in the most gallant manner, Lieutenant Napier, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burnaby, 99th Regiment, being the first to enter, when they, assisted in the regimental colours of the 11th, carried by Ensign Pulteney, and followed soon after on the breach (assisted by Private Lone, 67th Regiment), and subsequently on the parapet, which by the first to mount. At the same moment the guns also effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven back step by step, and hurled pell-mell through the embrasures as they successively retreated.

Here the same obstacles which had impeded our advance, namely the water retreat, in addition to two wet ditches and a row of pointed bamboo stakes there was swampy ground, and a third wet ditch and bank.

The enemy's parties were now driven from one to them from the cavalier, and this was rendered by the cannister fire of Captain Govan's guns, which poured in a destructive fire of the fort for this purpose.

The ground outside the fort was literally strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded, three of the Chinese were impaled on the stakes. A few fugitives reached the outer earth fort, which appeared to be over 200 feet square, and was answered by the Armstrong guns with good effect.

About an hour after the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners, and hoisted flags of truce. General Montauban and Lord Elgin, after to ask their meaning, and summon them to surrender, but they only received an evasive and insolent reply, and were dotted to come on if the attack.

Accordingly two fresh regiments—the 3rd Buffs and the 5th Punjaub Infantry—marching them brought up, I advanced to the outer earth fork fort. Two 9-inch guns were placed in position against it; the other siege-guns could not be brought up. The fort had been abandoned, as no fight except on an arc encircling the left and front, the French guns on our right. Not a shot was fired by the enemy, and the allied troops marched unopposed over the ditches, and seized the walls, without meeting any opposition, the garrison of 2000 men having retired.

This fort was stronger than the first. The walls are all constructed of earth, and those of the Chinese were ingeniously armed with guns and wall-piece, having muskets with rests, and matchlocks, of which were all pieces, and having a rich collar round the muzzle. The two redoubtable wet ditches, between which the enemy's cavalry passed, were also strongly defended by the guns and the parapet above. Both these ditches were full of water, as shallow as the second, but wide, round the fort, as shallow encircling the whole, and each ditch 10 feet deep of water, which therefore no advance to be made only on further covered by piece of water, which therefore no advance to be made only on further covered by piece of water, which therefore no advance to be made only on further covered by piece

THE VOTE FOR ANNEXATION AT NAPLES.—POLLING BOOTH AT MONTE CALVARIO.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. NAST.—SEE PAGE 467.



THE BRITISH BRIGADE MARCHING INTO THE LARGO ST. FRANCESCO DI PAOLA, NAPLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

THE Brigade of British Garibaldians, on landing at Naples on the 15th ult., was marched to the above square, in front of the King's Palace. The reception of these volunteers was most enthusiastic. Bouquets were showered on them from all sides, and, being caught by the soldiers, were placed by them on the points of their bayonets, in the muzzles of their rifles, and round their caps. The scene in the Great Square, is thus described in a letter from Naples:—"It was a drizzling morning, and we were in despair lest the brilliant spectacle might be spoilt by the rain. As ten o'clock, however, approached the sun deigned to smile upon us a little, and then retired into his gloomy reserve, and so he continued yielding and sulking the whole day. There was brightness, however, just sufficient to put us in good humour; so, early in the morning, every one of us turned out. On driving through the town we found almost every one, like ourselves, making for the arsenal, before the gates of which were assembled vast crowds of expectants; but, hearing that the procession was to come out on the other side, just under the windows from which, not two months since, I saw the Bourbons looking out, we hurried back, and took up our place under the balcony from which Ferdinand II. periodically reviewed whole regiments of monks following in procession the image of their patron saint. What a mighty change. The ladders were planted against the gasaway, and the lilies had not only faded, but had been removed by the hands of the workmen at is. 8d. a day. Thus falls a dynasty of despots—of despots who will not learn from experience or march with the age, who regard themselves as the Vicegerents of God. First in order of the long array comes procession after procession of National Guards with flags; of the populace shouting 'Viva Inghilterra!' 'Viva gli Ingleu!' and we take off our hats; of crowds headed by young women with banners over their shoulders, and flowers and evergreens: and the Piazza is crowded with thousands of human beings, many of them doubtless only curious to see a spectale, many of them, however, entering deeply into the real sentiment of the scene, and regarding it as an expression of the public mind in favour of liberty: and the English—honoured name—were the great centre of interest. Here they are surging on, and music and clapping of hands announce that at last the real business of the day is beginning. The flags of the National Guard appear above the accent from the arsenal, and then the newly-created militia, really fine-looking military men, and they were greeted on all sides with 'Vivas' sung to the tunes of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. There is a great display of white handkerchiefs, and the 'Vivas' and the clappings are redoubled as the English appear, and all pass under the Palace windows, flanked and thronged by thousands of spectators, who applaud them to the echo. They carry the tricoloured flag with 'Viva Victore Emanuello' inscribed upon it; every man has a bouquet on his bayonet and a dahlia on his breast, and young Styles has a garland round his hat. A finer set of fellows I never looked upon. Behind the English comes another battalion of the National Guard, bearing the glorious banner of Old England in the front. What Englishman in a foreign land does not look upon it with pride and affection? They all move on in front of the palace, and then circle round the Great Square, amid the shouts of tens of thousands of the people, and then form in columns, the National Guards parade with the English."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL MANVERS.

The Right Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, second Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, was the eldest surviving son of Charles, the first Earl, by his wife, Anne Evelyn, youngest daughter of John Mill, Esq., of Mill Hill, Middlesex. He was born on the 11th of March, 1778, and was early in life in the Royal Navy. He was M.P. for Nottinghamshire from 1802 to 1816, in which latter year he succeeded to the family honours on the decease of his father, the first Earl. He married, the 23rd of August, 1806, Mary Letitia, eldest daughter and sole heir of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove-hall, Notts, by whom (who survives him) he has had two sons—namely, Charles Evelyn, Viscount Newark, who married Emily, daughter of Lord Atherton, and died in 1850, having had by her (who died in 1851) an only son and heir William Herbert, Viscount Newark, the Earl's successor; and two daughters—viz., Mary Frances, married, in 1834, to Richard Cartwright Eaton, Esq., and Anne Caroline, married, in 1837, to Robert Eaton and Annesley Bathurst, married, the 23rd of August, 1838, to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pierrepont, who died on the 30th ult., and is succeeded by his only surviving son and heir William Herbert, Viscount Newark, now third Earl Manvers, who was born in 1808, and married, in 1835, Georgiana Jane Elizabeth Mundy, second daughter of the Duke de Colgny, and has two sons and a daughter. The next brother of the Earl Manvers just deceased was the late Lord Henry Howe Pierrepont, P.C. British Minister at the Court of Denmark. The latter, and only Manvers, married, the summer of 1838, Caroline Lascelles, cooking to the estates of the last Duke of Kingston, and was raised to a baron and viscountcy in 1796, and to an earldom in 1801.



ADMIRAL NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier, of Merchiston-House, Hants, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, Count Cape St. Vincent, and Grandee of the first class in Portugal, Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, Grand Cross of the Order of Maria-Theresa of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of St. George of Russia, M.P. for Southwark, and one of the most eminent seamen of his time, was the eldest son of Charles Napier, Esq., of Merchiston-House, Hants, Lieutenant-General of Marines, by his wife, Harriet, second daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn, in the county of Lanark, and was born in the year 1786. Admiral Napier, and the cousin of the illustrious subject of this memoir—Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Napier, K.C.B. He was made, on the 6th of March, 1786, at the house of his father, and, entering the Royal Navy in 1799 as a first-class volunteer on board the *Martin* sloop-of-war, he was employed in the North Sea. He was removed in the early part of the ensuing year to the *Romney*, 74, the flagship of Sir John Warren, and proceeded to accompanied an expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards to the Mediterranean. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Conqueror*, which was present at the memorable action off Trafalgar, and, in the following year, in 1806, at the bombardment of Gaeta, and the capture of Admiral Linois, and the *Fiorite* frigate. On the 17th of July, 1809, having been present at the reduction of the Danish islands of Zealand, Nyborg, and Anholt, Napier assisted in the boats of the *Pique* sloop, at the cutting out of a Spanish merchantman lying at Puerto Cabello under the protection of two batteries and the guns of a vessel to be retired. In August of the same year he commanded the *Recruit* brig, of eighteen guns, in which he fought a smart action off the Havannah, a French corvette of twenty-two guns, which, after he had had his mainmast shot away, and many of his rigging cut away, and his men killed, and himself severely wounded, he succeeded in putting to flight. In this contest, although his ship was beaten by a force reduced to less than one-half, until the enemy was out of sight. In February, 1810, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, and in the following year, 1811, at the capture of Java, the master of the vessel in which, and to open the pilchard the colonists upon the remnants of Fort Cornelis, and the lines of Cornelis, and the entrenched camp of Marcelon, and of three sloops of the line, which lay in a position of great strength, and was promoted in his capture of the *Hesperia*. He was made a Post Captain on the 23rd of June, 1812. After performing various services in the Mediterranean in his ship, the *Severne*, was paid off in June, 1815, and on the 4th of that month he was nominated a K.C.B. Napier was, after a long time, called into action again in 1839, when he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal in the Isis, and British squadron and in his flagship operations on the Syrian coast he displayed indefatigable zeal. On the 3rd of November, 1840, he received all the honours due to his services in the Mediterranean, and he proved himself thoroughly effective. After the reduction of Acre he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. On the acknowledgment of his conduct he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 4th of December, 1840. He was further included in the list of Parliament to the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel Fleet. After a prolonged interval Sir C. Napier received the command of the Baltic Fleet at the outbreak of the Russian War. Sir Charles Napier was promoted to the Blue in 1858. Sir Charles has been a great politician in his time. In 1851 and in 1852 he was returned to Parliament for Marylebone; and in November, 1853, he was returned for Southwark, which he represented in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Napier married, the daughter of George Cunningham Esq., and widow of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Elers, R.N., who died at Bombay in December, 1807, but had no only child, Elers Napier, married, on the 31st of October, 1838, to the Rev. Henry Jodrell, Rector of Gisleham, Suffolk, brother of the present Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. Sir Charles Napier, by the general public regret, died on the 8th inst., at his seat, Merchiston House, near Portsmouth.

GARIBALDI'S BED-ROOM AT PALERMO.—The *Official Journal* of Sicily publishes the following decree, after mentioning the various laws to perpetual renown, orders:—Art. 1. The bed-room occupied by General Garibaldi at the Royal Palace, the partition hallway from the Royal Palace to Porte Nuove, shall be perpetually preserved in its present state, and with the furniture now contained in it. Art. 2. The present decree shall be engraved on a marble tablet, and placed at the entrance of the said chamber, &c.—Given at Palermo, the 4th day of August, in the fourteenth year of the reign.

MILITARY MASS IN THE FRENCH CAMP IN SYRIA.—About nine o'clock on Sunday morning military music was heard, and a solemn and imposing spectacle it was, carrying the mind back to the days of Godfrey and Coeur de Lion. The place built at the very top of the ridge of Lebanon, a mountain, on a rising ground which overlooks the plain. It was composed of empty hospital tents, covered with white linen, and the altar was formed of two bars by the officers. In front, at each angle, was a mountain gun. The officiating priest was the Abbé Gay, the vicar of the Archbishop of Paris, the General had applied for to act as Chaplain to the forces. His assistants were a deacon and a subdeacon (who had to be, as the ecclesiastical rules do not go into the altar cloth), a soldier of the Foot Chasseurs, and my draughtsman, who held the book. Behind the altar was a large tent appropriated to the use of the priest, much to the satisfaction of his sense of self-importance. A magnificent crucifix was suspended over the altar. At the proper moment the guns out and sailed to the white baggy breeches and jacket, while his hands and face I dare say he had never been vested since he was ordained, except during the storm at Juan-Fernandez. The General, with his Staff, were on horseback immediately in front of the altar, and the troops were drawn up in a square. All continued to be still and solemn, when the officiating priest, accompanied by the reminder of their pieces, and the detachment of Foot Chasseurs presented arms. The General then dismounted, and the bell left off and the band struck up a battalion of the 8th Regiment of the Line and of the battalion of the 1st Regiment of Zouaves. The right-hand attendant was composed of the 1st battalion of Foot Chasseurs and of the battalion of the 13th Regiment of the Line. The troops then formed behind and at the sides of the altar. The Zouaves, with their standard, bearing the crescent and star, occupying the most conspicuous position in front of the officiating priest. The band struck up the drums and bugles on the left, with the eagle and the cavalry trumpets, including those of the Spahis, immediately in front. The band struck up, the rising on the skirt of the column, and looked on with more curiosity than reverence. Half-a-dozen Arabs, on the outskirts of the camp, who had been engaged to serve as guides to the column, vice Christians dismissed the service, crept up and squatted on their hams close to the drums. The band's resources in sacred music were evidently very limited, and they were compelled to cite on the accompaniment of the mass with strains which sounded vastly like dance music. At intervals the drums and bugles, alternating with the trumpets, rattle in, and gave the ceremony a warlike, fierce, and menacing character, which was again changed and softened when a really respectable band struck up the Hymn of Thanksgiving and praise to the God of Infinite mercies and loving kindness. At the elevation of the Host arms were presented with a rattling noise, and salutes were fired from the four corners of the camp. During the ceremony a soldier of the Line fell down from the effects of the sun, and had to be carried off. The mass was soon over, and the troops marched and broke back before the General and Staff at the double, and returned to quarters.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHALLENGE TO MR. HORWITZ.—Mr. Fenton, the renowned blindfold champion, who is at present in New York, whereby Mr. Paul Morphy is performing, has addressed the following challenge to the American champion:—"New York, October 3, 1860.—Dear Sir,—In the name of professional chess, I challenge you to a match of chess by telegraph, to be played between Boston and New York, or any other two cities you may select, for the sum of 1,000 dollars, a match of six games to constitute a game, each player to conduct three times the attack and three times the defence; and if twenty minutes elapse for the Knight's move, the defence to be played alternately by each player throughout the match. I am aware that the proposition is novel, but I am confident that you will not refuse it on that account. I have not named a time limit for the moves, as in my opinion that should be left to the players, as moves in a doubtful advantage, while it invariably and necessarily results in a loss of so much time, every advantage in the game is lost, and rarely giving interesting to the great majority of amateurs. If your high and justly-acquired reputation as a player is not a mere bubble, you will not refuse this challenge. I have met an opponent in the United States who, in the course of two years, has not had an advantage which, without marring the beauties of our noble game, may still prove victorious. I am, dear sir, yours truly, Thomas Fenton." We are sorry to see this opinion, which make the character wearing the match pretty even, or right your opinion, which make the character wearing the match pretty even, or right your opinion, which make the character wearing the match pretty even, or right your

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at 1s. 11d. per yard,
15,000 yards of Rich Coloured, Checked, and other Fancy Silks,
Suitable for Dresses, Mantles, and Trimmings.
An unlimited Number of Rich Black Silks.
Broché Silks, and Flounced Robes, much under value.
N.B. Patterns sent free to any part of the country.
Write for them by return of post.
Address JAMES LOCKE and CO., 117, 119, Regent-street.

LINSEY WOOLSEYS in New Stripes and Checks, 7½d. per yard.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to announce that they have received a large consignment of Scotch Manufactured Tweeds, to enable a more Extensive Assortment of SCOTCH MANUFACTURE to be submitted to the Public than has ever been done. Their own Manufacture of Scotch Tweeds, for which they have established them to exhibit. THE SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, 117, 119, Regent-street.

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Write for them by return of post.
Address JAMES LOCKE and CO., 117, 119, Regent-street.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR WINTER DRESSES, pray call at HERALD, the Bankers, 62 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
UNRIVALLED SILKS, the NEW DRAP D'ETE, DRAPS, CASHEL, EMBROIDERED WINSEY, and other Dress Fabrics, at HERALD'S, 62 and 64, Edgware-road, W.
Ladies are respectfully reminded the greatest care is taken in the execution of all orders at HERALD'S, Edgware-road.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 68, 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of a century, beg to call the attention of the Public to their Stock of Linen, which is of the best description, well Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper and damask, by the yard, 4s. 6d. per dozen; Strong Huckaback Towels, from 1 to 2 yards wide; ditto shirting from 1 to 2 yards wide; backcloths, sacking, and crash for carpets; Dowlas, Sheetings, Pillow-linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, and Flannels. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5. Families waited upon at home in London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Silks, in every variety of Colour, for Dresses and Mantles of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of Rich Coloured Velvets, Velveteens, Velvet Cords, and Fancy Silks. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.
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MOIRES ANTIQUES.
HOWELL and CO. are SELLING 1000 Pieces of Rich Moirés ANTIQUES in London.
At 2½ guineas the Full Dress. Sole House,
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
HOWELL and CO. call the honour of the Nobility and Gentry to their WINTER CLOAKS. All orders are taken and executed by the Sole MAKER of the Moiré Antique Cloak with magazine in Paris.
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SHETLAND and SCOTCH WOOLLEN SHAWLS.—HOWELL and CO. are SELLING a large Assortment of the above, consisting of Shetland Knitted Shawls, Scotch Plaids, Scotch Tartan Shawls, Scotch Wool Shawls, Scotch Wool Scarfs, Scotch Wool Mufflers, &c., at great variety. Patterns forwarded to the country.
STANDBY and HOWELL, Scotch Warehouse,
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Rich Glacé Silks, in Checks and Stripes.
GRANT and GASK.
Our new Silking a large variety of RICH FANCY SILKS, from 1 guinea to 2 guineas the Full Dress. Also 60 Pieces of rich NOVELTY SILKS, in Checks and Stripes, at 1 guinea the Full Dress. Patterns free.
GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, 3, Wells-street, London, W.

REAL SEALSKIN CLOAKS.
A good assortment, in the best qualities and most fashionable shapes, at
LEWIS and ALLENBY'S,
193, 195, 197, Regent-street,
and 44 and 45, Conduit-street.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are warmer, lighter, and more elegant than any other. To be had only of
H. HATNES and CO.,
3, Mansion-terrace, Regent-circus.

BONNETS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, from Paris.—The choicest GUIPURE SILK VELVET BONNETS, in every colour and shape, at HOWELL and JAMES'S Show-rooms, 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar).

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2l Guineas.
Tailor Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
Ladies' Riding Habits.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' RECHERCHE ROBES,
Hand-in-Hand, Cradles, Baskets.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 36, Baker-street.

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Cotton Hosiery, 3s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 36, Baker-street.

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LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 21 Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 4 Guineas.
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Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home free on all moderate.
Descriptive List, with Patterns, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenbush-street, Glasgow, N.B.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN, which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage,
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES,
Of the best quality and workmanship.
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Trimmed and Furnished complete,
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
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Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenbush-street, Glasgow, N.B.
Descriptive Lists, with Patterns, sent free by post.

LADIES' LINEN, one-third less than the usual prices. Marriage Trousseaux, and India Outfits, both of cheapest, best, and most reliable description.
SUMNER, 326, Regent-street, adjoining the Queen's Concert-Room.

BABY LINEN, one-third less than the usual charges. Ladies' Underclothing, Layettes, Lying-in Wardrobes, and Nursery Requisites. Lowest prices. SUMNER, 326, Regent-street, adjoining the Queen's Concert-Room.

SHIRTS—ROBERTSHAW'S—
113 for 30s.
Flannel Shirts, 3s. 6d. and 4s. each.
Collars, 9d. Cuffs, 1s. per pair.
ROBERTSHAW, 10, Oxford-street.

ROBERTSHAW 100, Oxford-street, Warm Woollen Combinations.
Trimmed Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, &c.
Ladies and Children's Magnetic and Fancy Stockings.
Patterns free.

TO LADIES.—WALLER'S PRICE-LIST of HAIR TRADE lower than any other house in the kingdom. Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Hair Work, &c. Price-List free by post. Observe the only address is 2, Sloane-terrace, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

SYDENHAM MANIFOLD TOP-COAT, 42s., being Five Shapes, Four Patterns, and Four Ranges in one Garment, adapting it to Boy, Youth, Man, and Stout Man. Illustrated Self-Measure Sheet, Patterns, and Prices, free.

THOUSANDS SOLD annually of WILDE'S "EXCELLENT ALMOND TABLET, the best preparation in the world for the Complexion." Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 6d. per box; and at 36, Cheapside and Parliament, or free by post for 2 stamps from the Inventor, Dublin.

CADIZ, a Pure Pale Sherry, 34s. per Dozen; Old Port, every year in wood, 36s.; OPORTO, an old bottled wine, 42s.; Sparkling Champagne, 42s.; Claret, 24s. and 30s.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—Advanced only 1s. per gallon. This celebrated Whisky is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest in the world. Cognac Brandy, 1s. per gallon. Sherry, 1s. 6d. per gallon; each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; at the Wine Vaults, 26, Great Marlborough-street; and at the Depôt, 142, Great Saint Andrew-street, Seven-dials, W.C.

FRYS IMPROVED HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Dr. Gully, Dr. Lankester, and other eminent Physicians have recommended Cocoa as the most nutritious beverage for delicate constitutions. See testimonials from Dr. Arthur O. Hassall, M.D., Dr. Hunter Rutherford, M.D., Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Rule, D.D., Edward Hamilton, M.D. Sold in packets, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.
Prize 1s. 6d. per lb. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

FLOUR free to Families in and round London.—Address to No. 44, Wood-st., E.C.
Sold also at—HORNSLAW and CATCHPOOL, Stafford Hill, Essex; and Grocers generally.

BROWN AND FOLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states:
"This is regarded as the most pure kind known."
First of the kind Manufactured Patented in the United Kingdom.
Sold by Grocers, Chemists, and Oilmen, in 1 lb. packets, and by the Inventors, Brown and Folson's Manufactory, Bridge-road, Lambeth.
Recommended by the Faculty.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c., without wetting, leaving no smell, and restoring the colour. Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Oilmen, and wholesale from the Sharpener—Oil and Chemists' Perfumers. Depôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

"ORCHARD HOUSE" TREES for PLANTING.—Mr. Rivers, "Orchard House," Sawbridgeworth, Herts, has a large stock of the above, which are unsurpassed for fruit bearing. Orders executed in rotation. Mr. Rivers's Descriptive Catalogue, with full directions for Planting, Pruning, &c., sent free by post on application. Wholesale by FRIDAY'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited).

WOTHERSPOON'S VICTORIA LOZENGES, a delicious and agreeable Confection, admirably adapted for Relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c. Sold in packets, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by Grocers, &c. Wholesale of WOTHERSPOON and CO., 158, Queen-street, Glasgow.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA; an invaluable remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. Also in lozenges, for children and sickness.—DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, W., and all respectable Druggists.

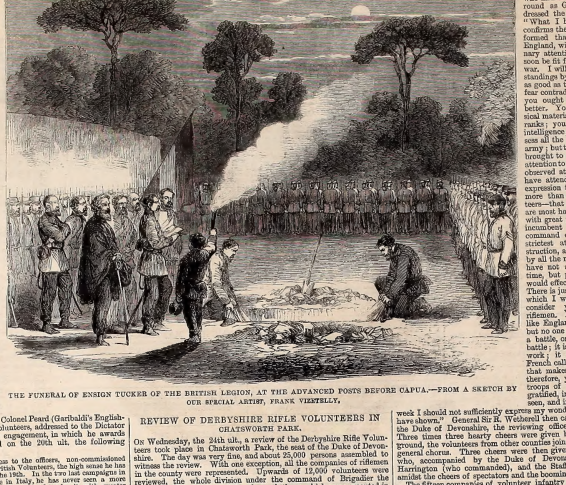
WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 379 and 380, Strand (opposite Somerset House), are desirous of forwarding the above, prices to cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Naval Uniforms, Plate, Jewellery, Furniture, &c. Parties favoured to send Parcels from the country, value returned same day. Bedsteads, Looking-glasses, and Wearing-apparel bought.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price will be given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing by letter, or Mrs. EVANS, 26, Duke-street, Bedford-square, W.C. Parties favoured with a visit can immediately receive the money. Established 1822.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price will be given by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 24, Duke-street, Bedford-square, W.C., for the above, personally attending. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on by addressing a letter, or Parties favoured with a visit, and the money paid for parcels received from town or country. Parties waited on by appointment.

THE FUNERAL OF ENSIGN TUCKER, OF THE BRITISH LEGION, BEFORE CAPUA.

THE British brigade was ordered to the advanced posts before Capua two days after its arrival at the camp, and, while proceeding to take up its position, it was called upon to check the advance of a party of Royalist troops, which it succeeded in doing in first-rate style. Though the affair was but a skirmish it cost the life of an officer, Ensign Tucker, and of Private Mitchell; and eight more were wounded. Ensign Tucker's body was brought in and buried by his companions the same night, in the garden of Colonel Peard's head-quarters, within a hundred yards of the enemy. "The scene," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "was one to be remembered even by those who have before followed the track of death from the field of battle. His body was carried in by his comrades. It was a fitful night—now clear as day, now cloudy and obscure. The torches glared on the scarlet uniforms and then paled before the clear autumn moon. Round the grave stood the companions of his short career. The Adjutant read the impressive service for the burial of the dead. The Lord's Prayer burst in irresistible chorus from that band of men, any of whom might die to-morrow. It was the echo of the religion of the heart. Ashes to ashes—all is over! They have decked his grave with roses, and a stone will tell where lies the first English volunteer who has fallen in the campaign." Mr. Tucker was interpreter to the regiment and a correspondent of this journal. He was highly esteemed by every officer and man in the brigade. His death was sudden. He was killed by a shot through the temple, and died without a struggle.



THE FUNERAL OF ENSIGN TUCKER OF THE BRITISH LEGION, AT THE ADVANCED POSTS BEFORE CAPUA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

All accounts agree in stating that the British brigade fought with great bravery on the 19th ult. Colonel Peard (Garibaldi's English-man), who commands the British volunteers, addressed to the Dictator a letter on the subject of their first engagement, in which he awards them high praise. He also issued on the 20th ult. the following divisional order :—

The Colonel-Brigadier begs to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the brigade of British Volunteers, the high sense he has of their noble conduct under fire on the 19th. In the two last campaigns in which he has had the honour to serve in Italy, he has never seen a more severe fire of musketry, nor men who have stood unflinching with greater steadiness than did the young soldiers of the brigade. Proud as he was to be appointed to the command of a brigade of his countrymen, he feels now that he has a right to exult in the young soldiers of Old England under his command, not only advancing under a heavy fire, but retiring in obedience to orders with the precision of old campaigners. The Colonel-Brigadier has had orders with the precision of old campaigners. The Colonel-Brigadier has had orders with the precision of old campaigners. The Colonel-Brigadier has had

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1060.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

ITALIA UNA.

THE grandest political event of our times approaches completion. A new nation is born to Europe, and, what is better, to freedom. Italy—that same Italy with whose ancient history the early associations of the educated world are inseparably interwoven, and over whose hapless degradation every generous bosom has heaved with sighs of pity—Italy, which one of the shrewdest diplomatists of the present century contemptuously described as nothing more than "a geographical expression," has started into life a full-grown kingdom. Venetia is but a question of a few months, more or less. Rome stands ready, as soon as French intervention ceases to be possible, to resume her old position as the metropolis of the southern peninsula. The current of national feeling flows as palpably through both of them as through the already unbound limbs of the body politic. In right, in choice, in heart, in hope, in all but actual emancipation from external restraint, they are part of "Italy, one and indivisible;" within a little they will be united to her *in fact*. After what has been accomplished within the last eighteen months no one can rationally doubt what the end is to be. It may be described in four words—"Italy for the Italians."

How comes it that we Englishmen take such a thrilling interest in the progress of this political drama, and look with such intense earnestness for its happy dénouement? Something, no doubt, is due to early training. Latin literature, comprising poetry, history, oratory, and philosophy, sowed some of the first seeds of manly thought in our minds, nursed into vigour ou



IMPROVED STREET ARCHITECTURE: MR. HARRY EMANUEL'S NEW HOUSE OF BUSINESS IN BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 474.

sentiments of patriotism, heroism, and national glory, and we long to pay back to Italy, in the shape of cordial sympathy, some instalment of the debt we owe to the glorious literature of old. Still more, perhaps, is to be attributed to the fact that Italy just now is reviving our faith in the grander elements of human nature. It is long since history presented to our admiring gaze such a splendid illustration of high humanity, such a group as Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Cavour, encircled by such an enthusiastic, self-restraining, public-spirited people. All of them have their flaws, showing that they are moulded from the same clay as ourselves; but, taken together, the patriot King, the noble-hearted warrior, the far-seeing statesman, and the re-generated nation—we cannot look upon them, cannot study them, without becoming conscious of a deeper respect for manhood, and of brighter hope in the destinies of our race. In this age of materialism one is grateful to witness, in Italy especially, such a glorious efflorescence of soul.

Italy united, independent, and *free*—it is the last attribute that sanctifies the rest; for political freedom is the breath of national life. Who can tell what new developments of greatness have been rendered torpid in this people by the leaden pressure of despotism? Who can foresee the immense variety of grand and beautiful forms in which intellect, heretofore deprived of all opportunity and motive, will now start to life unlimited scope, both in art and in thought? Italy's own vales and plains and woods, after a severe winter? Who can anticipate the future possibilities of a people having such reminiscences as those of Italy when filled with a new sense of bounding life, and suddenly and finally freed from the curse that perdam the forbad its development? Wherever Italians have had a great object, a high motive, and a fair chance, they have displayed capabilities as elevated and as powerful as any in Europe Now that they have a country and free institutions, those capabilities—long repressed, and now for the first time called—may be expected to furnish a noble contribution to the benefit of mankind. We shall all reap the advantage of Italy's resurrection, as well indirectly as directly. Europe will be better, the world will be better, for the existence of a new and great state of it from intellectual and moral waste. It will be like the restoration of a paralysed organ or limb. We shall all be sensible of a greater breadth and fulness of life.

Free political institutions in Italy will give stability to political freedom where it already exists, and will accelerate the chances of acquiring it where it does not. Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and Norway will feel their liberties more secure than they were, before Italy became a kingdom and free, against the overbearing influence of despotisms; and Prussia, Austria, Poland, and Germany will take fresh heart and hope from the marvellous success of their Peninsular sister. The first lesson that leaveneth the lump is powerfully at work in the very centre of Europe. This time it is Italy that holds up the torch and lights the way to Liberation; and it will be the work of a measured her step, so calm and self-assured her carriage, so orderly and admirable her advance, that even Governments cannot but treat revolution, when it comes in such a shape, with profound respect, and pass the word to each other to let it march on unhindered.

When the present excitement has somewhat subsided, and Italy begins to turn her political liberty to account, free trade will elicit her best energies and enterprise. It is doing so even now. Already the cities of Lombardy, the Romagna, Tuscany, and the Romagna are, as it were, drawing out the plans, and marking off the bases of a large domestic and international traffic. Industry, feeling itself unshackled, lifts its head, and looks eagerly around for new employments. Custom-houses, local prohibitions, networks of frontiers, hosts of clashing tariffs, and all the impediments which petty despotism has thrown in the way of honest interchange of commodities, have been so far swept away as to leave abundant room for remunerative enterprise. And in the midst of this activity congregated on the Rialto, so now the genius of the Italians is apt for mercantile pursuits. Freedom, security, motive was all they needed. This they will have under constitutional government and national unity; and it is difficult to conceive how more rapidly, widely, or successfully Italy will take her proportionate share in the industrial and commercial activities of Europe. We know very well that these changes cannot be perfected in a day, marvellous as has been course of events during the last few months. But we also know that political freedom is the parent of every other freedom. Hence we stand ready to grasp by the hand, and to welcome to all the countless blessings of constitutional rule, a people whose ancient greatness and whose great fight of difficulties drawn towards them our most earnest sympathies. England has already extended to them invaluable moral support; the unanimous voice of England has shielded them from the interposition of foreign despots; and, now that they are on the eve of redeeming their long-lost nationality, enhanced in worth by free political institutions, all that is good on earth is more ready and pleased than England to send up to heaven the gladsome shout "Live and prosper, *Italia viva!*"

PRINCE ALFRED AT SIERRA LEONE.—The *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board, reached Sierra Leone on the 11th ult., and at four p.m. the same day the Royal Highness landed amidst the firing of salutes. The landing was set on the landing-wharf by the Governor of the colony, the members of the Council, the clergy of all denominations, the officers of the garrison, &c., the troops forming a guard of honour. The whole way from the wharf to the Government House was lined with the militia of the town and suburbs, who, to the number of 1000, dressed in white surplices, sang the National Anthem as the Prince passed on the way. The streets through which the Royal Highness was conveyed was a small paper phrases, driven by the Governor. On arriving at the Government House the Prince was introduced to the Council, when the Hon. Chief Justice Oliver read an address, to which the Prince returned a suitable reply. Twenty-three liveried Africans of the colony and their descendants presented an address thanking the Prince, and, through him, the Queen, for the deep interest taken by England in the suppression of the slave trade. A box containing £100 of native gold was next offered to the Prince, but the Royal Highness declined accepting more than one ring as a souvenir of his visit to Sierra Leone. During his stay at the Government House as few as twenty-four Kings and Princes were presented to his Royal Highness. After a cold collation, the Prince embarked on board the *Euryalus*, and left Sierra Leone the same night.

The King of Siam has declared war against the Emperor of ANNAM, who is now at war with France and Spain.

FRANCE.

The Empress went to the Church of Recil, near St. Germain, yesterday week, to be present at a mass performed for the repose of the soul of her late sister, the Duchess d'Alhe. The *Presse* of Wednesday announces that the Prince of Wales is journeying for Scotland in strict incognito, and that her Majesty will pass some weeks at the seat of the Duchess of Hamilton. Her Grace, it may be as well to state, is a Princess of Baden, and a cousin of the Emperor of Russia.

Plans for an Imperial villa at Nice, on the spot now occupied by the Casaretta, have been laid before the Emperor and received his approbation. It is said to be their Majesties' intention to spend some time every year in their neighbourhood property.

The French Minister of War has ordered all soldiers forming part of the dépôts, regiments, and battalions stationed in Rome to go out marksmen, and the Loyola Rifle-ing daily crowded with detachments en route. General de Goyon has asked for an additional regiment of cavalry.

The Minister of Marine is reported to have finally given orders for the formation of the kingdom of Siam. The new squadron will, it is said, be ready to put to sea by next spring.

General Lamoricière has arrived in Paris. A sort of demonstration was got up for him at the railway station, and the Legitimist newspapers inform us that half the Faubourg St. Germain went to inscribe their names at the hotel of the Count de Castellbajac, and not Ancona." The *Ami de la Religion* of Sunday publishes the General's report, divided into three chapters, under extreme obligation to the Pope.

A serious accident has occurred on the Southern Railway, between Toulouse and Bordeaux. An excursion train dashed on into a third-class train at the Villedaigne station, and killed two passengers, while several others were injured.

There have been floods in the department of the Herault, owing to very heavy rains. All the country between Narbonne and Cette was under water.

ITALY.

THE TWO SICILIES.

Garibaldi having conquered a kingdom makes a present of it to Victor Emmanuel, and withdraws to his little island of Caprera. On the accession of Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, accompanied by the Ministry, formally presented to the King the result of the *plebiscite*. His Majesty received them in the Throne Room. The Minister Signor Conforti addressed the King in the following terms:—"The Governors people, assembled in their electoral *comitia*, have proclaimed you King by an immense majority. Italians are now united from the Alps to the sea, and the other provinces which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, glorifying your name, will be the faithful belt of gold to the Italian." The King replied in a few expressive words. The deed of annexation was then drawn up, the Dictatorship ceased, and the Ministry resigned. The enthusiasm was indescribable.

The ex-Dictator, in his farewell proclamation, tells his companions in arms to be ready to march again, as it is hoped that a fresh conflict will break out in Italy in March, 1861. Garibaldi says that one million of men will march with him.

Garibaldi took leave of his Majesty yesterday week, overwhelmed with the most touching demonstrations of sympathy from the King, his staff officers, and the army in general.

King Victor Emmanuel has published the following proclamation :—

TO THE POPULATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Universal suffrage gives me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this solemn decree of the nation, and I will govern in accordance to it. I reign, but from the conscientious of being an Italian. My duties increase with those of all Italy. Your votes, which I accept with a serious sense of my extreme obligation have become necessary. All parties must bow with devotedness before the majority of Italy, which has spoken. Here we have established a Government guaranteeing a life of freedom to the people, and strict honesty of purpose as the rule of my conduct. I rely upon the efficacious and patriotic concurrence of all honest men. Wherever the law imposes a curb on power and secures liberty, the Government is strong and respected. Such is the principle for virtue. We must prove to Europe that, if the irresistible force of events has given us powerful provinces, we know how to govern them. Let us all unite to restore among the united nation the empire of those immutable principles which constitute the reason in the world, and every malevolent hope in the opposition is annihilate. VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Turin *Diritto* says that the Ministry has received a telegram from the Government of the Two Sicilies. Farini for Naples, and Montezemolo for Palermo, are to be the Lieutenant-Governors. Governor-General of their respective kingdoms. Till the convocation of the great Italian Parliament in January they will exercise full dictatorial powers. Gualterio, Peruzzi, De Sanctis, Giuseppe Massari, and Count Cordova goes out as Minister for the Finances in Sicily; La Farina as Minister Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Scarabelli, Chief Police Father Lanza is appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

Last Saturday the Neapolitan Legion embarked with the volunteers and distributed relief. General La Marmora has been intrusted with the military organisation. It is said that 20,000 of the National Guards are to be disbanded.

We learn from Naples on Tuesday that a Lieutenancy Council has been instituted, and that it will follow—Liberal Administration; Pisanelli, Justice; Scialoja, Finance; Poerio, Public Instruction; Bertolini, Foreign Affairs; Torre, Agriculture and Commerce. Signor Delahais has been appointed Prefect of Police. Admiral Persano has been intrusted with the management of the affairs of the Marine. The Neapolitan fleet is now at Gaeta, preparatory to sail for Naples. A General Council has been established for the organisation of the Southern provinces.

Whilst Victor Emmanuel, by the force of arms and by the free choice of the people, has added to his crown the fair land of Naples (the ex-King) thereof, Francis II., still holds out at Gaeta. By the latest accounts the unfortunate but obstinate republican all advice to give up the contest; and relying upon General Bosco, whom he appointed on Tuesday, and an army of 10,000 men which he yet has, means to protract the struggle. Francis II. is moreover said that a Russian diplomatist has arrived at Gaeta on a mission. A Portuguese and two Spanish frigates lie off Gaeta.

The ex-Royal Family of Naples now at Gaeta consists of the King, Francis II., born at Naples, in 1836, and ascended the throne May 22, 1859; the Queen, born October 4, 1841, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Bavaria, and sister of the Empress of Austria of five children—the Count of Trani, born August 3, 1838; the Count of Caserta, March 28, 1841; Count de Girgenti, January 12, 1846; Count de Bari, March 26, 1852; and Count de Lecce, March 22, 1855; born May 28, 1857; also of four sisters of his Majesty—the Princess Mary, born 1843, the Princess Rosa Clementina, April 14, 1844; Princess Maria Pia, August 8, 1849; and the Princess Maria Annunziata, born January 21, 1855. The Queen Dowager is also with the King at Gaeta.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Downger Queen Christina of Spain has arrived in Rome, and has taken up her residence provisionally at the Spanish Embassy, her own palace being undergoing extensive alterations.

The official result of the voting in the late Papal territories gives an overwhelming majority in favour of annexation to Sardinia, it being as follows—In the Marches, of 135,355 voters on the list, there were 135,178 votes; that is, 99 noes, 269 annulled; whilst in Umbria, out of 97,625 voters, 97,040 voted yes, 380 no, and 205 were annulled. The publication of these results was celebrated at Ancona and Perugia by public rejoicings.

AUSTRIA.

The Government, pursuing its lately-adopted liberal course, has issued a statute according a provincial representation to the Tyrol. An Imperial resolution also relieves the press by removing all warnings and fines for offences of the press, and by limiting confiscation to the publication of which the offence has been committed. Baron Bach has been definitively appointed Field Marshal and Minister of War. A Vienna telegram says that the Government, in order to prevent any political demonstrations, has resolved to forbid masquerades and balls at Venice during the Carnival.

PRUSSIA.

"The Prince Regent," says a Berlin letter, "has approved and signed the new regulations of the Landwehr, which will come into operation on the 1st of January next."

The Berlin Royal Academy of Arts elected the Princess Frederick William an honorary member as a full meeting a short time since. Her Royal Highness has accepted the election, and communicated her decision to the Academy in the following letter :—

I have received with thanks and sincere joy the intimation from the Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin that they have elected me an honorary member of their body. In this choice I see the acknowledgment of the value of my earnest efforts for art, which I have cherished from my youth. In order to prove this sentiment, I willingly accept, after having obtained the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the election which has fallen upon me, since it brings me into closer connection with a corporation which possesses an important an influence over the cultivation and development of art in our fatherland.—VICTORIA, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. Berlin, Oct. 29, 1860.

OPENING OF THE BELGIUM CHAMBERS.

The Session of the Belgium Chambers was opened at Brussels on the 13th inst. Contrary to expectation, there was no Royal speech. The Minister of the Interior read a letter from the King, in which his Majesty expressed his regret that he could not attend, owing to a severe cold.

UNITED STATES.

Lord Lyons had returned to Washington. He states that the Prince of Wales was highly delighted with his trip to the United States, nothing having occurred during his entire journey to mar for one moment its pleasure.

The 29th of November had been appointed a general thanksgiving day for the United States Government and Congress.

It is expected that the census just taken of the United States will show a population of 31,500,000, including 4,000,000 slaves.

The American journals publish the letter in which the Secretary of War at Washington finally expresses the opinion of the Cabinet respecting General Scott's conduct concerning the affair of Captain Jean. After a full consideration of General Harney's explanations, Mr. Secretary Floyd observes that "he expresses his disapproval of General Harney's order to Captain Pickel, "in violation of the order of General Scott and of the agreement between the two Governments respecting the island of San Juan, which was duly communicated by disastrous consequences." But, in consideration of General Harney's good intentions, and long public services, Mr. Floyd "is not disposed to be severe in his condemnation."

The Washington American Government regarding the Lizzy Thomson, Georgiana, Tartora, and Santonia claims, have been rejected by the Commissioners appointed.

Difficulties have arisen at Panama between the United States and the British naval force, owing to the arrest of an American officer and a citizen who refused to respond to the challenge of the British guard stationed in the streets.

INDIA.

Lord Canning has made arrangements for leaving Calcutta on the 15th of December, and sailing up the Gogra to Pyrahad, to decide as to its navigation, and subsequently to proceed to Lucknow to the new Talookdar magistrate system. Returning to Benares, the Governor-General will proceed to establish his camp at Allahabad in December. Thence he will make flying visits to the chiefs of Central India and to Scindia. Lord Canning is expected to reach Bombay, where the usual term of office of five years will have expired. The belief is general that he will be succeeded by Lord Elgin, though it is understood that Lord Elgin is not very anxious to quit Canada, where he is working smoothly, he may remain another hot season in India.

Sir Hugh Rose has been appointed to the operations on the East Indian Railway to Rajmahal with Lord Canning and Mr. Grant, on the 15th, will sail up the Ganges to Dinapore from the first of his cold-weather camps of instruction at Cawnpore.

Since the 15th the Government manifesto two volunteer rifle corps have been formed in Calcutta. Two corps had previously existed in Lahore have been amalgamated into a corps, and clubs are being organised in Allahabad, Agra, Delhi.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received papers from Melbourne to Sept. 27. Everything was quiet in the political world. The Ministerial crisis, the dead-lock between the Council and Assembly, and the Chinese question had ceased, and all been surmounted. The Parliamentary Session had been opened on the 25th of July. The Speech of September 4 had been took place in the usual form. The Royal assent was given to the Land Bill and to a few minor bills. A bill to abolish pensions to retiring Ministers of the Crown, and the Legislative Council, has been reserved for her Majesty's decision. A serious political riot occurred on the 22nd of July, at the close of the Parliamentary day, which, evidently conceived by previous concert, assembled round the House, and began hooting and pelting the members as they left, and when the House temporarily adjourned the police had considerable difficulty in protecting the Ministers. By this time the assembled the hooting increased, and a fierce contest ensued between the police and the mob, stones being thrown on the one side, and staves being freely used on the other. Many persons were wounded in clearing the streets, but in the affray eight of them were much injured by other than regular members of the force, and generally were insulted or maltreated by the mob during the evening. Legislation on the Chinese question had been postponed for the prevention of any fresh attempt to renew the riot and overawe the Parliament; and a bill was passed for the purpose of providing for the further suppression of Chinese immigration. The discovery of gold—of a light-blue colour, have recently been brought to light. Every day fresh finds occur, and Australia will be found to be full of precious stones as well as in gold. A new gold field of some promise has been discovered at Mount Ida, in Victoria, and by one of the exploring parties sent out by Government. The exploration party have crossed the Murray, and are now pushing rapidly on for Cooper's Creek, where a depot will be established, and whence, if the country continues favourable, a start across the desert will be made.

The following intelligence from South Australia to the 25th of September. The *South Australian Register* of that date has the following:—"Rain has fallen in most districts, but not in sufficient quantity to benefit the weather is again becoming dry. The crops are generally looking well. Haymaking is in progress. Parliament is still sitting. A bill for regulating the formation of auxiliary rifle companies has been passed by both Houses. The Assembly has passed an address to the Governor, praying that the bill for tithes, and that for, &c., in proportion. Major Warburton has started upon an expedition to explore the country between Streaky Bay and the boundary of Western Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Tasmanian Government has voted a sum of £2000 for renewing the experiment to introduce salmon ova and to provide proper breeding establishments for the encouragement of the rivers of the Land. The management of the experiment is to be left to the Australian Association in London.

NEW ZEALAND.

The war in New Zealand is now very slowly. Accounts from New Zealand state that a body of 14,000 soldiers, militia and volunteers, had marched and destroyed all the villages and fields on their way, it seem, however, to have been evae sated by their defenders. A skirmish ensued with a party of natives who had had an ambush in the forest, and General Pratt sent 200 men to pursue the Maories into the bush, and subsequently returned to the town. One or two English soldiers are said to have been left on the field; and the natives complain that the abandonment of the dead will cause the natives to claim a victory. Provisions are very cheap. The numbers of the rebels do not seem to be increasing, and there are as yet no tokens of a general insurrection of the Maori population.

The revolution in Bolivia has been suspended. Several officers were took part in the affair.

A telegram from Lisbon reports the loss of her Majesty's troop-ship *Perseverance*, which calamity took place off Cape Verde. All the troops and crew were saved.

The Peruvian frigate *San Lorenzo* was destroyed at Callao while being dirked. The stanchions of the dock gave way, and the *Lorenzo* immediately filled and sank. It was believed that one hundred and fifty persons perished.

On the recommendation of the French Minister of Public Works the railway companies are considering the practicability of giving second and third class passengers the comfort of lavatories, which have hitherto only been the privilege of first-class carriages. The French are the first to adopt the new railway system, and will shortly add to a train of 60 on the line from Paris to Monsieron.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

THE TWO SICILIES.—Naples, Thursday.—The 61st Regiment of the 10th instant, the Bourbon troops in the Abruzzi and Piedmontese have occupied fresh positions round the town. The garrison of Gaeta numbers less than 10,000 men.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—Southampton, Thursday.—The Royal mail steamship *La Plata*, Captain Weller, with the above mail for Jamaica, &c., left Southampton yesterday (Thursday) with specie, chiefly gold, and 500 packages of cargo. Her Majesty's ship *Buccaneer* had arrived at Jamaica with two slave brigs, captured off the coast of Cuba. A considerable quantity of troops had arrived at Portland, besides large quantities of provisions.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Charles F. Rowley Lascelles, a Waterloo officer, died on Thursday week, after a lingering illness, in his sixty-fifth year.

The Chinese Government has ordered the death of Sir Charles Napier has been conferred on Admiral John Ayscough.

The screw steam-sloop *Petrel*, 11, was launched last Saturday from the Devonport Dockyard.

The good-service pension vacant by the death of the Earl of Dundonald has been conferred upon Admiral Sir E. Home, K.H.

A Captain's good-service pension has been bestowed upon Captain H. M. Denham, now commanding H.M.S. *Herald*.

The Queen has conferred the Knighthood of the Bath upon Sir James Hope Grant, Commander of the Forces in China, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Naval Forces in China, to be a Knight Commander of the same order.

The colonelcy of the 10th Light Dragoons has become vacant through the death of Major-General Henry Lygon, C.B. The gallant officer expired on Sunday night, at his residence in Upper Brook street, Grosvenor square, after a lingering illness, which had confined him to bed on Saturday last.

The funeral of Admiral Sir Charles Napier took place on Monday at Catherington, near Merchistoun Hall, Hants. Beyond the fact of his decease there is little to be said of the deceased Admiral, who never held any command during the greater part of his professional career, the whole proceedings were of a very private and unostentatious character.

An obelisk erected in the Lancaster Cemetery, to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers belonging to that town who fell during the siege of Delhi, was unveiled on Saturday last. The names of the dead in the shape in Lancaster were closed during the proceedings; and a procession took place from the Assembly-rooms to the cemetery, in which the members of the naval and military services were represented. Both the members for the borough were present at the ceremony.

A LITERARY ARTISAN.—Knell, one of the artisans employed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has produced an exceedingly commendable work, under the title of "Chips from the Block," which is a collection of poems, chiefly descriptive of the scenes of his daily life. Colonel Tulloh having forwarded a copy of the work to the Palace, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her approval of his praiseworthy occupation of his time." Sir Benjamin Hawes has also presented Knell with a number of his own "Parliamentary Pictures."

A SAILORS' MONUMENT TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The Admiral's Column, which is to be erected under the walls of Scarborough Castle, which is to extend throughout the Navy, for the purpose of creating a testimonial to the memory of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The idea originated on board the *Excellent* and the *Cambridge*, the gunnery-ships at Portsmouth, and has since been warmly taken up by the other vessels in port, and has since been warmly taken up by the other vessels in port, under the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

COST OF THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—It having been stated in the *Mechanic's Magazine* that every Armstrong gun hitherto manufactured had cost the country £1,000, Sir William Armstrong, in a letter to the *Times*, corrects this astounding estimate, and asserts that his 12-pounder cost £150, and the 40-pounder £300, and that the cost of each of the old 12-pounder brass guns, the cost of which is £178." Sir William Armstrong has also published a pamphlet containing full working descriptions of his cannon have been surmounted, and that no impediment whatever has been found in their manufacture.

PRESENTATION BY HER MAJESTY OF VICTORIA CROSSES.—Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, the undermentioned Victoria Crosses to the following individuals :—Mr. William Fraser McDonell, Bengal Civil Service, commanding at Shahgunge, Oude, during the mutinies in the 38th of July, 1857; Major Charles Crawford Fraser, His Hussars (now 11th Hussars), Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Moriarty on the 16th August, 1851; Captain (now Major) George Alexander Renaud, Bengal Horse Artillery, for having with his troop of cavalry rescued to the top of the wall of the magazine at Delhi on the 16th of September, 1857; Lieutenant (now Captain) Aylmer Gustavus Hayter, 60th Rifles, now of the 86th Regiment, for having on various occasions displayed great bravery on the 30th of March, 1858, at Kotah; Lieutenant John Miller, Bengal Artillery, for having on the 14th of September, 1857, displayed in extreme danger on the 5th of February, 1857; Surgeon Joseph Jee, C.B., Bengal Army, for having volunteered to attend the wounded officers on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, in September, 1857; Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Henry Wynne, 86th Regt., for conspicuous bravery on the 14th and 15th of September, 1857, at Delhi; Lieutenant (now Captain) Alexander Rose, 42nd Highlanders, for having on a gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd of June, 1857; Colour-Sergeant George Pearson, 75th Regiment, for having on the same occasion, through on the 16th of November, 1857, in rescuing a wounded officer of the same corps, who had fallen into a ditch, from the enemy's fire; Private John Sullivan, late 42nd Regiment, for gallant conduct on the 2nd of January, 1858, at Sultanpore, in rescuing Private Thomas Reynolds, of the same corps; Private James Thompson, 1st battalion 60th Rifles, for gallant conduct in the trenches before Delhi, on the 14th of September, 1857; Private John Sullivan, late 42nd Regiment, for distinguished gallantry in leading a successful charge against a party of the enemy's troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 19th of September, 1857.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 2nd Artillery Corps has been recently engaged in shot and shell practice on the Tilbury Fort Range, on the Thames.

The new battery erected for the use of the Faversham Artillery Corps, at a cost of £400, was opened for practice on Wednesday last, in a field by the place. Lord Sondes has contributed £100 to the fund.

The 2nd Kent Rifle Volunteers, consisting of Cambridgeshire, reviewed the 6th Cambridgeshire or Ely Rifle Volunteers on Wednesday last, in a large field at Ely, by permission.

The 3rd Sussex Artillery was inspected on Monday by Captain Darby, who had a high opinion of the efficiency of the corps, and of the skill of the gunners.

The number of volunteers at the review in Chatsworth Park on the 24th ult. was about 1200; and there were, says a correspondent, 40,000 persons present on the occasion.

Last Saturday the men forming the 3rd Bucks Corps underwent their annual inspection by Captain Hamilton, R.N., assisted by Sergeant-Major Hemmingscience.

At the inspection of the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble, and the distribution of prizes won in the late shooting matches, which took place at Preston, upwards of 300 on Saturday last at the cricket-field in St. Helen's.

Mr. John Fenton has been appointed to command the members of the 19th Mid. Devon Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, now in course of formation. The men will be mounted principally on their own horses, and will be clothed in a uniform of dark green, with black facings, and a silver lace.

Mr. Sidney Herbert declines to sanction the proposed Easter review of the Volunteers in Hyde Park, on the ground that the Easter holidays are the only recreation of the Volunteers can be easily spared from their business or avocations, or artisans, or even of Parr, or any other separate class.

The 3rd Somerset Rifles held a grand shooting-match on Tuesday at Orchard Portman. On the return of the party to Taunton, Mrs. Sanford, wife of the Captain of the corps, presented the prizes to the successful competitors, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, on the parade.

The West Middlesex Corps was inspected in Hyde Park by Colonel M'Murdo last Saturday, and the movements of the battalion were performed. Lord Rockland was highly complimented on the bearing and efficiency of the corps under his command.

The members for King's Lynn—Lord Stanley and Mr. J. H. Gurney—having offered three cups for competitions among the volunteers of the town, a contest took place in the course of last week. The value of the first cup was £30; the second, £10; and the third, £5; and the successful competitors were Private Agger, Private Lee, and Private Bird.

The 3rd Middlesex or Hampstead Rifles held a shooting-match last Saturday morning at their range at Child's Hill, Hampstead. The first prize, a Whitworth rifle, given by Joseph Hoare, Esq., was won by Private Downs. A silver challenge medal, to become the property of any man holding it for two years successively, was won by Mr. Alexander Fell.

The prizes won at the late Liverpool rifle-meeting were distributed on Monday evening at the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, after the distribution of which was a ball. The winner of the third prize, given by members of the Liverpool Rifle Club, was Mr. W. Williamson, Captain of the (kidgrove) 13th Staffordshire Rifles.

Yesterday week a shooting-match took place between the Civil Service and Scottish Volunteer Rifles come off on Wimbledon-common. The prizes given by Lieutenant Mayne of the Civil Service company, consisted of a silver cup and a tankard to the unsuccessful competitors. Professor Masson won the first prize—a cup, and Lord Elcho the second prize; Lieutenant Mayne gained the second prize, after a very exciting tie with Mr. Cormack—a plain silver cup; Mr. Cormack, the third prize—a silver cup, of the same elegant shape. The tankard for the unsuccessful competitors was awarded to Mr. Lieutenant Mayne.

The South Middlesex Corps have been presented with the perpetual use of a magnificent piece of ground for rifle practice, at Wimbledon-common, to a clear range of 2000 yards; and a lease has been taken of the Caterham Hotel on behalf of the corps, which will be used as a residence for the officers and men of the corps. The funds of the corps are free from any embarrassment, the present subscription list amounting to £1000 in addition to the grant.

On Wednesday evening the ceremony of presenting the prizes awarded to the two battalions of the Marquess of Huntly's Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Militia Rifle Corps, took place at Carlton Ride, Waterloo-place. Mrs. John Hadden, late Captain of the Aberdeen company, presented the prize consisting of a handsome challenge cup, value thirty guineas, which had been offered for competition by the officers. The Colonel's Challenge Shield, value £20, was received, as the second prize, from the hands of the same lady, a gold chasm of the same value as the first prize.

The presentation of prizes to the 1st Surrey Rifles took place on Wednesday evening in the new Hall, Croydon. The proceedings, as regards the assembled commanding officer, Major Lord Ashburton, were as follows :—The successful members of the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—First prize, a silver cup, won by Sergeant Hutchins; second prize, a silver cup, Sergeant Bell; third prize, a cup, Private Hutchins; fourth prize, a field-glass, Lieut. Bell; fifth prize, a silver cup, Sergeant Bell; sixth prize, a cup, Private Hutchins; A handbag was won by Private Parker; and a sweepstake, at 500 yards, was won by Private Hutchins, the prize being a silver cup. Lieut. Gardner's prize, a silver cup, was won by Private Hutchins; fourth prize, a field-glass, Lieut. Bell; fifth prize, a

LITERATURE.

The Wife and Beaux of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. James Hogg and Sons.

The authors of "The Queens of Society" have, on the whole, a right to claim a success for that work. The title was taking, the idea novel, and the mode in which it was carried out, though open to some objections, was not sufficiently faulty to militate against the general merits of the book. Encouraged by the reception of their previous work, they have adventured on another and a somewhat perilous task. It is true, in a certain sense, that the biography of a number of remarkable women who have figured prominently in society, either for their beauty, their talents, their virtues, or their want of virtue, may have pioneered the way for the wits and beaux with whom, during the holiday-time of their reign, the ladies were much associated. We agree that such women, whether all wits or not, must have been the cause of wit in others; that their influence over daughter, wife, or friend, and their power to make or mar a man of fashion supreme. So far a chronicle of the sayings and doings of the wits is an integral "pendant" to that of "The Queens of Society." In the selection of the subjects for biographical notice in the present work good judgment has been exhibited. Still more attention has been paid to chronological order in the placing of the narratives, although some anomalies still exist in this respect, as, for instance, the memoir of Bolingbroke—who was essentially of the last, and almost of the two last, centuries (he was born in 1691)—is the concluding one of the two volumes, and follows immediately after that of the Rev. Sydney Smith. The series commences with George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, and includes among others De Grammont, St. Evremont, Rochester, Beau Fielding, Congreve, Beau Nash, the Duke of Wharton, Lord Hervey, Chesterfield, Scarron, Rochefoucault, St. Simon, Horace Walpole, George Selwyn, Sheridan, Brummell, Theodore Hook, &c. It is not to be presumed that any extraordinary pretensions to novelty are made in the contents of these volumes. They do not assert any claim to original information, or to any specimens of biophical or anecdotical. The work is simply a compilation, and its merits turn on the mode in which it is executed. As regards the mere elements of facts, they are so put together that the narrative author wants smoothness, but the salient points are, on the whole, brought out with sufficient appropriation. To the style we must venture to take considerable exception. We do not pretend to be able to discriminate between the contributions of the lady and the gentleman to the work; but we sincerely hope that some of the phraseology is the property of the author of the rougher sex. It is surely, too, a sin against good taste to have selected such a theme for illustration as that which is appended to the memoir of Sydney Smith. If it be a fact—which we can hardly think—that such a tableau was ever exhibited in the dining-room of a clergyman, it would have been only charitable not to have reproduced it in an engraving. For very obvious reasons it is probable that "The Wife and Beaux" will not be so acceptable to the reading public as "The Queens of Society;" but, with such qualifications as we have indicated, we can recommend it as both amusing and instructive, as biography always must be to a certain extent.

Chronicles of the Crutch. By Blanchard Jerrold. Tinsley.

Under this very quaint title Mr. Blanchard Jerrold asks the suffrages of the public for a pleasant little volume, which consists mainly of tales or essays contributed to *Household Words*, to which some additions have been made of matter which has not hitherto been printed. The plan of weaving together a series of unconnected narratives by the creation of a set of imaginary storytellers has been very prevalent of late, arising naturally out of the custom of reproducing fugitive contributions to periodicals, in a collected form. There is an innate awkwardness, not to say clumsiness, in this sort of thing, which it is not very easy to overcome, but we venture to think that Mr. Jerrold has managed his connecting matter very skilfully. The quaint, sleepy, gossip, whatever it is, that goes to make up a very various collection of papers, are put into the mouth of certain "Brethren of the Crutch," that is, a society of retired men of the world who are members of an institution which may be the Charterhouse, or the Hospital of St. Cross, or the Lettered College at Warwick, or any of those genteel almshouses in which honest but unfortunate men who have failed in battling with themselves in life find a refuge. The different characters here given, brought together, afford necessarily mere sketches, shadowy in themselves, and speaking meanly through their contributions to the evening's compilation, are still quite distinct and possess each his own individuality. The stories, to use a generic term for the papers which are supposed to be read by "Brethren," are numerous, and bear about them considerable originality of idea and a pungency of style which, if sometimes peculiar, is very agreeable. As a good many of the papers relate to France and French matters, Mr. Jerrold has ingeniously introduced a brother with a Gallicised name, and whose country has given him much knowledge of the Continent. This Mr. Lebord certainly carries off the palm as a narrator, whether as regards the number or merit of his contributions. The insight which is given into the life of the French soldier, both when he is on active service and in the barrack, is considerable. That the secession of narratives is so rapid, and the subjects so various that to give any idea of them it would be necessary to enter on a long catalogue. We may especial mention of "The Story of Passaguerre," "Heroes Gaming," which is a description of the entry of the French Army of Italy into Paris last year; and "The Conversation made at Sea by a Landlubber," the subject being sea-sickness and its remedies—a specimen of which description and comic powers of the writer, we must conclude our brief notice of the book by saying that the work which it contains is every way worthy of the effort made to rescue it from the dull oblivion attendant on bookish authorship.

La Cava; or, Recollections of the Neapolitans. Saunders and Otley.

The author of this work—a lady—states that very few persons who are resident in the kingdom of Naples think Cava worth a visit; those who are in search of a "villeggiatura" usually preferring Castellamare or Sorrento. It may probably be worth remarking that Cava now conveys passengers from Naples through Torre del Annunziata, by Pompeii, Salerno, Angri, and Nocera, and that the latter to Cava, a town with dark, narrow streets, rendered more gloomy by arcades on each side, which give it a great air of antiquity, though in truth it dates no further back than the eleventh or twelfth century—some writers descending to the site of the town in a plain traversed by the Via Nocerina, others as a forest. It was afterwards included among the possessions of the distinguished family of the Scannesanti; and in 1294 was named and declared a bishopric by Pope Boniface IX., though it was not completed before the sixteenth century. A historian of Cava states that the present district to which it belongs was formerly called Marcina, including Vietri, the capital, Citara, and Nocera. This name endured until the middle of the fifth century, when it became a prey to war and devastation in the year 455. The second epoch lasted till the eleventh century, when it was divided into the three districts of Metellano, Vietri, and Molendino. The third epoch extends from the eleventh century until the present day, when it is subdivided into four quarters, bearing the names of Metellino, St. Adjutore, Corpo di Cava, and Pascione, the whole being known as the Città della Cava. The town is picturesquely situated; the mountains form a solemn amphitheatre around, sprinkled with pretty villages, and in the midst, in a tiny spot in the centre; to the south the hills open and disclose the houses and domes of Vietri, with a blue streak of water, beyond, dancing and glittering in the sunbeams—the glorious Gulf of Salerno. The town, which is entered by a bridge of seven arches, has one long principal street, very narrow in some parts, but containing tolerable shops and good houses. The churches are numerous, the monasteries and convents alone amounting to eight. The ecclesiastical records are described by the author in a pretty much those of all Italian towns. We have gone somewhat into detail with regard to the place because we believe it is very little known to the visitors or temporary residents in Naples. The volume before us is well calculated to do away with this ignorance of a pleasant retreat from the heat, dust, and odours of Naples, for those who are content to forego fashion and society, to attire themselves in plain cottons, instead of costlier garments, and who do really appreciate the beauties of green lanes, shady woods, wild mountain paths, and beautiful views over hill and dale and boundless sea. There is a merit in the book apart from descriptions of scenery which are just numerous enough to be interesting, and no more. The gist of it is to be found in the easy but essentially graphic sketches of Italian life and manners, both in the provincial town and the rural districts proper. A priest and a peasant-girl, a beggar and a shopkeeper, are sketched with equal point and palpable fidelity. The pictures of the inner life and personal habits of the people which are scattered thickly through the volume do up so naturally as to remind one of a narrative which does not pretend to be more than a series of jottings of daily occurrences which were interesting from their peculiar nationality to an English observer, that every page reads like well-poised and graceful conversation. Then there are legends and tales connected with different localities which were visited by the author and her friends, which, if nothing very remarkable or striking in themselves (they all bear the regular features of ordinary Italian romance), yet have a certain appropriateness, and at least come down when we will not call the monotony but the perpetual flow of the narrative of things which, though common in relation to the place to which they belong, are comparatively novel, and so interesting to those who are not to the manner born. On this whole, this is a very pleasant book, and, if it does not rise beyond its exact purpose and objects, it is quite equal to and never descends from the level of its pretensions.

Recollections of the Drubs of the Lebanon. With Notes on Druse Religion. By the Rev. Isaac Nelson Cabnavon. Murray.

No doubt that recent events in the Lebanon are likely to suggest, and certainly justify, the publication of any knowledge of the Druse people which themselves in that country have acquired. Lord Carnarvon, therefore, contributes in the volume before us the result of his personal recollections of the people and the country, and the general impression which they severally made on his mind during a short visit to the Lebanon. In the observations which he has made on the Druse religion he makes no pretensions to a description of that strange creed. They are only notes; and in them he has sought to suggest, and to indicate rather than to explain, to him to deserving inquiry rather than to undertake the investigation himself. Bearing this acknowledged characteristic of the work in mind, it will probably be admitted that in the brief space to which he has confined himself the author has done a good deal towards the object which he had in view.

Pictorial Sunday Readings. Edited by the Rev. William Owen. Sangster and Co.

We have before us two parts of a set of Sunday Readings, comprising a complete series of Scripture subjects, lucidly, fully, and yet concisely treated, with special adaptation to the tastes and requirements of families, and forming a comprehensive, instructive, and valuable repertory of biblical knowledge. The work is adorned by numerous well-chosen illustrations beautifully engraved in colours. The appearance of each part is rich and elegant, every care having been bestowed on the ornamentation and general getting up of the work.

The Sanitary Condition and Discipline of Indian Gaols. By Joseph Ewart, M.D., &c. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Dr. Ewart's book treats of a subject upon which we cannot be expected to venture an opinion. He certainly makes out a case for the consideration of those in authority, and fully points out the defective condition of our Indian prisons, both sanitary and hygienic, and offer suggestions for their amendment. The existing system must certainly prove very defective, for, whilst it confers an initiatory or recommendatory power upon the *medical officer*, it rests all real executive or directorial power in a civil officer. The actual condition of the gaols fully shows that, in practice, this plan is fatal to successful sanitary discipline, and that some change is imperatively necessary. In chief results, hitherto, have been to cause, as usual when red-tapism rules, the compilation of interminable reports, mountains of correspondence, and an invisible minimum of executive action—always too late. The medical officer, when necessary, or suffered to relapse into a state of passive, inactive indifference when the public interfere merely as prisoners, is the sole of a decimating epidemic or endemic fever or destructive dysentery, may have become diminished, or completely disappeared. We commend Dr. Ewart's book to the notice of the Indian Executive at home.

Flowers, Grapes, and Shrubs. A Popular Book on Botany. By Mary Fitch. Blackwood.

A charming little guide to one of the pleasantest of amusements, and to the study of the flowers of the field. The work is one that may be used by any lady without any previous training in botanical knowledge. Its descriptions are clear, and its general information ample; and, in the beginner, a glossary of botanical terms is added. It has the additional advantage of being cheap, small, elegant in form, and illustrated; designed, as our numerous lady readers will see, with a view of encouraging a love for the useful with the beautiful in the floral kingdom.

Post-Office London Suburban Directory.—Under this title Messrs. Kelly have issued a Directory, which, in form a volume, the plan and arrangement of which, as regards streets, trades, and other valuable features, are the same as those of the well-known and excellent *Post-Office London Directory*. To this work the *Suburban Directory* is, in fact, a supplementary one. It commences where the *London Directory* ceases, and is confined to the boundary of the Metropolitan Postal District; so that the two works form a complete guide to the whole area of the metropolis and a surrounding circle with a twelve-mile radius. A conveyance directory and a large map of the district, in addition, render this work complete.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Boosey's Musical Cabinet. A Collection of Vocal and Pianoforte Music. Boosey and Sons.

Even in the infancy days of musical publication "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" is a marvel of cheapness, the intrinsic value of its matter and the remarkable beauty of its form being taken into account. It is published in shilling books, of which twelve have appeared, at consisting of vocal and six of pianoforte music. The vocal series contains songs with English words (all printed under the music) and pianoforte accompaniments, selected from the best works of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Balfe, Hatton, &c. The English translations are by Mr. George Linley, Mr. Desmond Ryan, and Mr. John Oxenford. The series comprises much valuable copyright music, the property of the publishers, and to be had in no other works. The songs of each composer are in one book. The *pianoforte* series contains dance music and light pianoforte music by popular composers. The dance music is published in a complete form, adapted for dancing; the trios and second parts of the polkas and waltzes being always printed. Each book consists of from forty to fifty pages of music, in large quarto, beautifully printed on the finest paper, in a handsome illustrated cover, suitable for the drawing-room table. To give a further idea of the singular cheapness of this publication we may mention that one of these shilling books contains *twenty* of the finest songs of Mendelssohn's mother, *fourteen* songs by Verdi; another, *twelve* songs by Balfe; another, *fifty* favourite waltzes; another, *fifty* polkas and galops—in short, that a single book is an equally ample shilling'sworth of valuable matter. If it proves to add that the contents of the twelve books which have already appeared are also republished in three volumes (the first entitled "The Ball-room Music-book," and containing the dance music; the second entitled "The Twenty-pound Music-book," and containing the pianoforte pieces, nocturnes, fantasias, &c.; and the third entitled "The Ballad-Singer's Book," and containing the vocal music. The work is to be continued, and we promise to be a valuable library of vocal and pianoforte music; and the publishers are well entitled to say that "it surpasses in cheapness anything that has ever appeared."

Christmas. A Cantata. Written by John Oxenford; composed by G. A. Macfarren. Cramer and Co.

This cantata, though published in pianoforte score, has not yet been publicly performed; but it will be well to say that it was produced in the course of the ensuing season. It is a beautiful work, worthy of the distinguished composer of "Robin Hood," to which it has a great affinity in several respects. The poem, as well as that of "Robin Hood," is from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford. The subject, too, is old English, and treated in a genial style, both by the poet and the musician. The cantata, though not intended for the stage, is essentially dramatic, and the music has that peculiar English character which imparts such a charm and has given so much popularity to the operas of Balfe and Wallace, and to the ballads of the old English opera. The subject is a picture of the rustic festivities of Christmas in the olden time, when all country people are assembled to spend their Christmas together and pass the evening with the song, the chorus, the cup, the dance, the game, and other pastimes of that jocund season. Mr. Oxenford's poetry has afforded ample scope for the genius of the composer. The music is full of the English melody, rich in choral effects, and glowing from beginning to end with fire and animation.

The poem being, as yet, new to the public, we are tempted to quote the conclusion as a specimen :—

Welcome all! welcome all!
The feast is spread in the vaulted hall.

Here of dishes stands the chief—
Baron bold of England beef;
There the noble peacock's wore—
Bears the lemon in his jaw.
Geese and capons, turkey, chine,
Scatter odours most divine.
Stately now the pudding comes,
World of citrons and of plums,
Brought from the Spanish Main and
As the gem of all the feast.

Welcome all! welcome all!
The feast is spread in the vaulted hall.

The gen'rous wassail-bowl
With kindness warms the soul.
We quaff it to friends, we quaff it to
foes,
At Christmas no heart animosity
knows.

Nay, be captions, gentle maid,
As you pass that hanging bough,
With the berries within it laid—
For there's one bee made a vow

That these lips he will invade,
And he'll keep it I'm afraid.

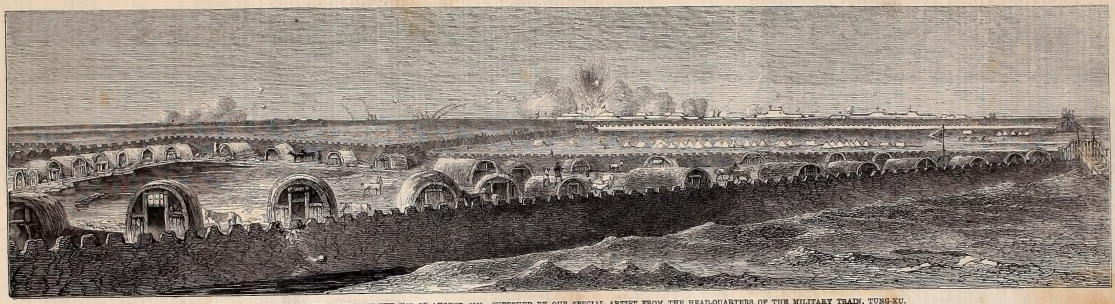
Ne'er perish the law of the mistletoe,
Which gives birth to the sentiments so
glow.

OPENING CHORUS.

Varied pastime the evening cloys,
Dancers form in busy rows;
Blockwell's fiddle is out of tune,
Hope to find the right one out,
And when they find it they'll play at the
shout!
Round go the clicking flame of blue
Dashes still as on autumn eves;
Damsels rich the bold invite,
While from the fire the timid shrink
with fright.

Welcome all! welcome all!
'Tis merry now in the vaulted hall.

The mistletoe is over head,
The holly flaunts its berries red,
The wassail-bowl goes gaily round,
Our mirth awakes the echoes round;
All are merry-bright, all sing and play!—
Thus ends our Christmas Day.



THE ATTACK ON THE PEIHO FORTS ON THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1860.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST FROM THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE MILITARY TRAIN, TUNG-KU.



THE STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE NORTH FORT, PEIHO ON THE 21ST AUGUST, 1860.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 477.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY.—Settle-Patrick Conference at La Plata, 1857.
TUESDAY, 20.—Edmund, King and Martyr. Moon's first quarter.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Princess Frederick William of Prussia born, 1840.
THURSDAY, 22.—Exeter Hall Dissenters' Services commenced, 1857.
FRIDAY, 23.—St. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
SATURDAY, 24.—Peace with Ancona, 1814.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.	M. H. A. M.
18 3	19 3	20 4	21 4	22 5	23 5	24 6
18 27	19 27	20 28	21 28	22 29	23 29	24 30

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TWELVE GIGANTIC HUMAN HEADS IN THE CALENDAR;

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LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED MELLON.—On MONDAY next, and during the following week, the production of Loder's romantic Opera at the Theatre has been attended by the most unprecedented success and public favour—a circumstance unparalleled in the fall of the certain success hitherto given to the performance. All the principal vocalists were honoured by encores, and the Opera was received with the utmost enthusiasm. On MONDAY, and DURING the Week, Miss Pyne, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Vizard, Aberden, Wallace, Mr. Harrison Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Kelly, Bottle, and the AMBROSIAN—Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Henry Haigh, Wood, Thomas, and Distin. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick: the new Comedy, and Mr. Buckstone every Evening. Monday, Nov. 19, Tuesday and Wednesday, Saturday, and every Evening, at 7.30, the new and original Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled, in consequence of the great and unprecedented success of THE RAKE IN THE WOOD, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Fitzwilliam, Miss Caroline Hill, and Miss Turpin. Thursday and Wednesday, Sisters Cassidy, My WIFE'S DAUGHTER. On Thursday, Nov. 22, and during the week, the new and original Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Fitzwilliam, Miss Caroline Hill, and Miss Turpin.

FRENCH PLAYS.—BIJOU THEATRE.—At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE GRAND SEASON. Director, M. Tolmy. On Monday and during the Week, at Seven o'clock, Gentilhomme Bleu, DOCTEUR Amoureux. Commence at Eight.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—On Monday, the 19th (first time at this Theatre), Mrs. Gore's Comedy, in three acts, entitled A HUSBAND'S SECRET. Mr. Stirefield, Mr. Alfred Wigan. After which MONSIEUR JACQUES. To conclude with a Farce by Mr. Alfred Wigan, entitled THE CHEVALIER DE MAISONROUGE.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—On Monday and during the Week, THE YOUNG WIDOW—Miss Rose Howard. After which ADRIENNE Lecouvreur. Mr. Charles Dillon, Miss Rose Howard. Concluding with the Farce of THE YOUNG WIFE—Miss Kate Saville.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE HIGH ROAD AND THE BYE ROAD, with the Farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON, and MUSICAL MAD CHARM! Mr. P. Bedford and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, A NEW PANTOMIME, in which for the last time will be displayed the perfection of a grand Oriental Spectacle, in which will be introduced the Wonders of the World, a Voyage of Discovery in the Arctic.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The ANNUAL FULL-DRESS BALL is one of the Funds of the College will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7.
A List of Stewards, from whom vouchers must be obtained, and full particulars, will be duly announced.
Committee Room, 10, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.
CHARLES DICKENS, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, November 24.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at Ten. Saturday, open at Nine. Performances in the Handel Orchestra, Saturday, Fourth Winter Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets admitting to all Concerts, Two Guineas and a-half. Performances in the Saydenham Bowl, Tuesday, Saturday at 3.0. 30th April, 1861, 10s. 6d. each. Sundays, Open at 1.30 to Shareholders and Season Ticket-holders only.

MDME. CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL—most positively her ONLY and LAST APPEARANCE in LONDON—will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, previous to her departure for Italy, to bid adieu to Londo and Cuba, 32, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—MOZART NIGHT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, at EIGHT o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Sainton, Mr. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Lucas, Pollitzer, Forth, Winter Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Stalls, Five Shillings. Programmes and Tickets to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY MUSICAL MATINÉES, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, 29; Banbury, 21; Leamington, 23; Rugby, 24. Musical Director, Mr. W. Corbin.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY EVENING.

DECIDED SUCCESS of HAMILTON'S DELIGHTFUL CONTINENTAL EXCURSIONS EN ROUTE TO ITALY, illustrated by Rarities and Features of Interest. Mr. Hamilton Evening Lectures, at Eight, on Rome, Florence, Venice, Evenings at Eight (Saturdays excepted). Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—New Addition.—A Full-length Portrait Model of the murderer, WILLIAM GODFREY YOUNGMAN, who committed the late extraordinary Physicians. Admission, 1s.; Extra Room, 6d. Open from Eleven to Dusk and from Seven to Ten.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS give Lessons in Dancing at their Academy, Gallop Lessons by the Misses Bland attending at parents. Assemblies, 30, Berners-street, Regent-street, W.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with easy terms of payment, Second Hand, and various works, Repository of Arts, 309, Oxford-street, for Forties Piano at the price. Twenty-five years' trial has proved the truth of this celebrated maker's words—"If Tolkien's Pianofortes are not the best, they are."

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HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The claims upon this special hospital, owing to the long continued inclemency of the season, are much above the average. Donations will be most thankfully received by Mr. Bevan, Treasurer; and by Mr. Hall Davis, Secretary. Every money is urgently required to meet them.

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GAS CHANDELIERS.—A good, two-light hydraulic, 20s.; three-light, 30s.; four-light, 40s.; five-light, 50s.; six-light, 60s. Also, a handsome three-light glass, 84s.; gas cooking-stove, 20s. Reminders given.—J. and H. HARRIS, London-bridge.

FURNISH your HOUSE with the best ARTICLES, they are the cheapest in the end.—DEANE and CO.'s priced FURNISHING LIST may be had gratis and post-free, and contains the prices and sizes of the leading articles of their unrivalled stock of Furnishing Ironmongery and Domestic Utensils, with the terms of sale. It comprises table cutlery, electro-plate, lamps, beds, bedsteads, furniture, fenders, kitchen utensils, clocks, baths, toilet ware, turnery, iron and brass bedsteads, marble mantels, tea trays, &c.—Deane and Co., London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

ILLUMINATION.—Guines, Guines-and-a-half, Two-guines. The Original and Only Genuine Rochdale BOTTLE and CHEMICAL CANDLE, quality and purity ensured. Ox-calling Manual on the subject. Every other requisite.—CHEMICAL DEPOT, 30, Battersea-place, Chelsea.

GUNS, DOUBLE RIFLES, &c., for India, Africa, and the Colonies, packed and shipped, or forwarded overland. All the best Breech-loading Guns and Rifles on improved Principles. By E. M. REILLY and CO., 315, Oxford-street, London.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—Matchless in power and sharpness of definition. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 311, New Bond-street (facing Conduit-street). N.B.—Every Glass warranted achromatic and powerful. Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Catalogues, containing 1,000 Subjects, free by post. Oxy-hydrogen Microscopes, 10s. 6d. Apparatus for two sharp.—KEYZOR and SENDON, Opticians, 39, High-street, Roberts' Yard.

THE QUEEN and PRINCE CONSORT. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.
Size, Cabinet, 2s. 6d. each; Stereoscopic, 1s. each.
The above pleasing subject of Photography can only be obtained at
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside (under Bow Church).
Detention five minutes. Weather immaterial, as the chemicals are always accelerated.

MAGIC LANTERNS, Dissolving Views, and Slides of the best quality, at the lowest prices, and test for the money, at 39, Ludgate-hill. LIFE-BOAT BAROMETER, devised by Admiral Fitzroy, which needs no complete knowledge of meteorology to understand. Mounted and packed for the use of the public, £1 4s.—H. Ackermann-street, Pentonville.

SPORTSMEN or GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—W. and R. SOLOMON, Outfitters, 19, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and 59, New Bond-street, Manufacturers of the celebrated SOLOMON FIELD, YACHTING, CRICKET, and general out-door Dry and light powerful Waterproof CLOTHING. PERSPICUITY, CLEANNESS, and durability are the characteristics of this material, combining the qualities of German glass, and show distinctly a person to know them at 3; and 3 miles distant. Price 1s. per square foot. Sold by the Trade. Also, the Solomon Waterproof Cloth and Glass are peculiarly adapted for Carriage Hoods, Invaluable for Dressing, Decorating, and Tanking. Her Majesty's Coast Guard are making use of them as Day and Night Glasses. Also, the Solomon Waterproof Material, which is the only and the most powerful Telescope, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 24 inches, with an ordinary Telescope, will show distinctly a person to know them at 3; and 3 miles off. Also, Strike-lights. This is the most powerful Strike-light ever made, and will strike a light in the most distant, and on object from fourteen to fifteen miles. They are the cheapest article of Lights, and all sizes, from the smallest to the largest, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It is entirely new, and is not to be in the least degree confounded with those tormenting sources of singing noises in the head in ordinary removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons in every stage of deafness, and enables them to hear in a manner perfectly natural. Letters for hearing instrument.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read without spectacles, and to improve very short-sighted vision. Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest optical power ever produced, which will enable persons to read small print, and when joined together, to see the smallest objects distinctly; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most intricate occupations. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and thus get the benefit of the best spring mattresses, viz.—

3ft. wide by 6 ft. 3 in. long	£2	5	0
4 ft. 6 in. " "	3	0	0
5 ft. " "	3	10	0
6 ft. " "	4	5	0

The Summer Elasticus Portatif, therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, portability, and durability, and is unequalled.
An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture sent free by post.
65 Applications.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—Fifth Season.—All Pictures intended for the Exhibition in February, 1860, must be sent in on the 30th, 31st, or 30th of January to the Gallery, No. 54, Pall-mall.
ELIZA D. MEDLAND, Hon. Sec.
A. Forrest-place, Barrett-square, N.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

APART from the satisfaction which must be generally felt at the conduct pursued by our negotiators in China, information of which has just reached this country, there is something eminently suggestive in the fact of the march of a European army upon Pekin. It is an actual approach to the solution of a question which has been pending for nearly a quarter of a century, and which has ever and anon arisen in some shape or another. The incidents of modern progress have in a manner forced on the inquiry whether a very large section of the human race, occupying a vast extent of territory, is to continue to exist isolated from the rest of the world, fenced in by a social and governmental system which, while it does not deny the outlet of a portion of a teeming population towards such parts of the globe as affect opportunities for the industry of Chinese emigrants, steadfastly resists the entrance of foreigners to a free communication with the empire of China Proper. As matters have hitherto stood, the relations of that country with Europe were such that they only presented irritations and jealousies on both sides; and it was high time that that mutual intercourse was settled on such a basis as would either place China in the ordinary attitude in which the other nations of the world are placed towards each other, or withdraw her to her pernicious and retire seclusions. It is not in the nature of human affairs that this latter alternative can be adopted. Wherever the standard of European civilisation has been planted it takes root, and the consequences and results of the intercourse which the present age is inconsistent with retrogression; and, in regard to China, the only question has long been as to the time or the mode in which she was to be brought within the vanity of nations.

As it seems to us, England, having gone so far as she has done in the twenty years, has adopted the best but the complete of that which has assumed the dignity of a mission. From the moment that we first seriously entered into hostile collision with the Chinese empire, and brought the force of active and effective operations against the forts and cities, mysterious and exclusive barbarism—using the word as we understand it—it was palpably obvious that the days of that obsolete sovereignty were numbered. Each successive war, although until now only waged on the outer edges of that empire, has visibly shaken its power and prestige in the eyes of the world. Coincident with our attempts at gaining an entrance into that sealed region, a movement has been roused among the Chinese people themselves. From the moment that we showed that the Government of China was powerless to prevent the invasion of its territories, and even punished for its deeds, the principle of unhesitating obedience in the people of China, which has hitherto been as strong as it was consistent, was destroyed, and the strange spectacle of a rebellion in that country was presented to the astonished gaze of its rulers—a rebellion which, as far as soon found that they were unequal to put down, and which has, in fact, become chronic. Thus it has been the destiny of England, directly and indirectly, to break down a governmental fabric which has so long existed for the European world, and to uncover to its own subjects its hollowness and its evils. We have in this matter taken on ourselves a great responsibility; and the moment has arrived when we must accept that responsibility in its fullest and widest sense. The practical occupation of the capital of the Celestial Empire has necessarily brought matters to a climax. Under all the circumstances, it is the wisest, and indeed the only, course which we could consistently take. Unless this country was prepared to undo the work of so many years, and to withdraw from the position which we have taken—a simple impossibility—there was nothing else to be done; and again we can only express our gratification that our Plenipotentiary has so acted as to belie those forebodings and doubts as to his conduct which were caused by the information received previous to the last mail, and which we ourselves amongst others expressed. As we had reason then to blame, so much the greater is our pleasure that we are now enabled to give all praise to Lord Elgin for the course he is now pursuing.

On the subject of the most important domestic bill of the past Session a strong letter from the statesman most interested in the progress of that measure has been read at a Bankruptcy Reform meeting at Manchester. The Attorney-General has followed the severance of the debtor's estate from his estate in utter ignorance of the details of his great Bankruptcy Bill, had hindered its advance, and also upon those who, representing districts that were clamorous for the reform of the present system, neglected to attend and support the bill. Sir Richard Bethell could not understand how it was possible to withdraw the measure out of personal feeling, and states, as it was hardly needful for him to do, that he abandoned it after consultation with his colleagues, and after assurance from the Law Lords that they would not deal with it after a certain date over which the garrulity of the Commons would long have delayed it. The stern reproof of the first law adviser of the Crown may produce benefit when the new edition of the measure, promised by Lord Palmerston, shall come before the House; and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will be accompanied by a clause providing for amending a reform in the present wicked and wasteful system, which plunders debtors and creditors alike, and spreads ruin where well-devised machinery would effect redemption, a set of sciolists, prejudicial persons, and chatterers will not again interfere their imbecilities between our commerce and requisite legislation. Sir Richard Bethell's own labours in the cause are priceless to the country, and have been given by himself at a personal sacrifice which ought to have secured him from such impertinence as that to which he made reference. We trust that, before the first of English lawyers takes a title from his Sovereign, he will have obtained from his countrymen the still higher distinction of cleanser of the Augean stable of bankruptcy.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at ten o'clock on Thursday morning the gratifying intelligence of the safe return of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had arrived an hour previously in Plymouth Sound, on board her Majesty's ship Ariadne, after a voyage of four days from Cape Race.

The nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of the Prince was celebrated on the 9th inst. at Sandringham, notwithstanding the disappointment at that time felt at the non-arrival of his Royal Highness in England. The usual quarters of the troops were occupied by the garrison of Windsor, including the Windsor Rifle Volunteers, took place in the House Park, and her Majesty awarded several of the occasion to present Victoria Crosses to a number of distinguished soldiers. After the review the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Leiningen, walked in the House Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent, who resided with her Majesty at Frogmore. Her Majesty returned at 5 p.m. In the evening his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who had landed at Plymouth in the morning from the Ariadne, arrived at the Castle, and attended by Captain the Major Cowell, R.E.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, drove out in an open carriage and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, Rural Dean preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked in the House Park and visited the Princess of Saxe-Leiningen. The Prince Consort, attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, walked in the afternoon at a considerable pace. The Council at the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked and drove in the House Park. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the Heraldric Prince of Holstein-Augustenburg, were out shooting.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the afternoon in the afternoon the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Rev. and Rev. E. Southwell Bowles, Rural Dean, and Rector of Kidlington, preached the sermon.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the House Park. The Prince of Wales arrived at the Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Macdonald as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Harris and Lieutenant-Col Henry Bentinck have succeeded Lord Cremorne and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The Empress of the French, travelling under the strictest incognito, arrived at Paris on Wednesday evening. Her Majesty drove from the London-bridge Railway Station to Claridge's Hotel in a hackney-coach, and so well preserved was the incognito that her visit there was not even known to the authorities of the hotel until late in the evening. Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty visited the Exhibition of the Arts-Unions in Paris, and subsequently paid a visit to the Crystal Palace. The Empress is on her way to Biarritz, where the Duke of Hamilton (Princess Marie of Baden), who is cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. Her Imperial Majesty is attended by a suite of the ladies and gentlemen.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock on Thursday evening. The Royal standard, consisting of the Royal Arms of Wales, and the Royal Arms, came to anchor in Plymouth Sound at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The Prince landed at Plymouth at the dock-yard, and proceeded at the Royal Victualling Yard soon after eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness received complimentary visits from the Corporation of Plymouth and Devonport, and at ten minutes after twelve o'clock left Plymouth for Exeter, where he arrived at half-past two o'clock. The railway officials by the Prince Consort. The Royal Standard on the 10th inst. which floats days next on board. She experienced very bad weather during the whole voyage until Tuesday last.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Piper have left London for an absence of a few months in Sweden, during which time Baron Beck Friis will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Ashburnham and the Countess of Rothes and the Hon. George Waldegrave. The Countess of Rothes succeeded her mother in the honours of her family last year.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The parish church of Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, having undergone extensive improvements, was reopened on 31st inst.

On Thursday week the chancel of Bathealton Church, which has been entirely restored from designs by Mr. F. Trosby of Taunton, was opened for Divine service.

The parish church of South Hinksey, after having been closed for three months for the purpose of restoration, was opened by the Bishop of Oxford on Monday, the 5th inst.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Oxford held his triennial visitation at St. Mary's Church, Reading. There was a numerous attendance of the clergy, and the rural deans delivered their charges at the Townhall.

On Sunday week Wragby Church, Yorkshire, was reopened for Divine service, and a new organ, by Messrs. Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield, was played for the first time. Considerable alterations and improvements have been made in the church.

The parish church of St. Thomas Greetland, Halifax, was formally opened for worship on Wednesday week. The church is a plain Gothic building, containing sittings for upwards of 1,000 persons, and cost £3,000. The site was presented by Mr. Ben C. Sutherland Wallace.

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Her Majesty the Queen has sent a donation of £200 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in aid of the Apostolic Fund, of which society her Majesty is patron; and the Royal Highness the Prince Consort has sent £100 for the same object.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. W. Brownlow, M.A., Rector of Wilmington, Sussex, has been presented by the parishioners, from scholars, teachers, and others in the Sunday-school; and Mrs. Brownlow, a richly-carved oak reading-desk and lectern. The latter, also solid oak, with brass, has inkstand with inscription. Rev. R. Smith, a silver inkstand, from the parishioners of Ashton-under-Lyne, on his leaving that parish.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 12.—Professor Kingsley delivered his inaugural lecture in the Senate House, Cambridge, on Monday. There was a large attendance of the members of the University, undergraduates, and the Undergraduates. The lecture lasted an hour and three-quarters, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The subject was, in respect to the memory of the late Sir James Stephen, Professor of History, considering the importance which those would occupy portions of the next Long and later terms.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, to be Rural Dean. *Rectories:* The Rev. A. B. Chandler, Rectory of Colyford, Honiton, to be Rural Dean. Louis Thurrock, Essex; Rev. J. M. Farrar to Brundall Common, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. H. Bevan from Bishop's Cleeve to Rural Cursey of Cheltenham; Rev. E. Gurle to Luton, Beds. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. E. A. Hilyard, Curate of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to be Chaplain to the Forces; Rev. J. Hayes to Exminting Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Cockerton to Dewsbury, Yorkshire; The Rev. L. R. Hayes to Rural, Lincoln; Edinburgh. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. L. R. Hayes to Rural, Lincoln; Rev. J. Wilkinson to High Molton, Yorkshire; Rev. T. V. Folie to St. Paul's, Hampstead; Rev. E. Saxby to All Saints', Clevedon. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Barnsdale to Ricall, Yorkshire; Rev. B. Burney to Holy Trinity, Gosport; Rev. P. W. Dowse to Tormohun and Cockington, Devon; Rev. J. Harrison to Holy Trinity, Gosport; Rev. S. F. Hill to Bulmer and Wheatley, Yorkshire; Rev. R. H. Jellie to Welborough, Devon; Rev. A. Louis to Shrivenham, Berks; Rev. A. A. O'Neil to Horwich, Lancashire; Rev. J. B. Pattison to St. Paul, Weinleigh, Lancashire; Rev. J. F. Stallman to St. Peter, Manchester; Rev. H. Veale to St. Colomb Minor, Cornwall; Rev. S. B. Warner to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Young to Kirkheaton, Yorkshire; Rev. W. J. O. Jenkins to be Minister of Portobello Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh.—*Guardian.*

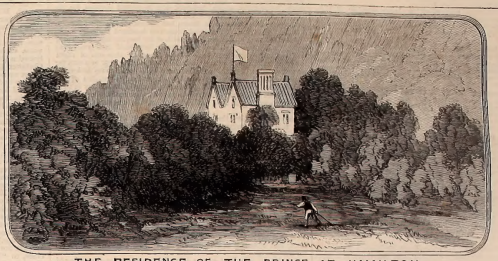
VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.



BURLINGTON BAY CANAL



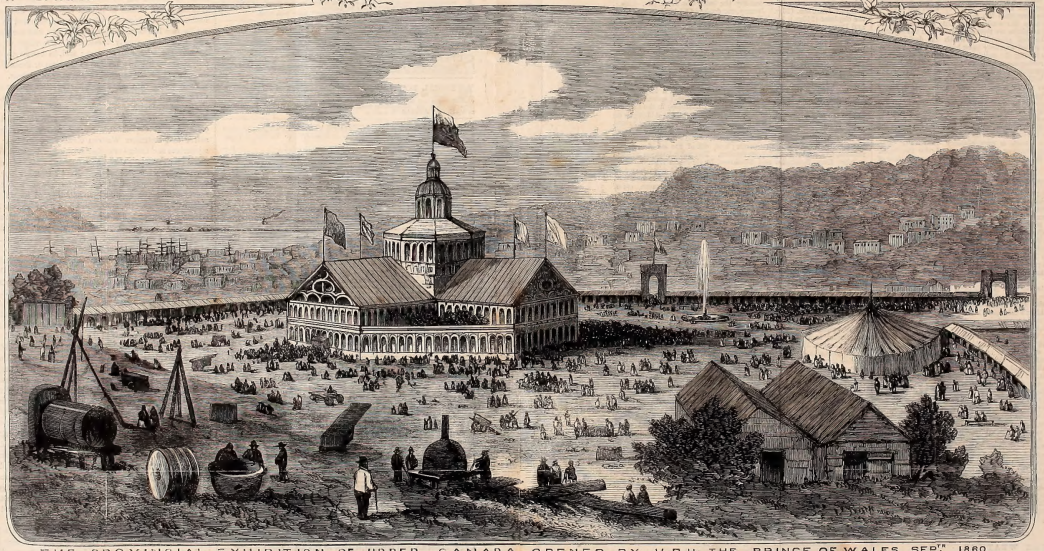
THE GLANCE OF KINGSTON



THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE AT HAMILTON.



THE CORE HAMILTON



THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF UPPER CANADA-OPENED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES SEP.R 1860.



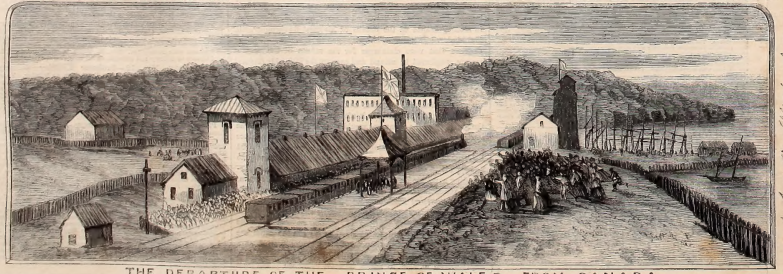
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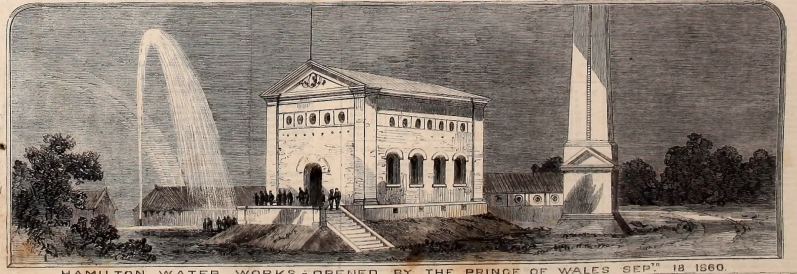
JAMES ST. HAMILTON



THE PRINCE ENTERING HAMILTON.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM CANADA

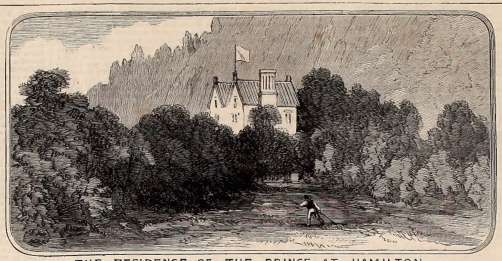


HAMILTON WATER WORKS-OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES SEP.R 18 1860.

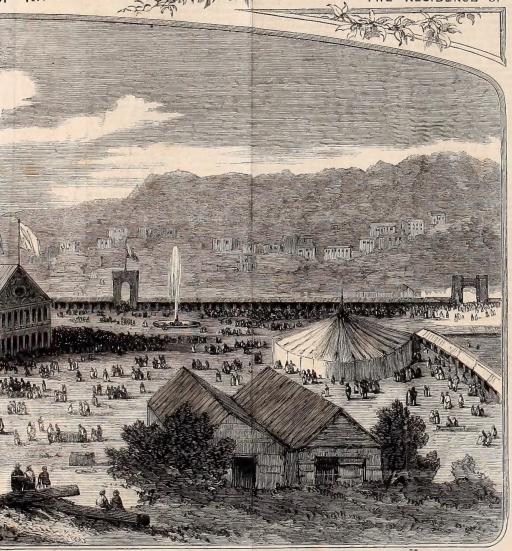
S ROYAL HIGHNESS AT HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.



OF KINGSTON



THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE AT HAMILTON.



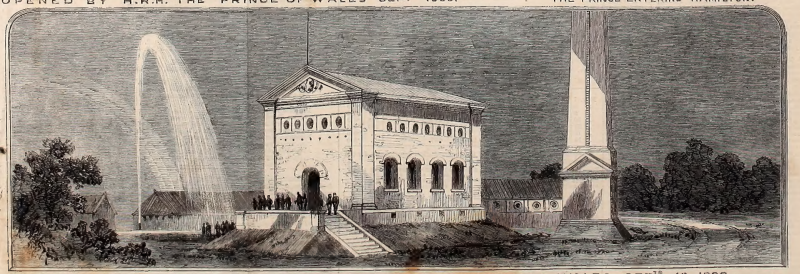
OPENED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES SEP.R 1860.



GREAT WR RY MECHANICS ARCH.



THE PRINCE ENTERING HAMILTON.



HAMILTON WATER WORKS - OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES SEP.R 18 1860.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Monday there was a meeting in the case of Barnes and Troughton, of the Shoreditch Bank, which has failed with liabilities, £120,000; assets, £70,000. Assignees were chosen, and further proceedings adjourned.

The Butchers' Company entertained a large number of distinguished persons on Wednesday night at their new hall in Swithin's-lane, City. Among the guests were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, by whom, as also by Colonel M'Murdo, speeches were delivered.

The Chrysanthemum Show at the Crystal Palace, which opened on Tuesday, seems to promise to be one of the principal events of those beautiful flowers. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, the entries were more numerous, and the display finer, than on the first and last year. The collection of pompons was particularly fine, and contained several new varieties.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT SITTINGS.—Subjoined are the days appointed for the Central Court for the present civic year:—1860: Monday, Nov. 26; Tuesday, Dec. 11; Monday, Dec. 17; Monday, Jan. 7; Monday, Jan. 21; Monday, Feb. 4; Monday, Feb. 18; Monday, March 4; Monday, March 18; Monday, April 8; Monday, May 6; Monday, June 10; Monday, July 8; Monday, Aug. 5; Monday, Aug. 19; Monday, Sept. 9.

THE GALWAY PACKET CONTRACT.—A rule for a new trial in the case of Irwin v. Lever, has, it will be remembered, been already granted. Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., and Mr. Court of Exchequer Bar, will be instructed to show cause against the rule, but, the Lord Chief Baron expressing his opinion that the judgment should be entered up, the application for a rule was made absolute.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening the first lecture of the sixteenth course in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered in Exeter Hall by Lieutenant-Young Men's Christian Association was delivered in Exeter Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., his subject being "Our Indian Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., his subject being "Our Indian Empire." The Rev. Dr. Bevan occupied the chair, and the platform were the Rev. Dr. Raffles, Q.C., General Alexander Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Pettefer, &c. The hall was crowded. At the close of the lecture, which was highly interesting, the chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Sir H. Havelock.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday a rule was moved for calling upon the Great Ship Company to show cause why they should not be ordered to produce the list of shareholders to him under an indemnity, or why the award should not be set aside, and the matter referred back to the arbitrator. This rule was moved for on the *Great Eastern* by the petitioner. The rule was granted. On Thursday a rule nisi was granted in the case of Sir Morton Peto v. the Great Ship Co., to show cause why the award should not be set aside, on the ground that the arbitrators were not duly appointed, they were not sworn, and they made no written statement of the matter in dispute. The two rules will be probably argued early next week.

THE INCOME TAX DUTY.—The Commissioners for the county of Surrey, and Messrs. Isaac and Inchbald, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Surveyors for the county, have been negotiating a settlement of the assessment of the second half of the duty on the 1859 crop till November, 1861. As set forth in the Act, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are empowered to vary that year the rates of the duty on the 1859 crop till November, 1861. As the scheme of 1859 was to levy the duty in such a manner as to produce in the present year, consequently, the value not being realisable, the disasters have no funds to meet the demand, and many failing to pay, the Commissioners have the gentlemen of the deputation that they should carefully inquire into the allegation of disaster, and that they will not be induced to make a loss to the Government.

The strange agitation that Robert Ernest Graham, clerk to Mr. Stafino, wholesale watch-manufacturer, Thavie's Inn, of fraudulently obtaining certificates and bankrupt's effects to the amount of £4,000, under his Gridiliad, before Sir R. W. Carden, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Accordbig to the evidence of witnesses, the bankrupt was in the employ of Mr. Stafino as a wholesale business on his own account, and in a manner which displayed an amount of cool effrontery and audacity that fairly astonished all who saw it. It is satisfactory to state that, from the exertions of those in charge of this remarkable case, a portion of the property nearly £2,000 in value was recovered. At the close of the examination the prisoner was committed to take his trial.

The suit of Di Sora v. Borghese—one of those arising out of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Thynne—was heard before the Vice-Chancellor Wood on Tuesday. The plaintiff, the Duchess Di Sora, who is the sole executrix and trustee under Mr. Thynne's will, and the late Lady Catherine Gwendaline Talbot, second daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, claimed to be entitled to the testamentary custody of the infant children of the mother, to one moiety of the real estate, and also to one moiety of the personal estate, of which the testamentary was possessed at the time of his death, besides a dowry in money of £60,000, which, by the terms of the marriage settlement, had not been paid. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, holding that the effect of a decree to enforce the payment of the dowry would be to put the power of disposing of his estate to strangers; and, as the fact did so, the result is that nothing but the dowry of £60,000 will be the Borghese's share.

NEWGATE PRISON.—The Chaplain of Newgate, the Rev. John Davis, has drawn up a report of the moral improvement of the prison for the past year. At the outset he expresses his satisfaction at seeing the demolition of the western side of the prison, necessary to the completion of the new gate system of imprisonment. They had now had, in the male wing of the prison, full time to test the effect of the new system of separation on gross offenders and on those charged with minor offences; and that experience, after many years of indiscriminate association, had convinced him, in decided advantage in many respects. The fears of suicide and lunacy, he says, had vanished. The system of separation had prevented the prisoners in gaol from being successful, and not allowed the other to advance so far as to injure the institute. The prisoners were not subjected to either undue excitement or to an opposite excitement, and then offere some suggestions with respect to liberated prisoners. The report of Mr. Neese, he says, fully corroborates the state of mind that they continue long to possess. The loss of character and fitness makes the struggle for life very severe, and, in many cases, fatal. The same and fitness makes the struggle for life very severe, and, in many cases, fatal. The same and similar obstacles present themselves to the female prisoner. Many of them have no friends to whom they can resort these sins. They have made their difficulties in the past, and, placed in the position of the outcast, they are unable to meet them; so good is to be done to these men except where their purpose of mind is to do good.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 890 boys and 861 girls (in all 1691 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,548. The deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday exhibit a small increase in the number of deaths of the three preceding weeks, 1,600 in 1858 and 1940. In the present return they are 1694. For the corresponding weeks of the last ten years 1,615 persons have died on an average of that week to be, after correction for increase of population, 1192, compared with which the return for the week is less by 198. This decrease is the more remarkable notwithstanding the inappreciable of the air has been considerably lower than it usually is in the first ten days of the month, the mean for the first 10 days 36 years. A cooper aged 42 years died from "alteration of the stomach, disordered by drinking," a coroner's jury returning a verdict that he died from the effects of drinking a corrosive poison. A man aged 70 years died from "exhaustion, produced by a chemical factory. It is added that he would had been incapable for a drinking man for the last twenty years old, was poisoned by "arsenical exhalations from the green paper of a breakfast-room." The daughter of a tailor, aged 18 years, was burned to death, her clothes taking fire from lucifer-matches with which she was playing; the son of a wharf labourer aged 2 years was scalded to death by a pan of boiling clothes taking fire; a fourth died from "burns on the chest." A boy aged one year was fatally scalded by drinking hot water from a can.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—On Monday the nomination of Sheriffs for the various counties of England and Wales—with the exception of Lancashire and Cornwall, the Sheriffs of which are appointed by the Duchy, and Middlesex, where the Sheriffs are elected by the Livery—took place in the Court of Exchequer, in the presence of a large number of persons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his gold robes of office took his place on the bench, which was occupied by the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Martin, members of the Council, the Queen's Remembrancer, and other Her Majesty's Secretary at the Treasury

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.]

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE London publishers have put on their armour of proof—query proofs?—and are rapidly rushing into the tented field—or rather the advertisement columns of the newspapers—to do battle with the demons of dulness and ignorance. In more prosaic terms, we may explain that the winter book-publishing season promises to be an exceedingly busy one. Ominous people may doubt whether any works of transcendent merit are likely to make their appearance, but works of transcendent merit will some for quality. Not only in the book world, but in minor spheres of newspapers and periodicals, signs of unusual activity are apparent. In the provinces, however, plus much reliance on the report that a further run will be made on metropolitan localities as soon as the time to new magazines, and that a "Shilling Jar" is about to follow—at a very humble distance—in the wake of "Cornhill," a further sequence of two "Half-crown Jars," "Crump-stone Bone," "Long-song," "Aldgate Pump," and "Charing-cross Hack," "the more the merrier. Our good friends the ill-natured people, must not help feeling that every new literary venture is launched at a dead set against, and a defence to, its predecessor, and that the prime object of every man of genius is to attack the lowest depth of his rival's dulness, and always overlook this trifling fact, that, while the increase of new publications is, on the whole, moderate, the increase of readers is enormous, and that, consequently, there is room for all. We hear people talking glibly enough, nowadays, of the seventy or eighty thousand per diem, of the *Times*, of the *Times* selling at a penny-farthing-and-forty pence, and of the quotidian sale of the *Daily Telegraph* being nearer seventy than sixty thousand—we are far too much given to look at our own world-wide circulation—and of some of the penny family journals attaining a sale of a hundred and fifty thousand weekly. These statistics are rather below than above the mark: but they cease to astonish when we reflect on the huge population of the country which reads them, and is taken place within late years. People read nowadays public which has taken place within late years. People read nowadays who never read before, and those who used to read now read a great deal more. So, wherever we really have to do with a shilling monthly with Aldgate pump or King Charles's statue on its cover or not, we unhesitatingly say that there will be room for it, and that readers will not support any literary undertaking conducted with sense and ability, and that there is room enough for all.

We spoke of bibliopolic announcements. It occurred to us lately that the great publisher of Albemarle-street, whose name is known to all the book-buying country, was rather slighted to call him, he might well be entitled in applying for an injunction to restrain his brother booksellers from assuming a title to a reputation which can be any virtue in prescription, belongs to him alone. The proprietor of the *Quarterly* and Murray are always true. "Mr. Murray" is a name synonymous. He has always repudiated the Co. or the plain surname. The prefix "Mr." gave an elegant, but unpretending, individuality to the favour of his soberly-couched announcements of his forthcoming works. We feel it almost a favour on the part of "Mr. Murray" to issue with his good name a work of merit. Assent was taken away; and here was a gentleman enjoying his own tortured ease in his own sanctum in Albemarle-street, who was compelled, whether or not, to partake (for a handsome consideration) of the treasures of his library. With regret we observe that this name has been dropped, and has been rudely ejected of late. The babes and sucklings of bookselling have usurped the "Mister," and we trouble for the future to hear of shall be announced "Mr. Newberry's" new work, or even a new edition of "who killed Cock Robin?" or that "Mr." Edmund Cavil is about to publish the entire correspondence of Alexander Pope, Esq., in eight-day size? There is the portion of the magnificent Madeleine at Paris, again. The chequered marble of which the columns are composed, as some fabulous suppose, from the analogy to the resemblance to the historical shepherds-plaid pantaloons worn time out of mind by Mr. Moses, after the fashion of the ancient Arcadian denizens, have begun to quarrel with the inscriptions on the Grands Commissaires of the Empire, which are to be engraved on the Holy Memorial. Why label these guns as "Armstrong" or "Whitworth" or "Horse" or "Foot"? Why not at once brand the whole of their ignorance as to the why and the wherefore; but the latest exception has been taken to another legend on the Madeleine, to this effect:—

TO THOSE WHO FELL
BY
THEIR COMRADES.

"Erected," or "offered," or "subscribed for," is, of course, sub-understood. "To those comrades" would be a more literal, but more satisfactory.

The popular and miscellaneous library of the late well-known transatlantic comedian and manager, Mr. Burton, has been duly sold, as announced some time since. The sale lasted fifteen days, and the amount received is 2,000 guineas. Only moderate prices were realised by the books and engravings. Among the odds and ends a repeater watch, worn by Mr. Burton in "Valley Forge," and a curious old-fashioned chair, "Clara Fisher's Shakspearean cabinet, numbering fifty pieces"—of what, we are not informed—was knocked down for 100 guineas. Thirty-three dollars fifty cents were given for two goblets professedly made from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree. If all the goblets made, and all the rum, from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, in the traditional tree are genuine, rum-chairs from the same, to be from this traditional tree genuine, Shakspeare must have possessed not one but a Barnum Museum of Curiosities, and a forest of Arden instead of a few mulberry-trees.

A graceful compliment has lately been paid by Royalty and by Bureaucracy to literary merit in Italy. Signor Manzoni, the veteran of Woolwich Arsenal, has, in his scanty hours of leisure, found time to write a new historical work, for the publication of which the author has been called "Chips from the Block." A presentation copy was forwarded by Colonel Tolloi, head of the Arsenal, to the Minister of the Interior, who graciously accepted the gift, and, through Sir Charles Phipps, sent the artisan-author a cheque for ten pounds. Moreover, Sir Rodolph Lanyon, permanent Under-Secretary of State for War Office, has presented Mr. Knell with a splendid copy of Dr. Ure's "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," with a handsome autograph inscription on the flyleaf. These little courtesies honour alike the giver and the recipient.

Authors are rewarded in somewhat different, albeit not so graceful, a fashion abroad. M. Arsène Houssaye, ex-director of the Théâtre Français, ex-journalist, and writer of "Confessions," "Portraits Intimes," &c., was fortunate enough to possess a couple of houses in the Rue Chateaubriand, in Paris. These houses were taken on lease for the construction of a new boulevard. In ordinary cases the value of house property whose demolition is necessary for improvements is appraised by a jury, and the proprietor gets about a quarter of the sum he demands; but M. Houssaye is in favour with the powers that be, and, without the intervention of a jury, the municipality (i.e. the Government) have awarded him the comfortable sum of 375,000f. What would the Manchesterites say to such liberality?

From America we learn that the ninth volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States" is nearly ready for the press. Journals do we trust that Mr. Bancroft's life may be prolonged until his great task is completed; but, alas! how many have begun and left unfinished the "work of a lifetime"! Where is the history which was to be brought down to "a period within the memory of men till living," and which was so confidently promised us by Lord Macaulay? *Debonair propos et Dieu dispose.*

A curious art-fraud has just been discovered in Persia. General De Bartholomei writes from Tiflis to the *Revue de l'Orient* to complain of a gross imposture which for a length of time has been practised by the Jew goldsmiths of Hamadan and Schiraz. It appears that quantities of ancient coins of the Seleucids, Arcasids, and Sassanids dynasties have been dug up at Teheran, and eagerly purchased by European tourists. The earlier specimens may have been genuine; but it has become known that the Israelite goldsmiths of Hamadan and Schiraz have long been in the habit of manufacturing slavish antique coins and forwarding them to Teheran, where they have been buried, and subsequently dug up and sold to credulous English travellers. Decidedly, the romance of the East has flown. The bulbul sings no more to the rose; and Nouroddin and the Fair Persian have turned swindlers.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF COPIES BY STUDENTS.—By a committee of taste to-day, the governors of the British Institution have thrown open to a sort of private-public view the copies executed by the students of the respective schools of the Royal Academy, and of the Old Masters. We have already on more than one occasion expressed ourselves strongly in favour of the principle of these exhibitions as a course of study; and we see no reason in the display now presented to us to modify our opinion on the subject. Copyism is a fatal bar to the advancement of the art, inasmuch as the greater the success of the copyer the greater the certainty that he will never arrive at excellence in his original efforts. Again, there is a class of connoisseurs to whom we mean, to the very best copy in the present collection, being one after Rembrandt's portrait of Burgomaster Six, now in the collection of the Earl of Warwick. This is a notable piece of mimicry, and, viewed apart from its prototype, might pass for a genuine production of the master. The ground essential which is always too much neglected by us—drawing. Yet upon this production no less than upon the original being employed. In the one case, as in the other, the result is equally objectionable as being a speciality, is the portraiture of Gainsborough, whose portrait of the Misses Mrs. Graham and her sister Lavinia, one of them showing the slightest approach in character, colouring, or handling, to the original. Again, Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" has eleven copyers; and the same master's "Miranda" fourteen. These works are of a class which, from their popularity, are more painted over than others, particularly the high lights, covered with regular dabs of paint. The efforts made by the copyers to imitate these impasti are ludicrous, and only show how much is misapplied. What possible good, let us ask, if, as in the case of the Rembrandt, the approach to the original is only understood in the sense of a fac-simile, but have been a successful imitation of an artist's peculiar manner, unimpaired by a scintilla of the original's excellence? Another feature in the policy of the proposed scheme of the "British Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts" extends no further than to this copyism, the sense of the Institution's name, which is to promote excellence, to the sole business of exhibiting and selling works on commission.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS FAED.

The practice of making collections of the works of particular artists has been extending very much of late years, and with a result both agreeable to the art-loving portion of the public and advantageous to the artists themselves. Of late the collections of Mr. Sam Rogers have just thrown open, at their gallery in Waterloo-place, a very choice assortment of the works of Thomas Faed, who understands how to paint a picture better than any. Mr. Faed does not aim at quantity so much as quality; he seldom contributes more than one picture to the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy, but they are always works which command attention by the originality and intelligence displayed in the conception, and by the feeling for truth and nature in the harmonious colouring, and the nice treatment in the execution. The present collection comprises "The First Break in the Highland Line," which was in the Royal Academy in 1860; "Lesterner nein' beans guid o' himsel,' exhibited in 1858; "My ain Fireside," one of the best subjects, exhibited at the British in 1856; and "His only Pair," which created so amusing a sensation at the present year's exhibition. There are also two drawings, "Highland Mary" and "Auld Robin Gray," the subjects, exhibited at the Glasgow Art-Union Exhibition in 1856; and two portrait subjects, which we believe have not before been exhibited.

HOLMAN HUNT'S "THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."—Mr. SIMMONS has at length completed his engraving of Mr. Holman Hunt's celebrated picture "The Light of the World," and as admirably performed as it is possible for the art to be. The engraving may be considered both as the translation of a picture and simply as a work of art, and in both it is one of the most perfect things modern art has produced. Those who recollect the picture will be aware of the difficult nature of the task of reproducing a work in which such a vast amount of the finish of the pre-Raphaelite school is lavished, and almost mystic softness surrounding the Saviour, merging into the still greater softness in which the figure is lost in the darkness of the forest-gloom. The peculiar tints growing in the foreground are elaborated with the utmost minuteness of manipulation, and the lovely moss that covers the door, and the whole of the peculiar chiaroscuro which is made to pervade it, were a great triumph; and Mr. Simmons has most undeniably achieved it.

MUSIC.

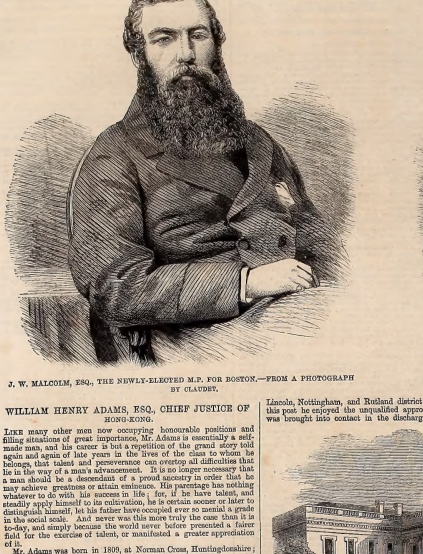
The production of Edward Loder's opera, "The Night Dancers," at Covent Garden on Saturday last was quite successful. It continues to be performed every evening, and has the prospect of a long career. The libretto is not a good one, and the story is not unequal novelty; for a dramatic work, if not kept before the public, is speedily forgotten. The title of the opera, "The Night Dancers." It was first produced at the Princess' Theatre fourteen years ago when it was the most perfect things modern art has produced. Those who recollect the picture will be aware of the difficult nature of the task of reproducing a work in which such a vast amount of the finish of the pre-Raphaelite school is lavished, and almost mystic softness surrounding the Saviour, merging into the still greater softness in which the figure is lost in the darkness of the forest-gloom. The peculiar tints growing in the foreground are elaborated with the utmost minuteness of manipulation, and the lovely moss that covers the door, and the whole of the peculiar chiaroscuro which is made to pervade it, were a great triumph; and Mr. Simmons has most undeniably achieved it.

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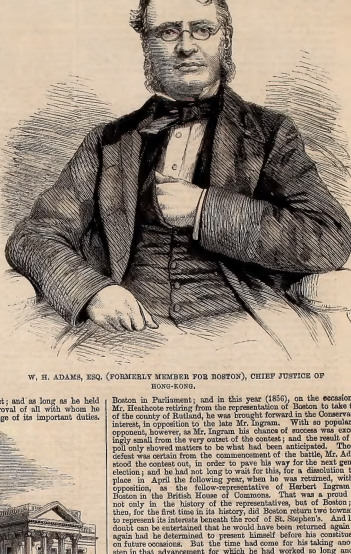
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PRESENTATION OF A SILVER TRUMPET TO THE ARTILLERY CORPS, AND A SILVER BUGLE TO THE RIFLE CORPS, AT BOSTON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 472.



J. W. MALCOLM, ESQ., THE NEWLY-ELECTED M.P. FOR BOSTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

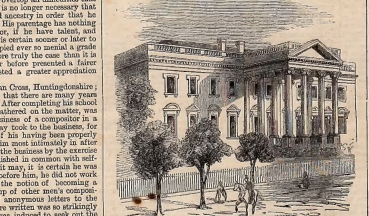


W. H. ADAMS, ESQ. (FORMERLY MEMBER FOR BOSTON), CHIEF JUSTICE OF HONG-KONG.

WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS, ESQ., CHIEF JUSTICE OF HONG-KONG.

LIKE many other men now occupying honourable positions and filling situations of great importance, Mr. Adams is essentially a self-made man, and his career is but a repetition of the grand story told again and again of late years in the lives of the class to whom he belongs, that talent and perseverance can overtop all difficulties that lie in the way of a man's advancement. It is no longer necessary that a man should be a descendant of a proud ancestry in order that he may achieve greatness or attain eminence. His parentage has nothing whatever to do with his success in life; for, if he have talent, and steadily apply himself to its cultivation, he is certain sooner or later to distinguish himself, let his father have occupied ever so menial a grade in the social scale. And never was this more truly the case than it is to-day, and simply because the world never before presented a fairer field for the exercise of talent, or manifested a greater appreciation of it.

Mr. Adams was born in 1809, at Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire; there is, therefore, every reason for hoping that there are many years of activity and usefulness yet before him. After completing his school education, which, from all that can be gathered on the matter, was nothing extraordinary, he took to the business of a compositor in a printing establishment in London. We say took to the business, for there appears to be considerable doubt of his having been properly apprenticed, and some of those who knew him most intimately in after life assert that he acquired a knowledge of the business by the exercise of that shrewdness for which he is distinguished in common with self-made men generally. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain he was a compositor in his youth; and, like many before him, he did not work many years at the case ere he conceived the notion of becoming a writer for the press as well as the setter up of other men's compositions. His first efforts were a series of anonymous letters to the *John Bull*, and the style in which they were written was so strikingly indicative of great powers that the editor was induced to seek out the author and engaged him as one of his regular "staff." How long he remained on that paper it is difficult to say with precision; but in 1834 he removed to Boston to take the management of the *Lincolnshire Herald*, a Conservative paper, which had not long been started at that time. In this situation he acted by turns in every capacity connected with the getting out of a small journal, from the writing of the "leaders" to the distribution of the type. At the time he entered this situation Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland districts; and as long as he held this post he enjoyed the unqualified approval of all with whom he was brought into contact in the discharge of its important duties.

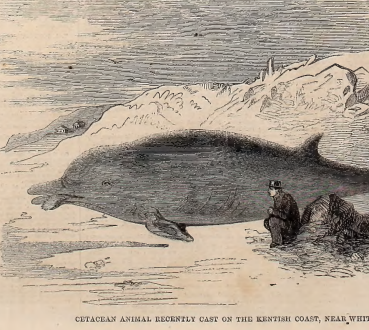


"THE WHITE HOUSE," WASHINGTON, THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 473.

From a very early period of his connection with the club already referred to, those friends who urged him to study for the Bar entertained a conviction also that he was a fit and proper person to represent Boston in Parliament; and in this year (1856), on the occasion of Mr. Heathcote retiring from the representation of Boston to take that of the county of Rutland, he was brought forward in the Conservative interest, in opposition to the late Mr. Ingram. With so popular an opponent, however, as Mr. Ingram his chance of success was exceedingly small from the very outset of the contest; and the result of the poll only showed matters to be what had been anticipated. Though defeat was certain from the commencement of the battle, Mr. Adams stood the contest out, in order to pave his way for the next general election; and he had not long to wait for this, for a dissolution took place in April the following year, when he was returned, without opposition, as the fellow-representative of Herbert Ingram of Boston in the British House of Commons. That was a proud day not only in the history of the representatives, but of Boston; for them, for the first time in its history, did Boston return two townsmen to represent its interests beneath the roof of St. Stephen's. And little doubt can be entertained that he would have been returned again and again had he determined to present himself before his constituency on future occasions. But the time had come for his taking another step in that advancement for which he had worked so long and so patiently—for his receiving another and a higher reward for the lifelong labour he had so nobly prosecuted, and which reward was his appointment, in the early part of 1859, to the high and responsible position of Attorney-General of Hong-Kong. He therefore, at the dissolution, in March of that year, addressed his farewell to his Boston constituents, and in the course of a little time took his departure for his distant home. Since then he has been further promoted to the office of Chief Justice, and no one rejoices more at this than those many warm-hearted admirers of his left behind in the old town of Boston, and we believe the hearty wish of all is that his health may be preserved, so that after a term of service in a distant clime he may return to the circle of his old friends, and spend in quiet and comfort the declining days of his life in the place where so much was done by him for the qualifying of himself to fill the post to which he has so honourably risen.

CETACEAN ANIMAL CAST ASHORE NEAR WHITSTABLE.

ANNEXED is an Engraving of one of the "monsters of the deep which was killed on the North Kentish coast, near Whitstable, on Monday, Oct. 29. It may be of interest to those of our readers who are naturalists, as the animal does not seem to belong exactly to any of the described genera. The following description of it has been obligingly communicated by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the sketch:—"Its extreme length is 26 feet, and its greatest girth nearly 20 feet. The snout is 17 inches long, and 7 inches wide. The pectoral fins are 29 inches long; the dorsal one shorter. The tail, set transversely and very slightly bifurcated, is 7 feet across. The 'blowhole,' as shown in the Engraving, is set transversely on the crown of the head, in a single straight line, about 6 inches long, and slightly behind the eyes. The eyes are of the human shape, about twice as large, and with eyelids. The pectoral fins are set very low, so much so that a straight stick would touch the sand of both. There is not the slightest trace of baleen, or of teeth. The tongue is entirely detached beneath, and is fringed with a kind of papillæ in a double row, which is about three-quarters of an inch in length. The forehead rises abruptly to the height of 13 in. from the snout, and there is but very slight trace of any ridge between them. Below the throat are two diverging grooves about 18 in. long. The pectoral and dorsal fins divide the whole length into three portions, of which the two end ones are about equal, the middle one being rather longer. The colour is a brownish black—quite black on the back and tail, and shading to a dirty white beneath, and on the cheeks. With this animal was taken her young one, also a female, about 14 ft. long, and only differing from the old one in being of a slighter



CETACEAN ANIMAL RECENTLY CAST ON THE KENTISH COAST, NEAR WHITSTABLE.

make and of rather higher colour." This description is of course that of the grampus or bottle-nosed whale, but the name, in the entire absence of any vestige of teeth, do not agree with any recorded description that I have met with, whilst the absence of "lobes" equally prevents their being assigned to the whale family. The snout, or beak, seems of a very heavy massive inside, and in this respect, as well as in shape, quite answers to the French name of 'Bec d'Oie.' The jaws of the young one are equally devoid of any vestige of teeth. The creature were one are equally devoid of any vestige of teeth. The creature were purchased by Mr. Mathilde fisherman, who intend to take a note of the food they find in them, and to preserve the skeleton. If any of your readers will be kind enough to forward further information, I shall be very happy to furnish it in reply to a note directed—G. B., Sulling Vicarage, Kent."

J. W. MALCOLM, ESQ., M.P.

MR. MALCOLM, whose Portrait we engrave on the preceding page, was elected on Wednesday, July 25, 1860, to represent the borough of Boston in Parliament, in place of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram. He is the eldest son of Mr. John Wingfield Malcolm, Esq., of Portman-square, and was born in 1835. He received his education at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford. Mr. Malcolm has travelled in Russia, Germany, Egypt, America, Jamaica, Cuba, the United States, Hudson's Bay Territory, and Canada. One of his brothers, an officer in the Rifles, was killed at Inkerman; his third brother is First Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers at Canton. His uncle, the late Neil Malcolm, Esq., represented Dumfries in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830.

The hon. gentleman, who is new to public life, may, perhaps, be formed a Liberal Conservative. In the address which he has issued marked out for himself will be best gathered from the address delivered by him to the electors of Boston on the nomination day:—

Mr. Malcolm said he appeared before them as a candidate for their suffrages in the Conservative interest. He wished to extend the franchise to all who were qualified by their education and position to exercise it with discretion. The length of time which had elapsed since the last Reform Bill, and the great increase of wealth, commerce, and intelligence, he thought fully justified its extended, not only with reflex, but also with advantage to the expression of the virtual and the country. Every one must admit that the franchise was not nearly evil in England; but at the same time there was no doubt that, as regarded speech and of the ballot, there were much liberty for the exercise of the franchise, which, by the action, the freedom of the press, and the non-interference with the exercise of the elective had chiefly to remove the evils of expenditure, bribery, and corruption. The franchise and extravagance of corruption, there was undoubtedly, owing to the ballot, a great diminution of expense, and of bribery and corruption. But these evils would never be corrected by cries for the pennies of the Charter, universal suffrage, or by ballot. Bribery and corruption could be put down by merely cutting down the Estimates; but the whole administrative system must be kept through, and sufficiently and efficiently defrayed, and then not only a reduced expenditure but also additional efficiency would be obtained. As to the public establishments, one of the most strongest objections against the ballot was that it was a thoroughly un-English and unfair mode of voting. It was a mode of voting unknown to the franchise, let him come forward and give his vote openly. With reference to foreign affairs, he considered that the last war was a most unnecessary one, and to all lovers of liberty. The Sardinians, whose Government was the most enlightened of all the Italian States, were fighting for their national rights, and not a Power was consequently risen up there which none they would afford no efficient assistance. Regarding the question of the income and expenditure balance against the autocracies of Russia, France, and Austria. France professed to be in a friendly state with other Powers, but she was continually augmenting her fleet, and, so he had no doubt, was Russia. Austria was also augmenting her fleet, and he thought that must also keep up our fleet for the purposes of efficiency, in order to maintain the position of one of the

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, tenth Earl of Dundonald, in the county of Ayr, Baron Cochrane of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Marquis of Maranham, in Brasil, Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cruzero, Knight of the Royal Order of the Saviour of Greece and of the Order of Merit of Chili, one of the greatest of modern British seamen, and a coomander whose exploits and fortunes form a



home and abroad, have given him a name in history, was the representative of a noble Scottish family, distinguished as much from its antiquity as by warlike reputation, and was the son of Archibald, the ninth Earl of Dundonald by his first wife, Anne, second daughter of Captain James Gilchrist, R.N., and the first wife of the distinguished Admiral, the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B. He was born the 14th of December, 1775, and may be said to have been from his earliest youth to the time of his death actively engaged in the pursuits of his profession. When he was only five years of age his name was entered on the books of the *Venerable*, commanded by his uncle, Captain afterwards Sir Alexander, Cochrane. He first went to sea the 27th of June, 1793. Previously to this he had been guarded to a captaincy in the 79th Foot, but had not joined his regiment. On the 17th of May, 1794, when acting Lieutenant of the ship under his uncle's command, the Fleet's young Cochrane contributed to the defeat, on the coast of North America, of a French squadron of five sail, two of which were captured. On the 21st of December, 1795, Cochrane went from Gibraltar Bay in command of the boats of the *Queen Charlotte* and the *Emerald* frigate, to relieve the *Lady Nelson* cutter, then surrounded and attacked, off Ochiltra Point, by several French privateers and Spanish gun-boats, some of which he pursued and boarded with the most undaunted gallantry, chasing others under the very cannon of the harbour. On the capture, in 1800, of the *French 74 Le Généreux*, he was appointed her acting Captain; but on the 28th of March following he was promoted to be Master and Commander of the Speedy sloop-of-war; and in the ten succeeding months he took 31 vessels, carrying, in all, 198 guns, and 885 men, besides assisting at the capture of many others. For one of those, the saucer, by boarding, on the 6th of May, the *Gamo*, of Barcelona, on the 6th of May, 1801, he received his promotion to Post Captain. On the 3rd of April, however, the *Speedy* was captured by the French squadron under Admiral Linois. In the action Lord Cochrane's conduct has been so conspicuous that, on presenting his sword, the Captain of the French ship, Dessaix, returned it to him, with the request that he would continue to wear what he had so nobly used. On the 6th of the same month he was on board the French squadron when attacked by Sir James Saumarez in Algeciras Bay; and, being soon afterwards exchanged, he returned to England, and went on half-pay. On the 6th of October he was appointed to the *Arab*, 22 guns, from which ship, after serving at the blockade of Boulogne, he removed, on the 1st of December, to the *Pallas* frigate, 32, in which, in the following year, he was sent out with despatches to his uncle, Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, at that time employed in the blockade of Ferrol. During the two next years Cochrane was incessantly and successfully occupied in capturing the vessels of the enemy and in doing them the most deadly injury on numerous occasions. In April, 1809, Lord Cochrane was selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, on account of his daring valour, to command a fleet of fire-ships intended for the destruction of the French fleet then lying at anchor, and blockaded by Lord Gambier, in the Basque Roads. On the night of the 11th of that month he went on board one of the explosion-ships containing 1000 barrels of gunpowder, and performed the hazardous service effectually. For his signal gallantry on this occasion he received the Knighthood of the Bath. He had been chosen M.P. for Honiton, and afterwards, in 1807, for Westminster, and as he intimated his intention to oppose the vote of thanks proposed by the Government to Lord Gambier, which, it was supposed in the Basque Roads affair, that nobleman, who was said to be a courtier, had not sufficiently availed himself of the means which the House urged reform in the Navy, and they were so distasteful to the then Government that it probably led to the severity of the treatment he received in consequence of the following unhappy affair.—In the early part of 1814 Lord Cochrane was charged with being implicated in a fraud committed by one Charles Random de Berenger and others, who contrived that, on February 22, 1814, an express should be sent from Dover with the information that a French officer had arrived announcing the death of the Emperor Napoleon by assassination. The



THE LATE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.



THE FIRST VISIT OF VICTOR EMMANUEL TO THE CAMP OF THE NATIONAL ARMY AT ST. ANGELO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 478.

feuds too mostly ten per cent in consequence of the false news. The transaction nevertheless anticipated realising a considerable amount by realising out. Some were disappointed, and others were not disappointed, at the failure of Berenger, the Hon. Andrew Corbynne Johnstone, Butt, Sandoun, Hughes, Holloway, and Lyte, the parties engaged, were tried, together with Lord Cochrane, at the King's Bench, Guildhall, on the 8th of June, 1814, before Lord Ellenborough, for a conspiracy, and were all convicted and variously sentenced. Sergeant Best and Messrs. Topping, Scarlett, and Brougham were Lord Cochrane's counsel. It should be observed that Lord Cochrane's conviction mainly depended on Berenger going into and changing the price of stock. Lord Cochrane's share in (Berenger) spreading the false rumour. This visit has since been over and over again denied in an exculpatory way, but Berenger, his wife, family, and general credit is now given to Lord Cochrane's innocence. Lord Cochrane, after his conviction, was committed to the King's Bench to be imprisoned for twelve months, and at the end of that time to stand in the pillory. He was also degraded from all his naval honours and rank, and was expelled the House of Commons; but, by re-election, he took the seats on the 3rd of May, 1815. He was subsequently made Rear-Admiral of the Blue. His suit to procure a temporary escape from the King's Bench, for the public defrayal, by a penny subscription, to the Admiral, was unsuccessful. Lord Cochrane's wife was a daughter of Mr. Corbynne. His lawsuit was ejected from Westminster Abbey, and his escutcheon was removed. *Navy Lists* of 1815 and 1816 will show the subsequent service of her naval hero. Lord Cochrane succeeded to the Earldom of Dundonald on the death of his father, Lord Cochrane, and here his achievements were as of the days of old. He took command of the Chilian navy at the age of 38. In 1851 he became Admiral of the White, and in 1854 Rear-Admiral of the Fleet of the United Kingdom. The Earl originally published a work on the scientific attainments, and was the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to Lord Ellenborough." He long held the opinion that by loosening up the annihilating forts, which was submitted to the Government, a great saving of steam would be effected, and a valuable improvement in the speed of steam navy. He leaves his son "Archibald, Lord Cochrane, born in Chili, 1814, and married, in Chili, 1837, Katherine Frances Cochrane, daughter of Thomas Barnard Cochrane, Esq., of Valparaiso, in Chili, and has issue one son and a daughter—namely, Thomas Barnard, Lord Cochrane, born in Chili, 1838, and married, in 1865, Lady Grace Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of the late Alexander Nicholson, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and has issue one son, Archibald, born in Nova Scotia, 1867; and a daughter, Katherine Jane Auckland, Captain R.N., C.B., born in 1813, distinguished at Acre, and in his command in the Black Sea in the destruction of the Russian fleet, and where he was wounded; Ernest Grey, Lieut. R.N., born the 9th of June, 1834; and Katherine Elizabeth, married to John Wilson Patten, Esq., Lancashire, M.P., Hants. The Earl of Dundonald died on the 31st ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, Lord Cochrane, who served in the Crimea with the Army, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1841, Louisa Harriet, daughter of William Gore Langton, Esq., Somerset, M.P., and has issue by her (with a family of two sons and two daughters. It is a curious circumstance worth noting that the Earl of Dundonald's ancestors, the Cochranes, bore three arms and in death. Sir Charles Napier, had a family connection between them. Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Regent, was the son of Lord Dundonald's first cousin and military man, among whom may be mentioned the late General Sir Alexander Dallas, and in India, his son Lieutenant-Colonel (the late James) Hope, R.C.B., commanding in China. William John, eighth Lord Napier, now Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, married Lady Catherine Cochrane, first cousin to the Earl of Dundonald and second daughter of his maternal uncle, Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald. The second Earl of Hopetoun, whose sister, Lady Henrietta Hope, married Thomas, fifth Lord Dundonald, and mother of Lady Charlotte Napier.

On Wednesday morning the funeral of the late Earl took place. The remains were laid in the family vault, and were followed to the grave being in the nave of the sacred edifice, by the rest of the family, including the late Robert Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. Brassey. Forming the procession and occupying various positions in the nave were, amongst others, the Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., Vice-Chancellor Sinart, Sir Thomas Trevelyan, Sir Michael Seymour, M.P., Mr. Hamilton, M.P., Sir Augustus Clifford, Colonel Sir Henry Ewart, Lord Armstrong, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Collier, Captain Goldsmith, C.B., Captain Schomberg, Captain Hay, and Captain Noble.

THE EARL OF CAWDOR.

The Right Hon. John Frederick Campbell, D.C.L., F.R.S., first Earl of Cawdor, of Castle Martin, in the county of Pembroke, Viscount Emlyn, of Emlyn, in the county of Carmarthen, and second Baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Carmarthenshire, was the eldest son of the two sons (the late Admiral the Hon. George Frederick Campbell, the other) of John, first Lord Cawdor, by Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. He was born on the 8th of October, 1790, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he was M.P. for Carmarthen from the year 1812 till 1820, when he succeeded to the barony of Cawdor on the death of his father. He was himself created, on the 5th of October, 1827, Earl of Cawdor, and Viscount Emlyn, in 1841 he was made Knight of the Thistle, and a Knight of Oxford. He married, on the 4th of August, 1823, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, by whom, who survives him, he had issue three sons and four daughters. Of the daughters two have been married—viz., Emily Caroline, married to the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, brother of the first Lord Feversham, and Georgiana Sarah, to Lord Bolton, Bart., of Bolliston, Flintshire; Elizabeth Lucy, married to the Earl of Dunraven, and Mary Louisa, married to Lord Henry Somerset. The Earl was a Family Trustees of the British Museum, a Fellow of the Royal Society, being one of the Council in 1831, and a Fellow of the Antiquarian, and was a member of several other learned bodies. The Earl of Cawdor died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Stackpole Court, in the county of Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, and he is succeeded by his eldest son, John Frederick Vaughan Viscount Emlyn, who was born in 1817, and married, in the 30th of June, 1842, Sarah Mary, second daughter of George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, and granddaughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. The late Earl's grandfather succeeded had a Royal descent through his mother, Lady Isabella Howard, daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle, descended from the Tudor line, and also descended from the early Plantagenets—by his father, as above, and also by his mother, Lady Caroline Howard, whose mother was Isabella Byron, daughter of Sir Richard Viliiers, whose wife was Lady Frances Brudenell, sister and heiress of Stackpole Court, and who was Lady Frances by the marriage of their ancestor, Sir Alexander Campbell, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander and son of Robert Lord, last Baronet of Stackpole Court, who died unmarried in 1638.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY ORE ROBERTS, K.C.B.

The distinguished officer who was the son of William Roberts, Esq., of Gloucester, and the grandson of William Roberts, President of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and who was born in that city during the reign of the late King George on the 30th of April, 1819, and died at his residence, Hinton House, Redmarley, Gloucestershire, on the 7th inst., after an honourable and active service of nearly forty-one years. Sir Henry entered the Army as ensign in the 49th Foot in 1842, and after passing successively examinations in bringing himself into the long-trended notice of the Duke of Wellington, was in 1845 made Lieutenant Resident at Kurnaul, and in the summer of 1846 was appointed Major for holding successively the command of the brigades at Kurnaul and at Rajpoore. Upon the outbreak of the Sutlej War in 1845 he was specially appointed to the command of the northern division of the army, together with the command of the province of Loodiana, and was subsequently put in command of the field division in Rajpoorna, assembled to assist in putting down the civil feuds and rebellion in Cutch. He was subsequently made Companion of the Bath for his services were acknowledged by Government in the highest terms of commendation, and received the long career his activity and energy as a soldier on all occasions met with the strongest acknowledgment of the many military commanders under whom he served.

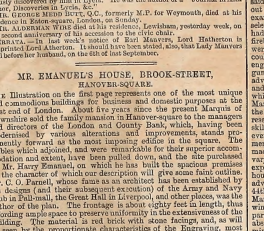
Sir Henry Roberts from 1857 to 1861 commanded the outposts in Wagore, Ajmeh, and with a party of the Kotah Irregular Horse surprised and captured, after a forced march, a body of influential Meenah chiefs. He was also present with the detachment of the Nugger Parkur Field Force which attacked and defeated a party of Khoosa under the celebrated chief Shoke Khan in 1859. While in Scinde, as Brigadier at Sukkur, in 1863, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, Roberts, with a field detachment, marched to Hyderabad, on the 8th of April, and assumed command of the garrison at Fort Amree, near Schwan, Meer Shah Mahomed, brother of Meer Roostum Khan, Ameer of Meerpore. He subsequently joined the division in Rajpoorna, Roberts took the strongly-fortified city of Khotah by assault, and defeated the Gwalior rebels under the Rao Bahib and Tantia Topee, in a skirmish at Sangamer on the 8th, and again in a general action at Khotah on the 25th of March, 1858. For these services, and for his conduct, Sir Henry Roberts was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1859, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He married Miss Baikie, daughter of the Rev. Robert Baikie.

SIR CHARLES FELLOWS died at his residence in Montague-place, Russell-square, on Thursday week. He was born in 1799. He received the honour of knighthood in 1845, as a reward for the services rendered by him in connection with the Ancient Lycian marbles and antiquities presented by him to the British Museum. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c.

MR. GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH, formerly M.P. for Weymouth, died at his residence in Eaton-square, London, on Sunday.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, of Dingwall, Lewisham, yesterday week, on account anniversary of his accession to the civic chair.

BISHOP HARE.—The Rev. Dr. Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceux, Lent Hatherton is appointed Lord Atherton. It should have been settled, also, that Lady Manners died before her husband, on the 8th of last September.



MR. EMANUEL'S HOUSE, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

The illustration on the page represents one of the most unique and commodious buildings for business and domestic purposes at the west end of London. It is situated in Brook-street, on the estate of the Dowrubire and the family mansion is Hanover-square to the manages and directors of the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies, whose offices, together with extensive alterations and improvements, stands prominently forward as the most imposing edifice in the square. Its handsome white stone and red brick elevation, for their superior accommodation and extent, have been pulled down, and the site purchased by Mr. Emanuel, the owner, on which he built the superior premises of the character of which our description will give some faint outlines. Mr. C. O. Parsons, the architect (whose offices are appropriately placed in this building (and their subsequent extension) of the Army and Navy Club in Pall-mall, the Great Hall in Liverpool, and other places, was in charge of the building. The frontage, which is eighty feet in length, thus affording ample space to preserve uniformity in the extensiveness of the building. Which is carried out in Portland stone, and has each of the seen by the proportionate characteristics of the Engraving, most prominent position, and the centre portion of the first floor, which is subdivided into two suites only, each being glazed with plate glass of the best plate-glass. The base of the building in the interior is finished in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The walls are deposited every night most costly jewels and precious stones, large chests of plate, &c.; rooms for customers and clerks are on the ground floor, communicating by trade purposes, where business is conducted with other dealers in these valuable articles. The basement contains the kitchen, the servants' hall, kitchens, and other domestic offices. On the ground floor is the shop, or showroom, which is approached from the street by a handsome folding door, 10 ft. 6 in. in height, by 10 feet in width, and 19 feet in height. In the centre is a large stove, ornamental in its character, so as to warm the entire shop in the coldest days of the year. At each end of the year, is filled with full blooming plants. All the cabinets are made of oiled oak, with plate-glass doors, and are fitted with the same costly wood, with unusually large panels of plate glass. The ceiling is beautifully decorated after the style of the Italian Renaissance, with panels containing, in colours of green, crimson, and purple, emeralds, rubies, and amethysts. A single chandelier, with twelve lights, is suspended from the centre of the room, and gives a brilliant appearance, as the cabinets are lined with chased and burnished gilt mouldings, and the panels are filled with mirrors. Leading out of four steps, an entrance is given to the large plate-room, where a dinner service a la Russe is displayed in full and tempting elegance. On the same floor is the private apartment, accommodation, are the diamond and model rooms, with various recesses, tables, and desks, for the employés of the establishment. The first floor is also the scene of elegant rooms, suitable either for the purposes of a commodious drawing-room, or for conference with the customers in respect of the costly trade in which Mr. Harry Emanuel is engaged. At present it serves both purposes, as its representative, Mr. Stevens, is always resident on the premises; and, spacious as is the accommodation, the whole area seems quite absorbed by the uses to which it is devoted.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Waldegrave, who has been appointed to the bishopric of Carlisle in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Montague Villiers, translated to Durham, was formerly Chaplain and Private Master by his Grace the Archbishop of the province on Sunday last. The Bishop-elect was then preached a sermon, which was by the Rev. Charles Bridges, M.A., Rector of Hinton Martell, near Wimborne. The Bishop-elect, vested in his robes of episcopal office, was led up the centre aisle by the Bishop of Durham and Ripon, the first-named Prelate saying, "Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." The Archbishop then demanded the Queen's mandate for the consecration, which was produced and read. The oath of supremacy, &c., was then taken having been administered, the Bishop was admitted to his high office by the imposition of hands.

The Bishop will have episcopal jurisdiction over Cumberland, Westmorland, and parts of Lancashire. He will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until he has been longer in the bishopric than Canterbury, York, London, Winchester, and Durham. The Bishop-elect was born in 1820, and is the Cardinal. The new Bishop will take place, according to the *Carlisle Patriot*, on this day (Saturday), when the enthronement will be performed by proxy. The Bishop will preach at the cathedral on Sunday morning (to-morrow), and at St. Cuthbert's Church in the evening of the same day, on which day he will be enthroned.

The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave is the second son of the late Earl Waldegrave, and was born at Chewton, Somersetshire, in September, 1817. His education commenced at Chesan School under the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and subsequently at Eton and Oxford. He took his degree as was one of the earliest pupils of the Rev. A. C. Tait, now Bishop of London. At Easter, 1850, he took a double first-class; in the autumn of the same year he was elected Fellow of Balliol. In 1851 he took Holy Orders. He subsequently filled the academic offices of Public Examiner, Select Preacher, and Proctor. In 1858 he was appointed Chaplain to the Queen, served—at first as assistant of the present Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and then as Dean of the Chapel Royal. In 1860 he resigned, quitting that charge for college preferment he had the honour, in conjunction with Mr. Baring and other excellent men, of carrying on the Government of Canada. Subsequently he was made Dean of Durham, by Act, seeing an incumbent minister appointed for, and a church far advanced in the year 1860, was made Archdeacon of Northumberland. He has resided entirely at Barford St. Martin, near Salisbury, till 1867, when, at the request of Mr. Bickersteth to the see of Ripon, the new duties of a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral were added to his previous engagements. As Proctor for the Chapter of Salisbury Mr. Waldegrave was present at the Convocation of the province, being generally present at the Convocation in June, 1869. Having been thus prepared for higher duties, on the episcopal office, Mr. Waldegrave was, in June last, nominated to the see of Carlisle, by Lord Elmerston. The consecration however, was delayed by the protracted processes of law involved in the translation or creation of three Bishops until Sunday last, when it took place, as above stated, in York Minster. The Bishop of Durham and Prelates were the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham and Ripon.

Dr. Waldegrave is the author of a small volume of university sermons entitled "Sin and Death," and of a work on the Apocalypse, being a statement of the teaching of Scripture concerning Justification, Sanctification, and Assurance, entitled "New Testament Millenarianism," in which, in the Hampton Lecture for 1870, these views of the millennial prophecy which are commonly called Millenarian are firmly though kindly combated.

The presentation of the freedom of the city of London, with swords, to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, which has been delayed primarily on account of the visit of the former to the south of France, and the illness of the latter, will take place at the Mansion House on Tuesday next, and will be followed by a banquet on a magnificent scale at the Mansion House.

THE STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE PEIHO FORTS.

In addition to the details of this gallant affair contained in our last week's Number we give the following account by a correspondent of the *China Mail*, in connection with the illustrations on page 469:—"The plan of attack for the 21st of August was, that the first division of English, with the rest of the French, should cross the river, and threaten the southern forts; while the second division should assault the nearest northern forts. Accordingly, on the evening of the 20th the second division moved out and took up a position in front of the said fort, but just out of range; while working parties were thrown out to cover them. The Admiral and General-in-command then examined the intervening ground as closely as possible in order to make their arrangements for the attack. The Chinese evidently had some inkling of what was going on, for they threw out showers of fireballs from the forts, and fired a few shots over where they were and what they were about; but, whether it was that they either could not make them out, or did not consider the work that they were engaged in of sufficient them at all seriously, they only fired one or two guns during the night. At daybreak the next morning the division then moved forward, and the Chinese batteries having got some range, and pouring in a tremendous fire upon the fort with precision, while the Royal Marines, 67th, and 102nd Regiment of French, advanced, the Bulls, and other enjoyed the sport. The Englishmen remained in reserve. The Chinese replied with great spirit, but little apparent skill, almost all their shells bursting short, and their sound shot falling every where but in the fort. In arriving at a point of land, distant about 1500 yards from the fort, the infantry were halted, and made to lie down. The artillery continued to advance in columns varying from 500 to 1000 yards, and opened a still more telling fire, sending every shell and round-shot amongst the forts, and in a short hour nearly silencing the enemy's big guns. The infantry then advanced again—half of the French regiment and the wing of the 44th being ordered to the right flank, while one wing of the Royal Marines advanced with scaling-ladders and pontoons, and the other wing, with the remainder of the French, remained in reserve. As the enemy's party got close, the fire poured into the fort from our batteries became terrific. Shot and shell fell in a shower of shell, and the fire of every minute, and the enemy could not show themselves above the parapet at all. Through the loopholes, however, they kept up a heavy fire of musketry, which was returned in like manner by our sharpshooters. Occasionally, too, a big gun from the south side sent a round shot plump in among the advancing troops. The most determined resistance to the attack took place inside the fort, and the terrific fire they were being subjected to, but the moment the first gun to a great height their shots were consequently few and far between. This fort was fronted by two wet ditches, the outer one being feet in depth, and the inner one eight feet deep, the first one defended, moreover, by a strong abattis, the second by sharp stakes on both sides. On arriving at the first ditch, the Royal Marines, of course, experienced, by using the pontoons, the men being knocked over here by the dozen. The Royal Marines, the 67th, and the Royal Engineers, under Captain Colonel Travers, stuck to their work, however, and planted the ladders against the wall, and over they went—some 200 of them—in a moment. A few minutes' fighting with the bayonet, closely followed, however, by some Marines, and thereby the rest of the storming party. The French adopted a very similar plan to that of the Royal Marines, and their Chinese coolies and made them stand in the ditch holding scaling-ladders up over the top of the wall, and so got over the second ditch and got to the top of the wall. The Tartars fought bravely, even after the fort was taken, occupying the guns and firing upon the troops, and were shot and bayonetted in numbers. They finally fled, however, through the embrasures on the southern side of the fort, and endeavoured to make their escape to the next fort, which half a mile off, few with success, however, the greater number being shot in the attempt. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 201."

PRESENTATIONS TO THE BOSTON VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On Thursday week the Mayoress of Boston, in the name of the ladies of the town and neighbourhood, presented a silver trumpet to the Artillery Corps attached to the Rifle Corps of the 4th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers, and Engineers of the 4th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers, in the name of the ladies of Boston and the neighbourhood, I have the pleasure of appearing before you for the purpose of presenting to you this mark of appreciation of the manner in which you have come forward at the call of your country. They express their thanks to the gentlemen who, at all your countrymen, feel at the success of this patriotic movement, which has called down the admiration of our foreign friends. It shows that, at the slightest shadow of danger, strong hands and brave hearts are ever ready to unite together, in defence of our hearths and homes, and that at the slightest danger to which our England will need no better bulwarks than her brave volunteers, and that you will be found ready to defend with your property and your religion, the only one which we, as women and Christians, can countenance. I have also to present you with your trumpet—Captain Garfit: I present you with this bugle; and may they never sound but for the peaceful purpose of calling you to your duties. You should be called upon to be used on the bloody field of war, may your actions be in accordance with the motto engraven on them—"Vigilans Sed Pacis."

Captain White returned thanks on behalf of the Artillery Corps, and said that, if they had received any other encouragement than for the faithful and punctual performance of the duties they had taken upon themselves, they had received it that day, in the presence of their friends and fellow-townsmen, and in the presence of their native town. It was not in his place to speak of the exertions and value of the volunteer force, but he felt sure that the ladies would ever remember that they should be called upon to fight in defence of their native land, they would be found ready to handle the weapons which were placed in the militia.

Captain Garfit said the volunteers had been enrolled for the noblest of all purposes—the defence of their Queen and their native land. They believed that they had already done something in preserving peace. They had also shown themselves that they were ready to do their duty, and if anything was required to make that duty a pleasure it was the countenance and support which they had received from their fellow-townswomen. He rejoiced to find the sympathies of the ladies were with them, and that they were ready to encourage them. The ladies had also bugle sounding above the roar of artillery and rifles on the field of battle, that it had been given to them by the ladies of their native town. He hoped that the 4th Lincolnshire Rifles be handed the ladies of Boston for their very handsome gift.

The trumpets and bugle were then called forward, and the beautiful instruments given into their keeping.

Major Bourchier also returned thanks, and said the volunteers wanted nothing now to make them perfect but steady attention to drill. During the twelvemonth they had been exceedingly well drilled, but they were anxious to learn. He trusted to see them continue to pay the same steady attention during the next three or four years as they had done during the past year. He was sure that the ladies of the town might be satisfied that their handsome gifts had been unworthily bestowed.

Captain Garfit then called forward from the ranks Alfred Wren, and presented him with a medal for being the best shot in the company; Sergeant Whelpton received a second medal as the second-best shot; and Corporal Sharp a field-glass as the best shot at short ranges. Alfred Wren was also presented by Ensign Cox with one of Hayes' rifles, having made the greatest number of hits at the rifle contest on October 3.

After three hearty cheers had been given for the ladies, the rifle company went through a variety of skirmishing manœuvres, and

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

HIS Royal Highness had a grand reception at Hamilton, the prettiest little city pertaining on its best to the Queen's dominions. Here the state labours of the Prince may be said to have closed. The most important of his labours at Hamilton was the formal opening of the waterworks and the opening of the Great Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, the Crystal Palace—a temporary one of which took place on the 19th and the latter on the 20th of September.

THE WATERWORKS.

These works were commenced in 1857 and completed in 1860, a period of about two years and a half having been occupied in their construction. The water is derived from Lake Ontario, which is about 40 miles distant. The water is derived from Lake Ontario, upon which the city of Hamilton fronts, though in communication with Lake Ontario, is separated mainly at the shores and inlets, and so much influenced by the landwash and sewage as to render it objectionable as a source of supply. Burlington Bay (which is the name given to that portion of C.W. D. LA FRENIERE, Rotterdam.—I perceive it is a print under examination. the lake which fronts the city) is a fine sheet of water, running up into the country about seven miles, and varying in breadth from half a mile to two miles. The water from the lake, where its width is under five miles, through which a navigable channel or canal is maintained by parallel lines of piers, is, when drawn from a depth of not less than 40 feet, considered pure water from the bay after an easterly storm has brought sand into the mouth. Advantage has been taken of this fact in the mode in which the supply before it is pumped. A long, wide, and deep trench has been excavated parallel with the lake shore, about four miles from the shore-water line, into which the lake water passes through a natural filter-bed, and thence is raised by two powerful engines to a reservoir an distance of three miles and a half from the lake, and two miles and a half from the city, giving a total length of six miles of pumping-main. The water used in the reservoir is 107 feet above Lake Ontario, which gives an effective fire-pressure over nearly the whole town, thus dispensing with engines. The cost of the works was about 200,000 sterling—a very large sum for the size of the city, which is not now supposed to contain more than 20,000 inhabitants; but it is anticipated that the reduction in the rate of insurance effected by the works will amount to the greater part of the annual interest on the cost of the works, and that the water rates collected from the use of the fire-plugs, street and street-watering will make up the balance, while a considerable surplus for future purposes will be caused by their development. The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the direction of Thomas Keefer, Esq., as eminent Canadian engineer.

INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Royal party arrived at the Crystal Palace about half-past eleven o'clock. The streets through which his Royal Highness and suite passed were crowded with people, who cheered vehemently as the party passed. On their arrival on the ground the President and officers of the society conducted his Royal Highness and suite to the platform prepared for them, and here, in the presence of between forty and fifty thousand people, an address was read by Mr. Wade, President of the Association, which began as follows:—

We, the agriculturists, artisans, and manufacturers of Upper Canada, beg to represent to your Royal Highness assembled with us on this occasion, that our best Greetings Majesty's crown and person, and to express our loyal and affectionate devotion to her throne and family. In the products of our soil and of our industry. This is the fifteenth exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and we think it demonstrates to those who have witnessed the successive exhibitions that the country over which it is exercises a the maintenance of the religious and civil rights of all classes of her subjects, we have still sought the magnificent events of your Royal Highness's visit to this colony, and resides that we have the opportunity of exhibiting to your Royal Highness what we have among all its branches of industry, exhibiting to our future Sovereign such proof of the industry, skill, and intelligence of the inhabitants of this country.

His Royal Highness then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I return you my sincere acknowledgments for the address which you have just presented, upon the occasion of the opening of the Agricultural exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, and I take this opportunity of congratulating the agricultural and industrial communities who are now assembled from distant parts in the county of Hamilton for the more than usual and remarkable reception which the Queen's representative has repeated to-day. Blessed with a soil of very remarkable fertility, and a hardy race of industrious and enterprising men, the husbandry of Canada is a most important position in the markets of the world, and I rejoice to learn that the improvements in agriculture, especially in cattle, sheep, and horses, of late years developed in this northern country are not increasing the capabilities of your soil, and that it is enable you to export annually large supplies to those people whose stock and other products are not sufficient for their wants. Gentlemen, I am glad to see the Almighty has this year granted you that great boon—a people—an abundant harvest, and I am sure you are glad many a home of those I see around me, and bring increased wealth and prosperity to the numerous settlers on the fertile lands under the dominion of the Queen, deputed by me to visit British North America, cause this day: but in a private capacity. I am about to visit, and I am sure you will join me, a remote side land which claims with us a common ancestry, and in whose extraordinary progress and future magnificent destiny we cannot but feel sympathy. I visit British soil, let me once more address through you the inhabitants of Western Canada, and tell them an affectionate farewell, and express to them my sincere hope that they may long continue to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity which they now possess.

His Royal Highness and suite then left the platform to the music of the band, and proceeded to the building, which is a temporary one, and the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

THE mansion of the President of the United States, the private residence of the Prince's reception at the President's mansion, but the interior—"On the morning of the 19th (the day after the Prince's visit (on the 18th of October) there was a reception at the White House, which was thronged during a couple of hours by many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. The famous White House is not, however, the most very large, mansion; it contains some handsome apartments, and in the interior decorations and style of furniture is a fair specimen of Republican simplicity. The reception was held in the east room, a noble apartment, 80 feet by 40 feet; it runs the full depth of the mansion, and has six windows, three at each extremity; the hangings are of white and crimson satin damask, and the floor is covered with There are handsome pier-glasses between the windows, resting upon carved and gilt tables, with marble slabs. There are four richly-carved white marble chimney-pieces, over which are handsome mirrors. At the space between the two fireplaces, on the east side of the apartment, is the place where the President stands to receive his visitors. There is here a wide window, over which is a magnificent gilt cornice, in the centre covered with the American eagle, all gilt, surmounting the escutcheon of the Republic. On the ceiling above the national arms are painted in fresco; the draperies are of rich crimson satin damask and white lace. The ceiling is flat, panelled, and painted in fresco. The carpet, manufactured expressly for the spacious apartment, is of very handsome design. The furniture is of modern French fashion, the material mahogany, covered with crimson damask. The grand reception-room is further lighted by a very large and handsome crystal chandelier; the paper on the walls is white and gold. The *tout ensemble* is handsome, if not splendid, and, when filled with gaily-dressed ladies and gentlemen, many in uniform, presented an imposing appearance. Adjoining the large apartment is the green room; the curtains are of green damask, the wall paper is also green, and so is the carpet. There is a superb white marble mantelpiece, on which rest several magnificent vases. The centre piece is a bust of Washington surrounded by a wreath of flowers, also from Japan, stands near the fireplace. The windows command a fine view of well-kept gardens, with rich parterres of flowers, and trim lawns, adorned with statues and a fountain. At the reception there was very little ceremony. The venerable President, who has a fine exterior, and whose manners are highly polished, stood in the centre of the room, having the Prince on his right. Lord Lyons occupied a position close to his Royal Highness. The President shook hands as each person was presented, and the Prince bowed, but sometimes the ladies succeed in getting a curtsey of his Royal Highness. The whole scene was very interesting to a stranger. There was a diplomatic dinner in the evening; and subsequently Miss Lane, the President's niece, held a reception. A display of fireworks also took place within sight of the mansion.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. T.—The report of Mr. Louis Paulsen's arrival in England is premature; but we believe he is on the Continent, and we hope he intends to visit us next year. We have not seen his new contrivance.

CHESS SECRETARY.—Mr. Kling has left town again; we are told, with a view to deliver a series of chess lectures in various towns, in which country his name will be favourably known. Newark, Hull, and Newcastle, not chosen to mention. Your best plan will be to write to him at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, W.C.

A Lancashire and Yorkshire reader is kind enough to direct his proposal to the secretary of the Westminster Chess Club.

J. H. S., Bristol.—Received.

C. H. D. LA FRENIERE, Rotterdam.—I perceive it is a print under examination.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 571.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 6th	1. K to B 7th, or
2. B takes K P	B takes R (ch)
(or)	(or)
1. B to Q 8th (ch)	1. Q moves
2. B takes Q (ch)	2. Q moves (ch)
3. B takes Q (ch)	

Black has a variety of moves beside those we have given, but in every case he is shown mated in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 573.

By Mr. ALFRED KEMPE.

One of the competing Problems for the Cambridge Prize.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MR. KOLISCH AND MR. HORWITZ.

As a record of a contest between the players of distinction we account it desirable to publish the following games, although they possess no intrinsic excellence whatever to entitle them to preservation.

GAME III.

(Played at Paris.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes K P
5. P to Q B 3rd	

(The customary move here is P to Q 4th.)

5. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q 2nd

(Had we seen this move we should have played to Q Kt 4th (ch), &c.)

10. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
11. Castles	Q to Q B 2nd
12. B to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
13. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q R to K 3rd
14. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
15. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 5th
16. Kt to K B 5th	P to K R 4th
17. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd

(Rendering the probability of Black playing to Kt takes Kt(ch), unlikely.)

17.	P to K R 4th

And, after a few more inconsequential moves, Mr. Horwitz surrendered.

(Ruy Lopez—Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
6. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th
7. Kt takes K P	B to Q 2nd
8. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Q to R 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
12. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd
13. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd

(Black's game is now irredeemably lost.)

14. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles on K's R
	(A hydrostatic sacrifice for a player used to the Muzio Gambit, but a very good move in the circumstances.)
16. Q takes B	Q R to K sq

(Mr. Horwitz calls to us what would be the result of Q takes Q P, and we find that the following would be the result:—17. Q to K 5th (ch), K to Q sq; 18. Q to K 7th (ch), K to B sq; 19. Q to K 8th (ch), K to Kt 2nd; 20. B to K 6th (ch), K to R 3rd; 21. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Kt 4th; 22. P to K R 3rd (ch), K to R 5th; 23. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to R 6th; 24. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to R 7th; 25. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to R 8th; 26. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Kt 8th; 27. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 28. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 29. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 30. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 31. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 32. P to K B 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 33. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 34. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 35. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 36. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 37. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 38. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 39. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 40. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 41. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 42. P to K B 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 43. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 44. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 45. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 46. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 47. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 48. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 49. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 50. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 51. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to B 8th; 52. P to K B 3rd (ch), K to Q 8th; 53. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 54. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 55. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 56. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th; 57. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to B 8th; 58. Q to K 2nd (ch), K to Q 8th;



THE WAR IN NAPLES.—VICTOR EMANUEL GIVING COMMANDS TO COMMENCE THE BOMBARDMENT OF CAPUA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR IN NAPLES.—GARIBALDIAN TROOPS CROSSING THE VOLTURNO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN NAPLES.

VICTOR EMMANUEL DIRECTING THE BOMBARDMENT OF CAPUA.

THE bombardment of Capua began on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and on the following morning the garrison surrendered. A lively picture of the bombardment is given in a letter from the camp:—"At three o'clock King Victor Emmanuel passed on his way to Santa Maria. The King was alone in a small carriage with his Adjutant, without escort. The King came back at half-past three, and ascended the top of Monte S. Angelo, accompanied by Generals Sonnaz, Menebrea, and De la Rocca. Arrived at the top, the King himself planted the red flag which was to serve as the signal for the commencement of the bombardment. He then went down the mountain halfway, and took up his position between two rocks, to shelter himself from the wind, which blew very cold. An Adjutant placed a telescope before him, but he only made use of his eyeglass. Victor Emmanuel has quite a bronze colour, and thus looks remarkably like a quadroon or mulatto. His fingers are covered with rings. He speaks very loudly, and everybody goes and talks to him without further ado. At four o'clock the battery of Casa Bianca set the first shell flying. A quarter of an hour afterwards the walls of Capua were surrounded by a circle of white smoke. The artillery of the Italian army fired badly and very slowly. The battery of Porticelli wasted almost all its shots. The batteries on the left were somewhat more effective. The Neapolitans fired very well, but their bombs did little execution, on account of the muddy state of the ground. One artillerist and one mule killed constitute the whole loss of the Garibaldians. At five o'clock the firing was very brisk. Victor Emmanuel looked at Capua through his eyeglass now and then, and I heard him remarking, 'It is a pity that we have to do damage to so handsome a town; I wish they would capitulate quickly.'" The *Daily News* of Tuesday last contains a letter from its special correspondent in Italy, who writes as follows respecting the bombardment of Capua:—"The battery which threw the first shell was that on the extreme right, commanded by the Piedmontese Captain, Gusberti. It consisted of three mortars, and of three rifled 12-pounders. The other five batteries followed its example, and in less than five minutes a dense circle of smoke covered all our lines from Carditello on the left to the Volturno on the right. The bastions of Capua, in their turn, opened fire with their heavy guns, and a most dreadful cannonade ensued. The sky was covered by dense clouds crossed by the luminous parabolas of the slowly-falling shells. As the daylight gradually disappeared and the darkness came on, the aspect of the murderous fight became still more imposing and terrible. Nothing was to be seen but the flashes of the guns and the luminous curves traced by the shells on the black sky. Nothing was to be heard but the roaring of the iron mouths and the terrible noise of the falling houses of the town. A strong north wind, from time to time, brought to my ear the loud screams of the unhappy inhabitants.

GARIBALDIANS CROSSING THE VOLTURNO.

Colonel Dowling, assisted by English volunteers, threw a bridge across the Volturno, and the Garibaldian troops commenced crossing on the morning of the 26th ult., to form their junction with the Sardinian army. The Neapolitans had previously abandoned all their positions, and had fallen back towards Gaeta. The passage of the Volturno took place without accident—a circumstance no doubt due (says one correspondent) to the shaky appearance of the bridge, which impressed man and beast with due caution. Day was just dawning when the Garibaldini passed this Rubicon. The line of march was the high road from Capua to Isernia, passing through Calvi: striking off from this road to the west, halfway between Capua and Calvi, is the road to Gaeta. On and on the column wound, like a brilliant serpent, with the muskets catching now and then a ray of the sun. That night the Garibaldian troops camped out, and the next morning moved towards Teano, near which town the meeting of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, already described, took place.

THE FIRST VISIT OF VICTOR EMMANUEL TO THE CAMP OF THE NATIONAL ARMY AT ST. ANGELO.

On the morning of the 27th ult. Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by a few of his Staff, visited the left bank of the Volturno and the camp of the Garibaldini. As soon as his presence was known to the troops they crowded the sides of the road, and gave him a most enthusiastic reception. In the rear of our Engraving is a house which had been occupied by an advanced post of Garibaldini previous to the bridge being thrown across, and its surface shows good evidence of the rifle and cannon practice of the Neapolitans, who, in the hope of dislodging their foe, kept up an incessant fire upon it. On the background rises the Hill of St. Angelo.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Saxon Diet was opened on Tuesday week by the King in person.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Chichester Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, in the room of the late Duke of Richmond.

The committee of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society has decided that the Exhibition for 1861 shall be held at Wolverhampton.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Richard Hingston as Consul at Dartmouth for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

Four pillar-boxes, the highest of which is barely thirty-one inches, were exhibited to her Majesty at Windsor last week.

The Duke of Somerset will be elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in the room of the late Earl of Dundonald.

The Vienna brewers having raised the price of their beer 2½ Sgr. a barrel, have been a strike on the part of the public.

The foundation-stone of a Wesleyan chapel was laid at Pooley's Park, Manchester, on Thursday week.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted a pension of 2400*f.* a year to M. F. David, the composer of "Herculanum."

A Portuguese paper, represented to be very cowards of eight feet high, has arrived at Madrid, and is about to be exhibited.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week were 871,218, a decrease of 27,018, compared with the previous statement.

The latest news from Hayti is cheering. The Government are taking the lead in an effort to develop the resources of the country.

The ship *British Merchant* has been destroyed by fire at Sydney, together with her cargo of oil and tallow, valued at £4000.

In the Secretary of State's Office, during the month of October, hospitality was given to 3102 travellers, of whom 1350 were soldiers of the Royce returning from India.

Among the new railway projects this month is one between Southampton and the Royal Victoria Military Hospital, near Netley Abbey. This railway will be about a mile and a half long.

The Queen has appointed George Tomline Gordon, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Queen's Household, in the room of Sir Henry Verney, Bart., who has been appointed Clerk Marshal.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the command of Sir F. Chimmel, his yacht, on Prince Adalbert of Austria, who is constantly carried out the various lines of sounding. She encountered a succession of heavy gales.

The new city of Nebraska, which has been founded near the Platte River Towns, in the county of Durham, disembowelled. It is said, and a banks, the waggons, and the stores of the Mormons, who used to live there, made it.

The Humane Society of Boston, United States, have awarded a medal of the highest class to Captain Wilcox, of the *Massachusetts*, and a silver medal to E. E. Comstock, of Boston, both from whom, in each of the crew.

An obelisk to the memory of the great navigator, Captain Cook, stands on the island of Eimeo, one of the group of Otaheite, overlooking the village in which he was born.

A notice has been issued by the Board of Health at Lisbon reporting that the cases of the empire of Morocco are considered free from infection with the cholera morbus.

John Reed, M.D., of University College, and John Palmer, B.A., of University College, have been elected Fellows of the University of London.

Mr. Merivale, the Under Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr. Charles Chichester Plowden to be his private secretary, vice Mr. Hodgson, resigned.

Another death, making the thirteenth, has resulted from the dreadful explosion in the *Pewsey-Angel*. Mr. Hall, the engineer, seaman, having died yesterday at night.

It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that the French Government intend to erect a medal given for the Chinese campaign, like those commemorating the war in the Crimea and in Italy.

A meeting of the Clergy Society, the Bishop of London will open the new and admirably-constructed schools and lecture-hall situated at the corner of Bedford-row and Guelph.

A dreadful colliery explosion took place in Glamorganshire on Wednesday week, by which seven lives were sacrificed. The accident was occasioned by the accumulation of gas.

The episcopal booby in France, the Archbishops of Paris and Bordeaux, at the head of the "Peter's pence" fund, have further patronage Circulars to that effect are being addressed to the clergy.

Sir John Young, late her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant in China, was married on Thursday week, at the Oratories Chapel in Brighton, to Miss Bonham, the daughter of the late Mr. Bonham, Governor of Chilton.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Fricker, Fricker's-place, Kensington, when two children (one four years of age, and the other only a few months) were burned to death.

A national subscription has been opened in Sicily to purchase a villa in the neighbourhood of Palermo as a gift to General Garibaldi. General Carioli is the originator of the project.

The Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association have remitted to General Garibaldi another sum of £400 for the relief of the sick and wounded volunteers of his army.

The *Pays* reports that Milan states that the Piedmontese Government has first the number of deputies who are to sit in the new Italian Parliament, on the basis of representation of 1 deputy to 50,000.

Sir S. Morton Peto, M.P., laid, on Thursday week, the memorial stone of the new Homœopathic Chapel for Nonconformist worship, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

On the morning of Thursday week 103 vessels left the South Dock, Deptford, and sailed for the south and south-west and north-eastward. Fifty-five vessels entered the dock by the north end, making a total of 158 vessels which passed through the dock in 24 hours.

The Rev. Dr. and Monsignor English, Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary in Bristol, having been appointed by the Archbishop of Westminster, preached the first sermon on Sunday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton.

The annual matriculation of students in the University of Edinburgh, which was marked last year, continues this session. We understand that 1000 students have matriculated, which is the largest number in the university in which his father was a student fifty years ago.

A silver vase, value £100, and a gold pencil-case, presented on Thursday week to Mr. F. Perkins, the outgoing Mayor at Southampton, and on Wednesday the Corporation gave him a dinner, at which the Duke of Wellington presided the Corporation with a portrait of the Queen by Winterhalter.

The *Law Times* states that the Mr. Saunders who has recently been examining the local investigations into the charges against Mr. Scott, Secretary to the Receiver of Sark, who appeared for the Government at the inquiry, is

We (*Leeds Mercury*) understand that Mr. Bright, M.P., has promised to attend a meeting at Leeds, on the 28th inst., in connection with the inauguration of the Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association.

On Monday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new National Schools at Ashton, near Bristol, took place in the presence of the Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a number of residents of the locality.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have given notice that their rates of passage-money will be increased on and from the 1st of January next, in consequence of the duty on the passengers by the Indian and the last year of naval forces.

The *Liverpool Express* states that an old Harrovian has just given £1000 to the governors of the Harrow school. The interest is to form a prize or scholarship for such scholar as shall most distinguish himself by his attainments in scriptural knowledge.

The South Kensington Museum was visited last week by 9361 persons, viz., Monday, 1000; Tuesday, 2000; Wednesday, 1000; Thursday, 1000; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4722; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1311; one students' evening (Wednesday) 308.

Last Saturday morning a collision occurred in the River Humber, near Whitton Ferry, between two boats. The master of the last *Providence*, William Townley, belonging to Thorne, thought his vessel would sink, and made an attempt to jump on board the other, when he fell overboard and was drowned. His mate afterwards steered the vessel up to Hull docks.

An important alteration has been made during the last few weeks by the Swiss authorities in the postage of newspapers. The postage had been till recently 5*c.* for each number for the journey from the Swiss boundary to Basle; by the arrangement each newspaper is charged according to its weight, whether of the usual postage three or four times the former amount.

Relics of the Past.

SABOTS ELASTIQUES, AN APPARATUS FOR WALKING ON WATER.



This practicability of walking on water has from time to time engaged the attention of scientific minds in Europe from a comparatively early period. We were recently shown an engraving, bearing the date of 1641, which represents a man with large flat sabots upwards of six feet, and a huge cylindrical belt buckled round his waist, who is described as "water-walker." Unfortunately, the letterpress, though evidently taken from some book, being unaccompanied by any explanatory notes, any allusion to the principle on which locomotion is to take place in the dark as to the means by which the pedestrian contrived to maintain his buoyancy and equilibrium. The next representation in point of date, as well as nature, is a modern one, and probably forms the subject of the above Engraving, and which is preserved in the MS. apparatus of the British Museum. It is accompanied by a brief specification, without date, but probably written towards the end of the last century, explaining the object of the invention and the nature of the contrivance by which he trusted to effect it. This man, one Senor Perer, a Spaniard, appears to have been a cool-headed, sensible person, fully alive to all the difficulties of his undertaking, and not at all disposed to overestimate its utility and importance.

He speaking of the various "artizers" who had occupied themselves in discovering a method of walking upon the water, he tells us that "one Limani thought fit, in 1785, to publish to those uneducated in these matters that he had found means of walking on water with a dry foot." The Governor, it seems, had given Limani a sum of money for the secret, but, on examination, it was found that nothing could be made. "There my hero appeared, pulled on his shoes, began to walk, and immediately vanished backwards, his head beneath, and his feet above the water. In this position he would have remained, had not people from the shore assisted in case of accident rendered him assistance. After this failure the report went forth that it was impossible to walk upon water. These words induced the Governor of Gibraltar to send for me, and to prove to others that the exploit was quite practicable. My first obstacle was to discover some method to prevent an upset, and also how to overcome the fear of drowning, a kind of ballast or counterpoise was indispensable.

"Upon this, I caused two boxes to be made large enough to displace a volume of water equal to the weight of my body, and to that of the balance. Another impediment then presented itself—viz., that of making them steer. A keel distance to prevent their separation. For this purpose I had three triangles made, each furnished with a pivot at their angles, and placed in sockets of brass, arranged in such fashion as to allow the boxes to advance in parallel, one with the other. When this was done, to prevent the boxes being open, and that they might be always kept under water, it was necessary to construct two other small boxes, open at one end, to fix to each of the large ones, and to attach them by a stem of iron. These boxes hinder a man from sinking below the sole of his foot.

"After all this was done, I had a pond *d'appui* in the water to be enabled to go here and there, for, without that, my invention would be useful for nothing else than to walk in a straight line. Had I even way not too rapid; and I have traversed the Seine several times without much opposition.

He then goes on to describe his plan for overcoming the difficulties arising from a rapid flow, which consists of a contrivance somewhat resembling the paddle-box of a steam-vessel, as follows:—"Thus, I believe, I have surmounted the most formidable obstacles. *1st. The equilibrium, by means of the boxes, which form the double property of floats and machine beneath the surface of the water, and which in consequence renders the submersion of the man impossible. *2nd. The steering. 3rd. I have prevented the view of any part of the mechanism beyond the sheet of the water, which is effected by the immersion of the crest of the two boxes, so that they shall not hinder the walk of the man; 5th. The feet of the man are always above water, and cannot sink one more than the other, which is the cause of accidents. How it came to pass that the original drawing and specification of this machine remained in Spain, by all of which it should appear that the inventor's hero escaped notice, we are unable to tell. They are there, and this so far as we know, is the first time a specimen has been given of either of them.

In 1838 the Brussels journals gave an account of one M. Teissier who "walked upright in the water, dressed as Neptune, and carried in his hand the emblem of the fabled god," and who, "having advanced about 50 yards in the river, fell backwards, and disappeared in the space of twenty minutes." But they say nothing of the mechanism by which these evolutions were performed. A few years later we find the same feat was accomplished on the Seine, in Russia, by aid of a newly-discovered apparatus called the "water-shoe." And, again, about the same period, that a similar attempt had been made with complete success both at Dresden and Stuttgart, where "some expert swimming masters undertook the experiment for a wager with the recently-devised submersible shoes." The experiment was as follows:—"Two hundred and fixed off the fowling-piece several times in succession, and the Dresdener quickly smoked his cigar. In both these instances, as well as in the performance on the Neva, there appears to have been no exertion of mechanical skill. The apparatus, we take it, was simply that adopted in 1845 by two young men—a Swede and a Norman—who, according to the report of the Continental papers, deriving the idea from the year called *skee*, by aid of which the inhabitants of the Northern regions traverse the snow-filled valleys and ravines without sinking, established at Hanover the exploit not only of walking, but of even running upon the water. With similar appliances of *schneeschuhen*, skates, &c., as they are more classically called, *porteurspalu* a Mr. Ochonez, about two years since, won a wager by ascending the Rhine, from Rotterdam to Cologne, in that time. Instead of using one foot before the other, he is described as standing erect on his sabots, which were about fifteen feet long, and two inches broad, and propelling himself by paddling with a long pole, flattened at the end—a mode of progression which cannot fairly be ranked with that of perambulating the water step by step.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW COMET was discovered on October 23 and 24 by M. Temple at the Observatory at Marseilles.

THE SIXTY-SECOND NEW PLANET, recently discovered at Berlin, has been named "Ceres," the name of the Muse devoted to love and marriage.

PROFESSOR H. DUFF'S "STUDIES IN ELECTROLYSIS" have been translated from the German, and are appearing in the *Bibliotheque de Geneve*, edited by Professor De la Rive.

GEODESY OF UPPER ETHIOPIA, &c.—The first part of a large work on this subject, by M. d'Abbadie, revised by M. Bertrand, has been laid before the French Academy. The author has thoroughly explored the country from 1838 to 1848, and in 1849 published a resume of his operations which he has determined, and which were noted by the late M. Jacoby in the Geographical Journal of Berlin. The first part is preliminary, and contains the modes of observation, &c.

THE ARCHIPELAGO OF MERIDIONALIS, an elegant and rare neuropterous insect, of the extreme south of France, is described by M. Leon Dufour in the new number of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. The insect, which somewhat resembles the ant-lion, has a rapid but short flight, and is nearly provided with four membranous wings inclosed in a sheath, and several of these insects are inclosed in a box they will even attack and devour each other. The specimens described in an engraving.

THE WINTER-SLEEP OF MARMOTS has been investigated by M. G. Valentin, particularly with respect to the movements of the heart. The insertion of a thermometer, and the observations during a long period, showed that the heart oscillations of the ventricles was normal in a moderate degree of warmth, but that the pulsations were found to be more profound, and the number of pulsations increased. The respiration was also found to be normal in a moderate degree of warmth, but irregular, and increases in proportion as the number of pulsations increased. The waking of the marmot was found to be preceded by a movement of the sole of its foot with sulphuric acid, usually applied to the nostrils, which produced violent inspirations. Experimenting further, M. Valentin states that the destruction of a considerable quantity of blood by bleeding or hemorrhage caused the animal (after six hours) to awake, and to go to vigorous action.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE is recorded by the German philosophers in their annual volumes. Professors Kopp and Will, of Giessen, have just published their annual report for 1859, especially devoted to the progress of chemistry and the allied sciences. The Royal Society of Berlin have completed the fourteenth volume of their series, and that of Munich the twelfth. In England and the physical sciences, so much to be regretted that electricity and the physical sciences, social volumes like those of Berlin and Munich, which record the yearly progress of the different parts of his "Bio-graphical and Literary Dictionary," and the History of the Exact Sciences," graphical and Literary Dictionary," and the History of the Exact Sciences," combining memoirs of the lives and works of mathematicians, astronomers, physicists, naturalists, navigators, engineers, and all countries and times, which further information, to be comprised in an appendix. The new part includes the letters from A to Z.

THE CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF BONE form the subject of a series of studies by M. Alphonse Milne Edwards in the new number of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. He examines the structure of the bones of Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, with the minutest detail of the tissues of Malder, Ferey, Merchand, Müller, and others. Bone consists of animal matter, which is soft, flexible, and elastic, and of mineral matter, principally phosphate of lime, with some phosphate of magnesia, the fluoride, phosphate, and carbonate of lime, and traces of soda, sulphur, in the forms of gelatinous matter, fat, phosphoglyceric acid, and albumen. The proportion of the animal and mineral substances is variable in water. M. Milne Edwards has experimented severely upon all the bones of the human body, and arrives at the following conclusions:—The decomposed tissues subsists as the result of the combination with phosphate of lime; gelatine exists in the bones of the adult, and in those of the child in time; the carbonate of lime is combined with the phosphate of lime, and not with the gelatine or the organism, and is less in proportion in the bones of the child than in those of the adult; the fluoride of lime is in the composition of bone, &c. The mode of experimenting on the bones of man and other animals, and the various ages examined and analysed, by the author memoir occupies 180 pages.

GEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Geological Society* of Dublin, Professor Jukes reviews his researches, the subject of his latest communications being the "Drift or Boulder Period" of Scotland, and the relations of the subject to the Glacial Period and many engravings of the sections of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and the Pentland Hills and the west. He gives the following as the general results:—1. A period when the plateaux of the Lowlands were covered by a thick boulder clay, with the moraine country stood as high or greatly higher than at present, and the subjacent rocks, destroyed the inequalities of the surface, and the subjacent rocks, destroyed the pre-existing sinuosities, and rounded off the hills and valleys. 2. A pre-existing sinuosities, and rounded off the hills and valleys. 2. A period of submergence, when the sea covered all the country. 3. A gradual emergence, during which the accumulation of sand and gravel, with the transported blocks of the land retained a higher position than it now has, and the Lowlands were covered by a forest of Scotch Firs, and by a peculiar assemblage of animals and plants migrated thither from adjoining lands. 4. The land attained its present level, and for many forty feet above the present tide-mark; and the clay of the "carses" of the Forth and Tay was deposited in the estuaries then occupied by which the land attained its present level.—In the same journal appear some notes, by Mr. C. Gustav Thost, upon the "Glacial and Post-glacial Deposits of the Roman Country" in the Highlands, which he compares to Switzerland, where a great variety of minerals is found in the drift, and where the glaciers are still retiring and receding.

ATOMIC OR MOLECULAR WEIGHT OF SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—M. J. S. Stas, an eminent chemist, has published the first part of a memoir on this subject, which is an important memoir on this controverted question, which memoir has been crowned and printed at the expense of the Belgian Government. In this memoir M. Stas states, the illustrious Swedish chemist Berzelius, after having made a great number of researches, deduced from chemical proportions or equivalents, coincided from his researches that these numbers represented the atomic weights, or the weight of the smallest particle of matter which can enter into combination, or which can exist in the free state. In 1815, however, Dr. William Prout, in a memoir published in the *Annals of Philosophy*, advanced the opinion that the atomic weight of bodies, well determined, at that time, might be represented by whole numbers, that of oxygen = 100. This opinion has generally received in England, but not on the Continent, and was shown to be incorrect by Berzelius, Dumas, and Stas. The latter undertook his researches in respect to carbon was shown by Dumas and Stas; and also in 1850, with respect to chlorine, bromine, and iodine, by Marignac and Marchand, and subsequently arrived at a totally different conclusion. Since then M. Stas has given that question much attention, and has published the present memoir, which will add confidence in the correctness of Prout's hypothesis. The author has arrived at the conclusion that the atomic weights are not proportionals, and all the conclusions derived from it by Dumas and others, and that Prout's hypothesis is not admissible, and that we are yet in error among the weights of simple bodies which unite to form definite combinations. His views will certainly be opposed.

PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY ON SEAWEEDS.—Sir W. C. Trevelyan has placed at the disposal of the council of the Society of Arts the sum of £100, to be awarded in the course of the present year "On the uses of the marine algæ, and their products, as food or medicine for man and domestic animals; and on the best means of collecting and preserving them, and of adapting for the results of original research, not mere compilations, and must be accompanied by a letter of authority from the chairman of the Sea-weed Curing and preserving them, and to send in before the 31st of December next.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.—Application will be made next session for powers to construct a railway between Wrexham and Brightlingsea, near Colchester. Application will also be made on behalf of a line from Bishop Stortford to Braintree, via Dunmow. The Eastern Counties Company support the latter line, and have given the promoters of the undertaking for powers to construct a line diverging from the East Anglian, at Walkden, to Bridgwater, in Somersetshire. The Great Western Company have leases to Great Thetford, on the Cambridge main line; and a line from Long Stratton to Beccles, on the Yarmouth and Lowestoft line. The Suffolk and Essex Railway Company undertake (authorised last Session) on the Eastern Counties proceeding to establish a communication between those places.

THE dispute which has existed for such a long time past between the Meehlin line from and their workmen at Nottingham was brought to a satisfactory conclusion yesterday week, and the men resumed work.

According to a Paris correspondent the Czar of Russia has received the most cordial reception at Turin, by way of showing his resentment to the attitude which Sardinia has assumed. It is said that a decree to this effect has been dispatched to all the Russian embassies.

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THE SISTERS MARCHISIO.

THESE ladies, at present the chief stars of the Parisian musical firmament, will, it is understood, soon appear above our horizon. In giving portraits of them in the character of *Semiramide* and *Arsace* (in Rossini's most gorgeous opera), in which they have created so great a sensation in Italy and France, we shall gratify, we think, our musical readers by extracting from the *Constitutionnel* the account given of them on the occasion of their début at the Grand Opera, in July last:—

"The Sisters Marchisio have only been two years on the stage. Mdlle. Barbara, the contralto, first made her début at Madrid. Mdlle. Carlotta, the soprano, had not at that time decided whether she should follow the same career. She was a pianist, a pupil of her brother, was a pianist, a pupil of her brother, one of the most eminent musicians in Turin, their native city. Nevertheless, the true strength and success of these two singers lies in their union. Their voices blend so finely that, when heard together, they seem to be but one. When the sisters were heard in "Semiramide" there was a cry of admiration, of which the echoes passed the Alps. Milan, Trieste, and Venice applauded them in succession, and Paris has only had her turn when they were able to disengage themselves from the last contract which bound them to the Scala.

"Mdlle. Carlotta, when she appeared on the stage, was greatly agitated. She trembled so much that she could not articulate a word, but the repeated bravos of the public enabled her to recover herself. She sang the cavatina 'Bel raggio' beautifully, and, according to the Italian fashion, was immediately recalled. Her voice, of a charming quality, of perfect flexibility, of singular freshness and purity, rises with no effort to the highest region of the scale, while her low and middle notes are not deficient either in sweetness or brilliancy. Her duet with *Assur*, the quartet, the finale, and, above all, the second duet with *Arsace*, were followed by loud applause. The magnificent andante 'Tu sereno intanto il ciglio' was encored; and the two sisters had to reappear in the midst of the warmest acclamations.

"Mdlle. Barbara was entirely successful in the part of *Arsace*. She was less agitated than her sister, or succeeded better in controlling her emotions. She declaimed the celebrated recitative 'Eccomi alfin in Babilonia,' with excellent accentuation, though she must have felt great difficulty in singing for the first time in French. She sang her air, the duet with *Assur*, and the first duet with *Semiramide*, exceedingly well; but the triumph of the two debutantes was in the marvellous adagio, which they vocalised with unparalleled grace, lightness, and delicacy. It was encored by the whole audience, and the sisters repeated it with the same perfection, changing the cadenza. At the succeeding performances their success has been still more brilliant and complete."

We may add, that "Semiramide," since its production in July, keeps exclusive possession of the Grand Opera stage, and that the Parisian public crowd nightly to hear and see these charming sisters with unabated curiosity and interest.



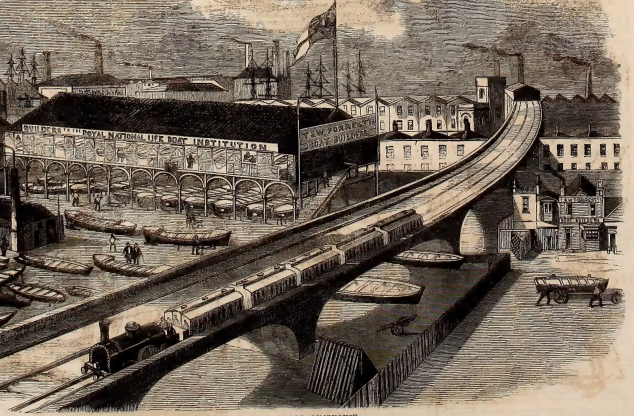
THE SISTERS MARCHISIO, AS "SEMIRAMIDE" AND "ARSACE," AT THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.

MESSRS. FORREST'S LIFE-BOAT BUILDING-YARD.

THE accompanying Engraving represents the building establishment of the Messrs. Forrest, known as Norway Yard, Limehouse, where the boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution are constructed. The firm of Messrs. Forrest is well known to the mercantile navy, having been in existence ever since 1786, during which period some thousands of their little craft have been carried by the shipping of England over the wide waters of the world. From this yard have also been launched boats of every size and variety—from the small, gaily-painted pleasure-boat floating on the ornamental waters of the "stately homes of England," with their merry-hearted crews of school-boys and happy sisters, to the more useful-looking cargo-vessels employed in our colonies, or some of the smaller of those dashing clipper-yachts of which England and her aristocracy are so justly proud. At the time our Sketch was taken as many as fourteen of the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution were in different stages of construction, some of them only in frame, others prepared to be dispatched to their stations, to be ready for their errands of mercy.

In addition to the boats ordered by the before-named institution, a great many have been constructed for foreign and colonial Governments, of which we may mention Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, South Australia, New South Wales, Vera Cruz, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Colombia. Eight life-boats of a smaller size, on the institution's plan, were recently built by Messrs. Forrests, by order of Messrs. Samuda (Brothers), to be carried on the decks of the Spanish vessels building by that celebrated firm at Millwall.

Messrs. Forrest have, we believe, been the sole builders to the National Life-boat Institution for the past eight years, and it is only proper to state that the success of the present highly-matured and approved plan of life-boat now adopted by the society is indebted to a very considerable extent to the intelligence and energy they have assiduously brought to bear, in conjunction with the officers of the Life-boat Institution, on this important and national subject.



MESSRS. FORREST'S LIFE-BOAT BUILDING-YARD, LIMEHOUSE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1061.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE safe arrival of the Heir Apparent of the Crown of these realms from his transatlantic tour is suggestive in many respects. In his case the usual rapidity of locomotion which characterises a princely progress was at the last remarkably neutralised. However it may be on land, it seems that there is no royal road on the ocean; and the proximate Ruler of that Britannia which is said to rule the waves was baffled and delayed in his transit home by meteorological influences in an uncommon degree. It is an ill wind that blows no one good; and, if the Prince of Wales was obliged to encounter the tedium and the discomfort of a singularly-protracted voyage from one hemisphere to another, he has, perhaps, found compensation in learning how deep and breathless was the interest which pervaded the whole British mind in those days of suspense that intervened between the ordinary period in which a vessel makes a run from America to England and the moment of his actual arrival. Not so long ago an event connected with the fortunes of a member of the Royal family—the marriage of the Princess Royal—afforded an opportunity for a display of feeling on the part of the people of England which was characterised at the time as evincing an almost purely personal interest in, and affection for, a child of our Sovereign. The solemn anxiety with which, day by day, every one looked for the intelligence of the safe return of the Prince of Wales had its origin in a similar sentiment, intensified, no doubt, by the recollection of the peculiar position which his Royal Highness holds in reference to the body politic of the United Kingdom. In this instance happily the abstract reverence for that part of our institutions which is comprehended in the maintenance of a constitutional monarchy was mixed up with an individual regard for the eldest son of a Queen, who is justly believed to have taken care that, so far as judicious education in all its bearings is concerned, no peril should here-after arise to one of the main principles of our governmental system in the person of her heir. There have been Princes of Wales who, if they had been storm-delayed in the wide waste of waters that flows between Europe and the Western World, would have elicited no eager inquiry, have excited no earnest sympathy, and generated nothing like that sensation which prevailed all over this country a few days since, and which presented to the world a whole nation watching with bated breath but eager hope for the return of one who seemed to have been suddenly elected into membership with every family in the kingdom. It is not too much to say that the people of England in recurring to the conduct and demeanour of the young Prince during his visit to North America have been surprised into a pride in the boy. As yet no occasion had arisen for giving him a personal welcome; but he may be sure that the very first time he makes a public appearance he will learn unmistakably from the reception that will be given him that England is glad to see her Marcellus safe at home again.

A good deal has been said, and justly, with regard to the judgment which dictated this tour of the Prince; and although it is probable that the fact will, ere long, pass into that region where the nine days' wonders of this fast-going world find a resting-place, if not an oblivion, it is still not too late to dwell once more on some of the effects which will have been produced by this remarkable excursion. It is not very likely that any direct or immediate results will arise. There was nothing in the exact nature of a political purpose or any palpable and positive object to be attained by what was in itself more of an educational exercise for the Prince than anything else. Fortunately, in our own colonies there was no disorganisation, social or political, on which the presence of the son of the Queen might have been experimentally tried; and there was nothing in the mutual relations between this country and the United States towards the adjustment of which a personal visit from such an unofficial plenipotentiary as the Prince of Wales might have done something. The exhibition of no such unusual phase of diplomacy was needed in either case, and all that has occurred has only tended towards the furtherance and extension of the good feeling and good will already existing



DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM PORTLAND, UNITED STATES, FOR ENGLAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 496.

in reference to this country both in Canada and the United States. It is in this character as a high personal compliment from the Sovereign of Great Britain to her husband's former transatlantic dependencies, and as a friendly courtesy towards our kindred on the other side of the St. Lawrence, that this event was no doubt viewed. When, however, the enthusiasm of the reception with which the Prince was greeted has passed away it will be more than probable that it will be found that the circumstance of his visit has left behind it the seeds of advantages in reference to the future intercommunication between this country and the United States in particular.

Although of late years facility of intercourse between the two countries and commercial reciprocity have done much to tone down those international feelings which amounted almost to animosities, yet it is certain that a good deal of mutual jealousy, and not a little mutual distrust, continued to exist between Englishmen and Americans which was not merely national but almost personal. The quarrels of blood relations have been always the most bitter and the least reconcilable, and the instance of England and America has proved no exception. Time, the great soother, has done much; community of interests has been working with its usual force towards a more thorough understanding and the promotion of a better spirit between the two peoples; and it is, we believe, not too much to say that the acceptance of the hospitality, so cordial and so lavish, of the United States by the Prince of Wales may be taken as representing that shake of the hand which, among the Anglo-Saxon race, is emblematic of the restoration of perfect amity. There is a circumstance which, in speaking of this matter, should not be lost sight of. We refer to the very good taste which, as good feeling, which so eminently distinguish her, the Queen took the earliest opportunity after the return of the Prince of Wales to invite the Minister of the United States to pay her a visit at Windsor, in order that among the various tokens to meet him were the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. This was a graceful and a delicate mode of acknowledging the hospitality which had been shown to her eldest son in the United States and will no doubt be accepted as such a recognition and duly appreciated in that country.

It needs no very prophetic inspiration to foresee that, in the changes and occurrences which are inevitably coming upon the world, and most certainly on the European world, the great moral importance that the best understanding and the most cordial alliance should exist between England and the United States. It is by no means impossible—indeed, the more we consider it, the more probable it seem,—that the time will come when Great Britain and America, the two representatives of political and personal freedom of thought and action, will be called upon to vindicate together the principles of that liberty in which they live and move and have their being against the combined despotisms of the earth. It is not in this way—the shades of difference between them being but slight and only turning on details, the broad and abstract principle being the same—to be an exemplar of the blessings of self-government. How great, then, would be the force of a junction of two such peoples and two such States in a crusade against that system of social and political organisation which prevails in almost every nation of Europe, and which everything shows is tottering to its fall! In the meantime, the two really great nations of the world are destined to teach others how to live as they themselves have learned to do, how gladly they should both welcome any event which tends, however silently, indirectly or remotely, to lessen the distance which old prejudices and recollections of the past have created between them! Such a circumstance, we are fully persuaded, is to be found in that interchange of kind feeling which was represented on our part in the intention and purpose of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, and still more pointedly typified in the manner in which he was greeted by the citizens of that great Republic.

EMBARKATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT ANTWERP FOR MADEIRA.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Antwerp on Tuesday evening last at seven o'clock, accompanied by a numerous suite, and was received on the quay by the Burgomaster and the authorities who had been engaged for her by his Excellency Baron de Stuers, the Austrian Minister. The Empress and her suite were conducted to the Hôtel de Flandre, which had been taken at the station of Antwerp for Mayence. She was received by the Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, and by the Count of Flanders, and several of the highest civil and military dignitaries of the Belgian Court. The Austrian and Belgian flags were likewise in attendance. Three bands and the troops of the garrison performed military honours on the occasion. The arrival of the Empress at St. Antoine and many of the public edifices were decorated with the colours of Austria, Brabant, and Belgium.

On Monday the British Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert* and the *Osborne* arrived in the river, having been in attendance on the Prince of Wales during the Hanoverian voyage.

King Leopold arrived from Brussels at about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, accompanied by a staff of Aides-de-Camp. General Brenaers, arriving at Antwerp at about the same time. The Duke of Brabant received his father-in-law by a salute in salutation.

At nine o'clock this morning, the Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders accompanied the Empress of Austria on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and, together with the distinguished persons of her suite, breakfasted with the royal family. The royal barges then left for the departure of the Royal guests, King Leopold and Prince Albert accompanying the Empress on board the yacht. The Empress and took their leave.

At the same time the *Victoria and Albert* and the *Osborne* left their moorings and proceeded to join the squadron of the river, the guns of the squadron firing a salute of one hundred and one guns. The Empress and her suite were received on board the *Victoria and Albert* by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Alfred Paget, and Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, Admiral Milne, and Admiral Dacres.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has broken silence on the subject of the Emperor's visit to the country, and on Sunday it officially announced:—"Her Majesty the Empress has left Paris on a short tour in England and Scotland for the benefit of her health. The journey, which has been suffered in consequence of the death of her sister, the Duchess d'Alba."

The *France Centrale*, of Blois, has been suspended for two months by a decree of the Minister of the Interior for "violent attacks on the Constitution, and excitement to hatred and contempt under pretence of defending the interests of religion." The *France Centrale* had published an article against the law on the liberty of the French Bar.

The Paris *Presse* states that M. Thiers has just sent to the press the last sheet of the eighteenth volume of "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which will appear on December 5.

The new Bourse at Marseilles was opened on Saturday week, and in a short time 300 persons were regularly assigned to the agents-de-change, merchants, and brokers were filled. The total expense of the building, its first cost, and the ground, is estimated to have been 2,000,000f. M. Lepaute, of Paris, has fixed up a clock, which is said to be unequalled in the world, and it cost 30,000f. M. Jouffroy is admitted to be large sculptor of the Marseilles, has four smaller ones, showing the time at Trieste, Paris, Cadiz, and Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed Spanish Ambassador at Rome. The Queen has presented a rich gold cross to the Pope.

The *Epoca* says that the letter which the Queen has written an autograph letter to the King of Naples explaining the line of policy which her Government is obliged to follow in consequence of circumstances, and expressing sympathy with his position.

The Congress assembled on the 12th instant, and reports from committees on the bill fixing the number of vessels in the navy for 1861, and on the budgets of the departments of War and Foreign Affairs, were presented.

ITALY.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The siege of Gaeta continues; though, beyond a few skirmishes, in which the Sardinians have, as usual, got the best of it, there seems to be no progress to speak of. On land, the Neapolitan troops which were outside Gaeta have been driven within the walls. The Neapolitan garrison refuse to hoist another flag. The Sardinian Staff officer is increasing. Four Generals—Salasan, Colonna, Barbalonga, and Polizzi—have resigned. The last has thrown up his command in favour of General Bertolini. Colonel Pianelli has surrendered a battalion of chasseurs to the Piedmontese. Further resistance by the Bourbon troops is considered by the Piedmontese as mere stands and the confusion which prevails. The batteries of Capricorni and Santa Agata have been dismounted, and are in possession of the enemy. On Wednesday week twelve large rifled cannon were embarked at Genoa. They are intended for use against the fortress of Gaeta. Another gun, of the same description, has arrived. It was believed that, if nothing took place in the meanwhile, on the 25th inst. the fire of the besiegers would be opened from the heights which is now occupies, and will not cease till the town surrenders or can no longer be resisted.

Francis II. has addressed, under date the 15th, a second complaint to the European Courts, in which he enters more fully into the additional wrongs inflicted upon him since his first, and lays them all to the door of Victor Emanuel, whose decree disposing of the Neapolitan fleet he characterises as "a fresh act of violence and command upon the weakest terms as the act of a conqueror and brigand. The King's complaint to the Courts of Europe is followed by that of his Ambassador at the court of the Piedmontese troops into Naples, which protest the Spanish Minister, Count Bermudez de Castro, declares to be null, as by which the sovereignty of Naples was secured to the Spanish branch of the Bourbon family in this way—that the Duke of Parma and the Duke of Bourbon should be the heirs presumptive.

The news concerning the state of the Neapolitan kingdom grows worse and worse. Not only are the people declaring for Garibaldi's hands into Count Cavour's hands. The reactionary movement in the provinces is also increasing in importance. Ancona, it is said, now has its broken out afresh, and in not less than five provinces, with the Abruzzi at their head, has it become necessary to proclaim the state of siege.

Accounts from Naples make mention of ominous disturbances in Calabria. A meeting of 10,000 persons at Cosenza had declared itself in favour of "Francis II. and his constitutional Government," and shouted "Long live Garibaldi!" "The Dictatorship for ever!" "Death to the Piedmontese!" by the Royalist troops, and apparently without any bloodshed; but Signor Farini, Victor Emmanuel's Minister of the Interior, has issued a decree that the country is to be treated energetically" the leaders of the insurrection. The Sardinian soldiers have occupied the posts hitherto held by the Papal Gendarmerie, and the latter have been sent to Fort St. Elmo shall not be abolished, but shall be repaired and armed.

A decree by which the Dictator bestows Ducal honours on the soldiers of Garibaldi has been published. The King, after having declared that they had rendered themselves worthy of the nation's gratitude, institutes a commission for regulating the question of degree with regard to the Garibaldian officers, while the volunteers in general are invested with the rank of the Piedmontese soldiers, on condition that they bind themselves down to two years' service at least. The Prince Dictator Garibaldi, Duke of Caprera, and Count Bronzetti, under Garibaldi's command, rod have is to be accorded, and travelling expenses, of which the Neapolitan troops have been deprived. The decree of the last, says,—"The weather here at present is delightful, the air is balmy as in the month of May. It is what is called the Indian summer."

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Resolved—That the Government of Canada having neglected to enforce the laws against the Roman Catholic Bishops in their leading on our citizens, and to lay down a proper programme for the occasion, and sanction the Orangemen in organising it, more especially as the Orangemen on that day as the responsible representatives of the people, and are determined to maintain the constitutional rights and liberties of the country, that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge feels it to be its duty to call on the Most Worshipful Grand Master to convene a Grand Lodge of Representatives of the Orangemen of Western Canada, and that the proper constitutional manifestation at such step during the present crisis in the affairs of Canada, and the welfare of Great Britain, the progress of the Right Apostolic Religion throughout the world, and by withdrawing from them the direct and indirect support of the loyal Orange body.

THE FRENCH COINAGE.—In 1819 the Mint of Paris coined 31,737,981f. in gold, and only 5,875,941f. in silver. In 1859 it coined 79,339,840f. in gold, and only 8,873,941f. in silver. This fact accounts for the great scarcity of gold in circulation and the overflowing of silver.

THE TURKISH BANK.—The Paris papers assert that the necessary assurance has been received anon by the directors of the Turkish Bank for buying up the coinage at Constantinople and disbursing them from circulation.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND BAGDAD TELEGRAPH.—The telegraphic line between Constantinople and Bagdad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The Mosul station is now in full work. At Orfah and party have advanced as far as Korkuk; and this latter station will be opened in a few weeks. Bagdad, it is reported, will be in connection with the capital in three or four months. The line between the former city and Bussorah is the object of the difficulty of the country, which is traversed by powerful Arab tribes.

The Empress of the French.—Yesterday week her Majesty left London for Hamilton Palace Scotland, as a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, Duke of Sudery of Hamilton, and Brandon. Her Majesty reached York, and took up her abode, with her suite, at the Royal Station Hotel. After breakfast on Saturday she spent nearly an hour in the cathedral, flanked by the Dean and Canon Hay, Dr. Monk playing voluntaries on the organ, and the great being lighted up specially for her inspection. Her Majesty arrived at Edinburgh in the afternoon, and was met by a large assemblage of curious spectators, who cheered her Majesty heartily. On Sunday she attended high mass at Grand Master's Church, Edinburgh, and on Monday left for Dalkeith Palace, the Prince of Wales having preceded her the previous day. The Empress and her party walked both to their hotel through a great shower of snow. In the afternoon they took a walk round the outside of the city. On Monday the Empress Eugenie visited the chief sights of Edinburgh—the castle, Holyrood Palace, Arthur's Seat, and Leith Fort. She inspected with much interest the relics and memorials of Mary of Scotland. Her Majesty visited Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford on Tuesday.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday last, from Liverpool, in the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and the Empress at Antwerp, to convey her to Madeira.

England is about to raise the rank of her embassy at Vienna, and henceforth she will be presented by an Ambassador Extraordinary instead of an Envoy Extraordinary, at the Imperial Court. Lord Bloomfield is to be the new Ambassador, and Lord Loftus succeeds him at Berlin.

The reports from the provinces do not intimate much satisfaction with the new Constitution. The raising of the taxes appears to be the point everywhere insisted upon.

A letter from Venice contains the news of General Benedek's arrival at Verona as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Venetia. It is stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph is in order of the day of the 18th, that his Government has decided on not assuming the offensive; but that, if attacked, it will defend its possessions in Upper Italy to the last extremity. The garrison of Venetia is to be raised to 100,000. It will be enlivened with institutions on a liberal scale. It also states that an Austrian corps of observation is about to be sent to the Molde-Wallachian frontier.

UNITED STATES.

The Republican party has achieved a great triumph, the return of the elections in the different States showing that Mr. Lincoln has been elected President, and Mr. Hamlin Vice-President of the United States. The result of the Presidential election is thus remarked on by the *New York Times*, a Republican organ:—

It is to-day no matter of conjecture, but a settled results of yesterday's election. But there can be no reasonable doubt that the Republicans have elected their President. We have a majority of the electoral vote over the victory small and important as it is. The contest, on the part of the Republicans, has been throughout one of great energy, and the zeal of their supporters has been waged almost exclusively on the basis of fear. There has been no union of principle among them, nor have they been able to concentrate their strength upon a single candidate. The result is what might have been expected—disorganization, temporary success. The party will to-day regulate a large and most important charge in the administration of the Government. The policy of extending slavery into territory now free will not be allowed to prevail. The slave to avail will no longer impose its claims and its law upon the Federal Government. The Government will no longer be regarded as a mere instrument for fortifying and incre sing slavery. The African race will not be treated as a subject race, and the Democratic party will be taken for its expression. It will, indeed, have entered upon a new career, and a role of action and contention in place of the corruption, imbecility, and bad faith which have characterised the party for the last few years. There is no time we had a change in these respects. The Republicans now rule in a State power, and will be called upon to the most careful, and permanent Administration the country has seen for a long time; but they must not—it will from themselves the enemies which they will be called to encounter.

The New York papers are almost entirely devoted to the Congressional elections. On the 17th Mr. Seward delivered an address at the Palace Gardens on the evening of the 2nd. He was listened to by an immense audience, and was received with a round of loud cheers, while immerable thousands of Republicans in different parts of the grounds, unable to hear him, were addressed by speakers who had mounted chairs from platforms erected in the open air. Mr. Seward was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He spoke for an hour and a half, pronouncing in favour of the Republicans for the last few days. He commented upon the prosperity of New York city and the Free States, as compared with that of New Orleans and the other States, ascribed it to the influence of free institutions, gave his reasons for asserting that the Republicans would be successful in the State Ballots receiving the support of the Republicans, and declared that it was his belief that the threats of a dissolution of the Union would cease when Lincoln was elected.

A fratrifal steam-boat explosion has occurred on the River Mississippi. The *Pike* was burnt to the water's edge, and twenty-three lives lost. New Orleans, burnt on the 2nd inst., and thirty persons were killed, and fifty others injured.

Advices from San Francisco report the loss of the mail-steamer *Granada* at the entrance of the harbour.

At the special meeting of the prominent citizens of Georgia, the United States' Arsenal at Augusta, in that State, had been placed in possession of Governor Brown. The arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina, was to be occupied by a company of the 2nd Cavalry, at the request of Governor Pickens. The Federal Government looked on the measure of precaution in view of any possible trouble which might arise from the result of the Presidential election.

The commercial crisis in Lancashire continues has been brought to light at Lebanon, Indiana, in which the cashier and several others connected with the Bonne County Bank have absconded, and are charged with forged on the former. The president of the bank has absconded, and it is believed that he is deeply implicated in the transactions.

Official despatches received at Washington from Peru represent that Mr. Clay had demanded his passport, at the same time addressing a note to the Government stating that the course of Mr. Consul Carvallo was taken by surprise, as he had been led to believe that his proposition, which had been forwarded to Mr. Clay, would be submitted to the Washington Cabinet.

In reply, the Government transmitted the Mr. Clay's passport, with a reiteration of their argument in answer to Mr. Carvallo's note, and declaring that it was in all Washington until the other orders from Lima, when he, too, will probably withdraw, and thus terminate all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries.

CANADA.

The customs duties of Canada received in September last amounted to 764,686 dollars, being an increase of 149,350 dollars over the receipts of September, 1859, when they amounted to 615,477 dollars.

The Government of Canada, residing from Toronto on the 1st inst., says—"The weather here at present is delightful, the air is balmy as in the month of May. It is what is called the Indian summer."

We have had another slighter shock of an earthquake. It was very sensibly felt on the opposite side of the lake at Rochester and Oswego, on the 26th ult.; less so on the Canadian side.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

ITALY.—Turin, Nov. 22.—The King will proceed to Palermo on Monday next. The Opinione says:—"The negotiations with Rome for the restitution of the war matériel taken from the Bourbon fortresses are not yet concluded. General Goyon has refused to deliver the matériel to the Bourbon Government or to the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel. Naples, whose title General Goyon has admitted, will not yet recognise."

Venice, Thursday.—The Tombola was held on the market-place yesterday evening, and passed off without any disturbance of public order.

INDIA.

We learn from the Bombay journals (October 27) that the arrangements were complete in each presidency for the collection of the first half-year's income tax. Proper officers have been appointed, and circulars issued, requiring forms to be filled up and sent to the assessors before the 1st of December.

The *Bombay Telegraph* observes:—"We do not remember ever to have known affairs more tranquil than it is at present. With the exception of the occasional raids of freebooters and robbers, the empire may be said to be perfectly pacific. All the threatening rumours so prevalent some months ago, have entirely disappeared, and people of all ranks are gradually becoming reconciled to the position affairs have assumed. In inland cities the nature of the Income Tax Bill is still but partially understood, but we do not doubt the Government will do anything to apprehend from the fair operation, on this account. In Bombay the Government have been particularly happy in the organisation of the proposed tax in the hands of the Income Tax Commissioners. The whole of the selections and nominations have been received with feelings of lively satisfaction, and we may say that the list of respective officers will fully justify the confidence reposed in them. In the Mofussil the appointments appear to have been equally judicious, and Government have reason to congratulate themselves upon their discernment."

Sir Hugh Rose is winning golden opinions by his zealous endeavours to improve the condition of the soldier and the morale of the army under his command.

The volunteer movement progresses satisfactorily. In Bombay upwards of 300 names had already been enrolled, and the force may be said to be actually established. One difficulty a fell which at home is of course unknown. Not only the half-castes and Eurasians, but Parsees and other natives seek admission as volunteers. "Caveat would be as impressive," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "for men of all these various races to serve cordially and well together. The reasons for European soldiers to serve efficiently if they were distributed among the native regiments instead of being kept together are obvious enough. Some attempts were made a few months ago in Bombay to compose a corps of members of all sections of the community, but the proposal was at once suspended, and it was, we believe, wisely, in order to preserve the distinctness of race. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will, therefore, consist of European only."

The *Gazette* of Perugia publishes a decree of the Commissioner-General Pepoli confiscating, for the benefit of the consumers of Citta di Castello, the property of the Company of Jesus, situated in the territory of that town.

A civil war had broken out in Yucatan, caused by the imposition of new duties on goods imported into the country, and on the revenue of the island of Carmen. Preparations for hostilities were going on, and Government was marching forces against the rebels.

A pamphlet, entitled "Pape et Empereur," which has just appeared, proposes to abolish the spiritual power of the Pope, and establishment of a general council of the Church episcopacy, the election to ecclesiastical offices by the clergy by means of universal suffrage, the suppression of concordats, and the civil constitution of the clergy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland Combermere, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tampico, died on board the steamer Tennessee on the 5th inst. The body was conveyed on shore and buried with military honours, the Consuls of the different nations and the authorities of the city attending the mournful ceremony. This gentleman had served ten years as Consul at Tampico, and was a victim to that unhealthy climate.

The Brussels journals announce the death of the Nestor of the bar, Jean Baptiste Gendebien, who was born at Mons, and practised his profession there in 1789, and established himself in the Faubourg de la Blanche-aux-Epines, at Brussels, in the year 1815, since then, in all matters. He is succeeded in his business by his son, who has passed his seventieth year.

SIBERIAN EXILES.—A St. Petersburg letter says:—"The Government has several persons exiled to Siberia passing through this city, the women and children that accompany them. Yesterday the station of Tobolsk was to be reached from Perm by a train of exiles which had been according to the district they start from. From Tobolsk to Tumen is a journey of 200 versts, to Kamenskoi 150, to Ishimsk 200, to Tara 200. Most of the exiles go through Ishimsk to Merchinsk. This long journey, made in the criminal vehicle with women and children, has a tendency to kill the morale."

Advices from British Columbia to the 10th ult. state that the Government of Vancouver's Island was about to borrow 60,000 dollars, at 12 per cent interest, for the purpose of improving the harbour of Victoria. The new loan was not likely to meet with opposition, as the people were in favour of discovery, with nothing very startling. The schooner *Stanley Bell* was about to sail from Victoria with a cargo of coal for Valparaiso, which was warranted by a merchant of that place to be of the best description. The vessel was to go round Cape Horn as far as Sitka. She was fitted up with two three-pounder guns, the number of the ports in order to intimidate Russian, well known as a successful prospector on Fraser River.

A SEXTON OF ANTONELLI.—After that can do he said spiritual duty, there is something in Antonelli's character which will make a man than any other functionary we have seen here. Though there may be an appearance of humanity in the tone and manner of the man, there is in his eye, there is nevertheless, something in that tall, lithe, and rather stately figure, that will not be passed over without a shudder by any one who has seen him as no ordinary character. We happened to meet him one day ascending the staircase of the hotel at which we are residing, and as he came up the duffel coat he observed had not loved them; that they for their cruelty and their deceit. He was dressed in black, and as soon as he reached the top of the staircase he unbuttoned overcoat. He was dressed in the uniform of the guards of Rome sickle men should rule both Pope and people.—*Letter from Rome.*

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is given in a letter from New York:—He was born in the county of Hardin, in Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. His parents were both natives from Virginia into that State, to Ill, was settled by the Indians whilst he was engaged in his studies. He grew up a tall, strong youth, and at twenty-one had presumably, and left a widow and some children, one of them being Abraham Lincoln, aged six years. The widow married again, and for a while, took up her residence in the south of Indiana, and there Abraham Lincoln passed the greater part of his youth. He was employed on a farm till he was of age, but he neither made it his life's ambition; in fact, he passed only a few months at a time in any one occupation, and was a wanderer, a rover, and a boatman, and a hunter, and a fisherman, and a soldier. In 1830 he went to the State of Illinois, and earned his living as a boatman. He settled down at last in that State, and was for a time in business as a shopkeeper, and afterwards enlisted as a volunteer in a company which was raised at Sprinfield to take part in the war in Illinois against the Indians, of which Black Hawk was the chief called the Black Hawk. He served with credit, and was promoted to the grade of Captain. From 1834 to 1836 he lived in Springfield his residence near Springfield, the capital, and has ever since resided there. In 1832 he was elected to a curfeldom in the Legislature of that State, but failed. The year after, however, he was elected, and he sat during four re-elections. During this time he studied law, and, having passed, he commenced practice with great success at the bar of Springfield. In politics, to which, while following his profession, he paid much attention, he was a Whig party, and was a warm supporter of Henry Clay. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and continued to belong to it till 1848. He was a member of the Illinois, and repeatedly expressed his sentiments on the subject of slavery. In the stormy debates which took place on the Missouri question he more than once spoke, and voted not fewer than forty-two times for this measure. He opposed the Mexican war, and was in consequence defeated. From 1849 to 1854 he was absent from the political arena, devoting himself exclusively to the exercise of his profession. In 1854, however, a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate for the State, but was defeated. In 1856 he came was at the head of the list of the electors of Illinois, and voted for Fremont and Dayton. In 1858 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of the State to succeed Mr. Douglas in Senator, and a warm contest took place between him and that gentleman. Both visited every part of the State to harangue the populations; Mr. Lincoln boldly declaring for the abolition of slavery, and Mr. Douglas for the right of the people to settle sovereignty. Fortune was then adverse to Mr. Lincoln, and Douglas was again elected.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The next examination of candidates for admission to Sandhurst will be held during the week which commences the 17th of December next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macdonald, C.B., late of the 35th Regiment, died at Brighton on the 14th inst., at the advanced age of 84.

Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., has been nominated Rear-Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., deceased.

It is rumoured that, from economical reasons, several of the charges of the regiments in India which were anticipated this winter will not take place.

Her Majesty's ship *Bellona*, Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday on her return from the North Atlantic telegraph cruise.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Argyle and Bute Regiment of Militia being brigaded on artillery corps. The Duke of Argyle continues to be Colonel.

Ensign Chaplin, who so greatly distinguished himself before the Taku Forts, has been promoted to a lieutenancy, without purchase, in the 101st Foot.

The *Englishman* states that General Gregory, after fifty-four years' service in the Indian and English armies, has at length quietly appropriated his saturday requires and deserves.

Major-General Sir Hope Grant, commander of the forces at Chatham, has issued an order to the officers under his command notifying his intention of carrying out a system of tactical operations with the forces at his disposal, in order to afford the officers an opportunity of learning the duties they will be called upon to perform when suddenly required to encounter an attacking force in the field.

A succession of lectures to the troops at Woolwich has commenced in the mess room by authority of the General commanding the garrison, Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B. Former lectures of this kind have been severally delivered to the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and to the corps of artillery, all of whom manifestly appreciated the efforts thus made for their intellectual improvement.

The Marchioness of Queensberry entertained over three hundred and fifty of the officers of the Volunteer corps at a ball and supper on Thursday week in the New Masonic Hall, George-street, Edinburgh, in a style worthy of the occasion. A marble statue of Victory stands at the head of the room, among whom were the Marchioness of Queensberry, with Lady Victoria Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, Colonels M'Lean and Anderson, Royal Artillery; Colonel Tremayne, 16th Lancers; Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, commanding the Argyllshire Highlanders, and Mrs. Hamilton; General Anderson, R.H.A.; Captain Page, and several other officers of distinction. Between eight and nine o'clock Radcliffe and Nevee, alternated with hymns sung by the latter, in which the volunteer portion of the company joined, the Marchioness and party shortly afterwards entered the room, and, having taken the chair at the head of the table, the following toasts were duly proposed and responded to:—"The Queen," "The Prince Consort," "The Prince of Wales," "The Queen and Royal Family," "The Army and Navy," "The Volunteer Force," "The mottoes and badges of some regiments are of historic, whilst others are of a still more special, interest. The 1st Dragoons use for their motto "Nec aspera terrent," and for their badge the sun "the Goldstream Guards," "Nulli Secundus," used by the navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in his circumnavigation of the globe, and adopted by the Army List; the 16th Lancers have the apt words, "Ant enim aut omnia vincit;" the 10th Hussars "Nec temere nec timide," "Meritorious;" while the Scots Fusilier Guards rejoice in the double motto of "In fernis hostis" and "Unita fortior," and the Coldstream Guards in the "Nunquam non paratus" and "Val exvius triumphant." The former motto was won by Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st Regiment of Foot, at the battle of Almanza, Lord Carnegie of Panmuir, was granted to it to honour of the Queen, Katharine of Braganza, whose dowry included Tangier, which, in 1684, was to be perverted into a cruel slaughter when the regiment was commanded by Colonel Kirke, in 1685, during Lord Dartmouth's command. The 1st Regiment is attributed to their presence at the "Bloody Assizes" of Judge Jeffreys. The "up this country" motto of the 41st Regiment origin, probably, in a regimental order of merit established in 1767.—*Daily News.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Newhaven and Sheffield Artillery were inspected on Saturday by Captain Darby, who expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, reviewed the Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers on the Queen's Park, and afterwards had his duties performed at the Drill Hall.

The Marquis of Lorne, Colonel of the London Irish Corps, has issued a circular to the officers, requesting them to use their influence to pay more careful attendance to their duties, and be more frequent in attendance.

The 2nd Cumberland Rifle Volunteers, 1,000 strong, and composed chiefly of pitmen from the various bedding yards, has been formed in Liverpool. The men were all dressed in their pit clothes, and were inspected on Saturday evening.

Four or two more companies, composed entirely of Jews, are to be attached to a brigade now in the course of formation in the city of London. It will not be necessary for them to attend drill on Saturday afternoon, as is the Sabbath.

On Thursday and Friday, last week, the Post-office Companies of the Civil Service Regiment met for their prizes, when some good firing was exhibited. The match consisted of seven rounds, two to Lieutenant Colonel Scudamore's 10 points out of ten shots, 20 and 19; the highest scoring the largest every time, Private Cooper, of the Savings Bank Company, making nine bull's-eyes in ten shots, at 200 and 500 yards. The third prize for the largest number of hits was awarded to Private Cooper.

A memorandum has just been issued from the War Office, in which practices are duly ordered to be carried out in connection with the Volunteer Artillery, and to be reported at once of the inspecting officers, "the Government aiming at the establishment of a system of practice which will enable the force to be brought into action with the least possible delay, and to bring into efficient performance a month, and in others, some of these valuable practices have been taken away from the Volunteer Artillery during the year, for tactical purposes." We trust that the vigorous rebuke administered by the Secretary of War to artillery officers will not be lost upon them.

Some prizes were shot for on Tuesday at Scapa Pack by members of the Orkney Volunteer Artillery, the Kirkwall Company, under the command of Mr. Davie, and which was some time since shot for by the Bristol and the 2nd Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers, the Kirkwall men, however, not having competed for on Tuesday by members of the British Volunteer rifle Corps, of whom they were formerly the only representatives in the Orkney Isles. The money prizes were won by Captain Lighton, Private G. Schey, and Sergeant Sinclair, the latter gentleman having previously won the prize at Bristol, and to whom having made them with a greater number of hits, was adjudged the first prize. The shooting was considered very good, the distance being 200 yards, and the same number of points and hits. A Whitworth rifle, the result of a subscription among the officers, was presented to Lieutenant Davie, and was by sergeant Hanson, of the Artillery Corps. It was of the value of £30; the prize for the best shot in the Artillery Corps was a rifle value £20, and that of Sergeants Gray and Baker.

A handsome silver cup, the property of the Corps, subscribed for by the ladies of the district, has been presented to the 3rd Sussex (Hailsham) Artillery.—Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Captain Hawkins, of the 3rd Sussex Artillery Volunteers, presented a silver bugle to the 1st Devonshire Volunteers, in the name of their lady friends in the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe, on Wednesday last. The bugle contained fifteen silver medals, presented to Sergeants, Buglers, and Privates

LITERATURE.

An Autumn Tour in Spain in the Year 1859. By the Rev. Richard Roberts, B.A. Saunders and Otley.

The Vicar of Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire, is well organized for a traveller, and is a very agreeable narrator. When an English gentleman sets out to wander through such a comparatively untrodden country as Spain he must pack up, with his other comforts, a certain amount of good humour, and a determination not to allow comparison with home conventionalities to occupy too great a space in his mind. In this important point Mr. Roberts has shown himself to have been well provided. All the difficulties and discomforts of an inn he met with in a peculiar way, are met with excellent temper and, indeed, with a palpable predisposition to look chiefly at the brighter side of circumstances. He seems to have possessed some advantages in having Lord Portarlington for his travelling companion; and, on the whole, it appears that he enjoyed a pleasant tour, and writes of it with an easy satisfaction which gives his book a decided charm. To those who are not well read in Spain this book can hardly imagine that Mr. Roberts's volume will prove especially interesting; and even to those who are familiar with Spain great gratification will be afforded in the amiable —we use the word advisedly— sketches of the scenery, life, and character in the work before us. Mr. Roberts, starting from Paris, entered Spain from the Bordeaux route; and the first chapter carries us to Biarritz, where we have some sketches of the habitues of that watering-place, including mention of the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial of France; thence through the Pyrenees, and, crossing the Bidassoa, passing at the Isle des Faisans, which lies in the middle of the river, celebrated as the strip of neutral land, or rather mud, on which Louis XI. had an interview, in 1463, with Henry IV. of Spain; and where again, in 1615, the two kingdoms of France and Spain exchanged brides—Anne, daughter of Henri Quatre, going into Spain to be the wife of Philip IV., while his sister, Anne of Austria, found a husband in Louis XIII. Forty-five years later, the same spot witnessed another interview of high import, when Cardinal Mazarin and the Spanish Minister, Don Louis de Haro, brought the long wars between the countries to a close by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and the marriage between Louis XIV. and his first consort, Maria Theresa—an event which in time led to the occupation of the Spanish throne by the Bourbon Philip V. A melancholy interest attaches to this last occasion, as it is supposed to have caused the death of Velasquez, who, in his capacity of Aposentador Mayor to Philip IV., had to fit up the pavilion erected on the Isle des Faisans. His death, which took place on the 7th of August, 1660, only a few days after his return to Madrid, was caused, it is said, by a fever, according to other accounts, by excessive fatigue, his broken-hearted wife following him to the grave before the end of another week. On, next, to Vitoria and Burgos sped our traveller, picking up all sorts of matter for his narrative; and at length, having weathered the icy blasts and chaotic wildness of the Pass of the Somo Sierra, he entered Madrid. The incidents of his visit here are related with wonderful minuteness—a ball-fight, although graphic, being by no means the best specimen of Mr. Roberts's faculty of observation and facility for communicating his impressions of what he saw. A good deal of space is occupied by an account of an examination of the Escurial. It is stated that, contrary to received opinion, the landscape which surrounds this "eighth wonder of the world" is full of beauty, and by no means answers those descriptions which declare its environs to be characterized by unmitigated barrenness and bleakness, extending to the very walls. "When, however," says our traveller, "having entered its vast courts, now silent and untrodden, we began to examine the building more closely, I must confess my disappointment. Prepared though we were to admire, no amount of prepossession in its favour could transmute such unsightliness into beauty. Its gridiron ground plan (an inspiration of pedantry and superstition combined) is fatal to simplicity and grandeur of design; and, although no building of its vast proportions can be altogether destitute of a certain grandeur majesty, yet still feel it has nothing to recommend it to your admiration beyond mere bulk. The windows, of which is said to contain 2,600, are thousand, are positively hideous, the least objectionable of them having the form of those in a modern dwelling-house, while the upper stories are lighted by apertures, which resemble nothing so much as the portholes in a man-of-war. In fact, when I thought of the sums spent upon it—not less, it is said, than 6,000,000—and the different results that an architect of the thirteenth century would have achieved with such means, I could only look upon it as golden an opportunity had been thrown away, and a building worthy of that magnificent site had not been erected which, not giving the effectiveness to sheer mass, would have combined with a harmonious proportions those united elements of grandeur and beauty characteristic of the best period of Pointed architecture. The effect of the whole is simply oppressive, without one grain of the elevating influence which animates the creations of the great mediæval builders. Nor does this impression wear away as you become more familiar with the various features of the edifice; and next day it was as much felt as when we first trod its courts. The situation, however, is superb. Backed by a noble mountain, an offshoot of the Guadarrama range, the Escurial stands in an attitude of observation; so to speak, overlooking the whole land with the stamp of Spanish Royalty, cold, ponderous, and stately, marked indelibly on all its features, while its mixed character of convent and palace typifies the intimate connection between the Throne and the Church existing in the days of its founder."

We can only indicate that, after leaving Madrid, Mr. Roberts visited such salient points as Toledo, Talavera, Aranjuilla, Yuste—famous as the last retreat of Charles V., to the account of which we would direct special attention, Placentia, Merida, Zafra, the Sierra Moreno, Seville; and, finally, made his way to Gibraltar. As he goes he manages to glance at every characteristic of each place and its inhabitants, the less prominent ones being ingeniously made to play their parts in the interest of the narrative in a way that was hardly to be expected when such subject-matter as the Alhambra is so fully elaborated. All the way to Gibraltar the same spirited continuous sketching is kept up; the entrance and the departure from that fortress for home being as amusing as any part of this amusing book. If, as is likely enough, Mr. Roberts's work should stimulate any of his roving countrymen to adventure on a trip to Spain, it will be satisfactory to them to know that, although there are still many difficulties and annoyances to be encountered in reference to locomotion, as far as roads, means of transit, and the important item of the commissariat are concerned, yet they are by no means insuperable to those who exercise a little forethought, and who do not mind roughing it occasionally; while as regards those points connected with brigandage, which are associated in our minds with all Spanish travel, they are completely at an end, owing to the admirable organization of the Guardia Civil—a body of police which, Mr. Roberts says, are second only to the Irish constabulary. We confess, too, that we are a little surprised to learn that the Canadas, as a rule, remarkably clean; and that the peasantry best out a statement of Mr. Disraeli, in his romance of "Contarini Fleming," that they are the cleanest in the world; besides which, they are the fortunate possessors of abundance of wholesome household linen. Altogether, our author has produced a most readable and, in many respects, a most suggestive book.



THE TURNER PRIZE PLATE WON BY THE ST. GEORGE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Turkish Life and Character. By Walter Thornbury, Smith and Elder.

This is a work written on the same plan, and possessing exactly the same characteristics of style—verging from the necessity of the case of repetition upon tediousness—as "Life in Spain," published some little time since by Mr. Thornbury. We are not prepared by any means to sit down the peculiar manner which the author has adopted in moulding his narrative as a fault, tending towards flippancy, an accusation which has been made against him in some quarters. Indeed, in noticing his "Life in Spain," we stated our inclination to go along with the sort of half-bantering, half-dreamy fashion in which it pleased Mr. Thornbury to clothe his writing. But there is such a thing as too much partridge; and, while admitting the temptation to give a new turn to a series of descriptions of Turkish life and character which are getting dangerously familiar, so far as authors are concerned, to the British reading public, we cannot but admit that a perusal of a second work in precisely the same style as a previous one does give us an idea of the feeling which brought down some hostile criticism even on the first instance. Although, too, the main part of the subject-matter of the book consists of reprints from serial contributions to periodicals, and therefore is likely in the nature of things occasionally to want due sequence and connection, in preparing the existing work for publication some little care ought to have been taken to prune down palpable repetitions which would not have been observed in the reading of a series of papers from week to week. The second and third chapters, which treat of the conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan in 1857, might surely have been recast, so as to have avoided the iteration, more than once, not only of general matter, but of phrases, and even of sentences. Mr. Thornbury has probably had some inkling of the defects in the workmanship of his book, because in his preface he is careful to state that, whatever may have been the original character of his chapters, they were all written with a steadily-maintained harmonious purpose, and can no more be judged of separately before being arranged into a book than the pieces of a Chinese puzzle can be before being fitted into the snug box that gives them unity, symmetry, and purpose. Now, it seems to us that no one could have indicated the points of failure in the book better than the author has done himself in this deprecatory appeal. Nevertheless, there is a great deal that is meritorious, and a very great deal that is exceedingly amusing, in these volumes. The powers of minute observation possessed by the writer are very large; and his faculty for miniature word-painting exists in him in a proportion as nearly equal as possible, and, although efforts to be forcible do not necessarily imply force, there is a considerable *fond* of the right stuff in Mr. Thornbury. His "affectations" once got over, you cannot but be struck with the graphic power with which he treats himself and his theme; such, for instance, as the scene to be witnessed at the Valley of Sweet Waters at Constantinople. It was impossible to describe the life and character without bringing this picture in; and the obvious difficulty has been skilfully avoided. The most striking chapters in the work are those which treat of the madhouses in Constantinople, and Turkish prisons and Turkish galley slaves. Before concluding our remarks on what, after all, is a book which we think we may be stated that its "purpose"—using the word with a certain significance that it has acquired in literature of late years—is to manifest the impossibility of the continuance of Turkey as a European empire. In Mr. Thornbury's opinion the "Sick Man" has now become decidedly moribund.

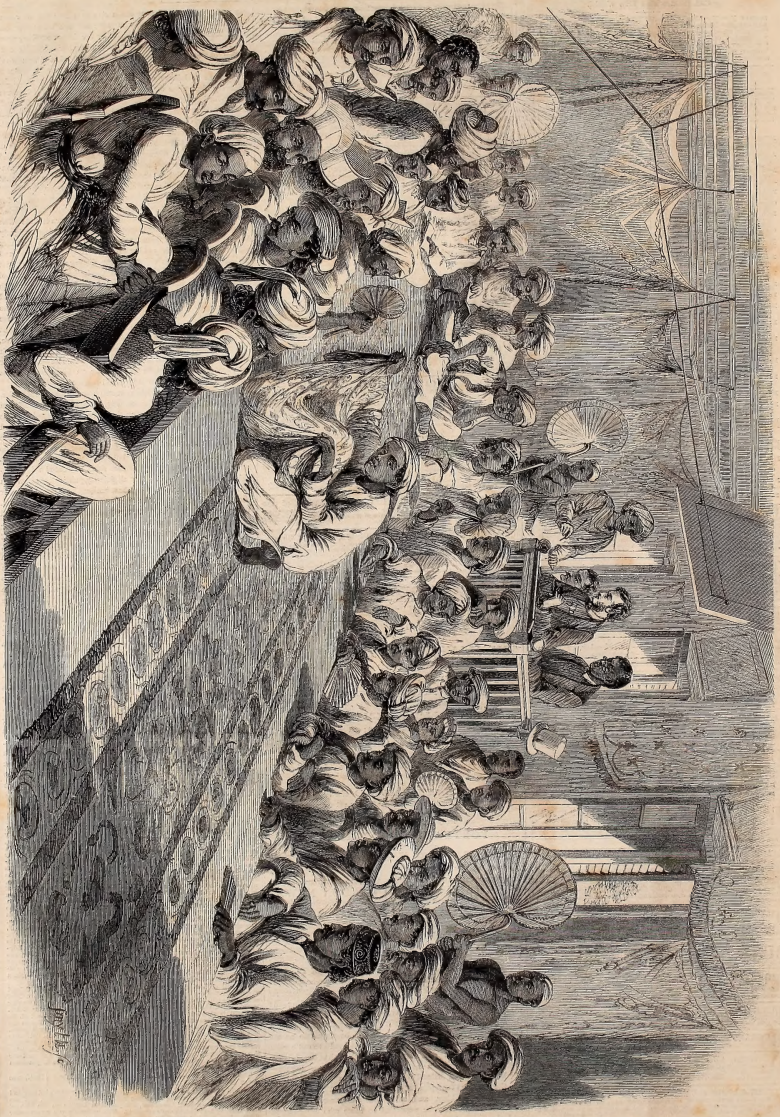
The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography. By Blackie and Son.

This is a very handsome and a very complete work. It contains an extensive series of maps embracing the most recent discoveries; and the latest, or nearly so, for of course the new kingdom of Italy is not included—political divisions of territory in all parts of the world, compiled from the most authentic sources. This atlas is intended as a companion to the "Imperial Gazetteer," published by Messrs. Blackie, in the course of the compilation of which the editor (Mr. W. G. Blackie, F.R.G.S. under whose supervision the present work is brought out) accumulated a large amount of recent geographical information, obtained on extensive knowledge of chartographical sources, and established an intimate correspondence with many eminent practical geographers—considerations of no mean importance in carrying such an undertaking to a successful issue. In the preparation of this atlas attention has been directed more to rendering the maps useful and acceptable to the general reader than to shaping them exclusively to the demands of the experienced geographer; and it has been sought to make it thoroughly popular in case, though scientifically accurate in details. It is also for an atlas portable in size. The coast surveys of the British Admiralty and of the United States' Government, the maps issued by the French Dépôt de la Marine and the Dépôt de la Guerre, Government maps of various Continental States, communications from Government officials both in this and other countries, the stores of information, including many unpublished documents collected by the Royal Geographical Society, and the maps and works of a long list of geographers and travellers, beginning with Humboldt, have been consulted and made use of. Without entering into the details that form the usual staple of atlases, special prominence is given to Great Britain and her colonies, which occupy no less than nineteen sheets, or about a fourth part of the whole work. The maps of the Isthmus of Cunnana, of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, and of Independent Tartary are new features, as are likewise the series of maps devoted to illustrating the Islands of the Indian Archipelago. There are other noticeable arrangements which give peculiar value to the atlas as a whole; and when it is said that it contains seventy-eight maps comprising above one hundred different maps, and a general index containing references to about one hundred and twenty thousand places, it must be supposed that it is a model of completeness in every respect.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE CORPS.

The achievements of the St. George's Rifle Corps, comparatively speaking in this busy hive of industry, are numerous; and, if they have not yet been equalled by, to the best shot at 600 yards—Mr. F. Crooks. 7. A lancaster rifle (the gift of Mr. G. Lancaster), to the best shot at 500 yards—Lieut. Wesley Richards rifle was also presented to Mr. C. N. Peal. The Turner Plate, to be competed for annually by the members from the Victoria, Queen's (Westminsters), and the St George's, was presented to the St. George's, who had gained it; and the medal accompanying it was given to Mr. F. Crooks. This prize is a statuette of the Queen, in solid silver, after the portrait of her Majesty by Chalons, the gift of Mr. Turner, of New Bond-street, an honorary member of the corps, and estimated to be of the value of upwards of 100 guineas. The statuette, which we have engraved above, represents her Majesty standing in her coronation robes, with her left hand resting on a truncated column. The prize was competed for on Thursday, the 25th of October, by the Victoria, Queen's (Westminsters), and St. George's Rifles, and won by the last named. Dr. Irons subsequently presented the corps with a silver bugle, the gift of Mr. Peal.

Advertisements



SALE AT CALCUTTA OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PRESENTS AND LUCKNOW JEWELS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 485.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 27.—Duvergne Marchioness of Salisbury burnt to death, 1835.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Prince of Asturias born, 1857. Full moon, 11h. 39m. a.m.
THURSDAY, 29.—Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
FRIDAY, 30.—St. Andrew.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Commercial Panic at Hamburg, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
0	20 0 51 0	1 31 1 59	2 35 3 3	3 39 4 7	4 43 5 11	5 47 6 15

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Treatise on Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry; or, By Jerdo. New Edition. A. and J. Black, 4, Bridge-street.
A Walk from London to Portsmouth and Isle of Wight. By Nimrod. Bell and Daldy.
Ask Mamma. By the Author of "The Rose Garden." Longman and Co.
An Autumn Tour in Spain in 1859. By the Rev. Walter Colton. Longman and Co.
Ab Ovo. By Horace Smith. Bentley.
A Family Story. Weeks.
Christian Knowledge. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Christian Knowledge. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Chronicles and Characters of Discovery, Edited by J. Barrow. Bell and Daldy (Illustrated).
Elements of Algebra for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. T. Kelland. 2 vols. Edinburgh.
Elements of Euclid; or Natural Mathematics. Sandeman and Co.
Handbook of Etiquette. Cassell and Co.
Hymns for Home Worship. By the Rev. Hugh Allen.
Holidays among the Mountains; or Scenes and Stories of Alps. By M. E. Edwards. Griffith and Farran.
Hints for Teachers on Reformers on Idle. By C. H. Bracebridge. Longman and Co.
Kingston's Annual for Boys. Bevercot-street, Ch.
La Cara; or Recollections of the Neapolitans. Longman and Co.
Lallcastle Lodge, and other Tales. A Story for the Young. By M. Howitt. Houlston and Co.
Long Evenings; or Stories for My Little Friends. By Mrs. Griffin. Griffin and Farran.
Lost in Quebec; the Story of a Boy and Girl in the Backwoods. By Mrs. Traill. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Griffin and Co.
Make your Fortune; or, the Adventures of Jack and Thornbrush. By G. A. Sala. Ward and Lock.
Manual of Practical Devotion for the Services of the Church of England. By the Rev. Thomas T. Carter. Wells, Hoskins, Mere Booth; or, My Adventures in Texas. By Mayne Reid. Routledge.
Physicians, Hospitals, and the Sick in London. Explained by W. H. D. Adams. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir.
Parables. Illustrated by Sir C. Dodson and J. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Popular Tales of the Brothers Grimm, carefully selected, with a Introduction. By J. E. Taylor. Illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech. Routledge.
Pride and Jim Fisherman. By A. L. O. E. Seeley.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Re-appearance of Miss Louisa Pyne. Sixth week of the EIGHT DISCUS.—Mon. (during the week) the new and successful Opera, by Balfe, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rose Hersee, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. Corri, Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon: Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling: Acting Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris. Doors open at Seven, Commence at Half-past Seven. No charge for booking or fees to Lodgeapers.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Nov. 26, and during the week, by command of Her Majesty, the new and successful Drama, entitled AND THE WORLD by the Lessees. After which, at Half-past Seven, the new and successful Comedy, entitled A LIFE'S ERROR. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chas. Selby, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Gough, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Glover, and Miss Nelly. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stage Manager, Mr. Compton. Doors open at Seven, Commence at Half-past Seven. No charge for booking or fees to Lodgeapers.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Nov. 26, and during the week, by command of Her Majesty, the new and successful Drama, entitled AND THE WORLD by the Lessees. After which, at Half-past Seven, the new and successful Comedy, entitled A LIFE'S ERROR. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chas. Selby, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Gough, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Glover, and Miss Nelly. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stage Manager, Mr. Compton. Doors open at Seven, Commence at Half-past Seven. No charge for booking or fees to Lodgeapers.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the week, THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—Mr. D. Fisher and Miss Woodbury. THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE.—Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Wright. LE PETIT FARCEUR.—J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Monday, 26th, and during the Week, THE TWO ORPHANS.—Lucette, Miss Kate Howard; Henriette, Miss Ada Cavendish; Mr. John Clarke, Mr. Frederick Vining, and Mr. Charles Dillon. Conclude with LA JEUNESSE; or, the Secret of a Life.—Adrienne de Beaupre, Miss Cicely Nott.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—On Monday and during the Week, Mdlle. ADELAIDE DE MEYER, the celebrated Lawrence Roberts, from St. Petersburg, will make her first appearance in England, and will perform in French and English, introducing National Dances, and other Entertainments. Commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, Nov. 26, and every Evening, Four Nights' Performance of the Great Equestrian Performing Lions, with numerous appear on Monday next in the new Grand Oriental Spectacle, entitled ALLADIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending SATURDAY, December 1.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at Ten. Saturday, open at Nine. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. Children, 6d. Guinea Book, 21s. Children's Season Tickets, 5s. Guinea Season Tickets, 21s. Programme of Performances in Music in the Great Transept, on Monday next the 26th of April, 1861, the 6th each. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT AT THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 26, at which several of his Works, viz., Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3, and Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, Appassionata, will be Executed. Sola Halls, by Sainton, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Rousell,

THE COURT

The Queen received the noblemen and gentlemen of the Prince of Wales's suite with other guests at dinner on the first anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness. Most of the visitors took their departure on Saturday; on which day the Queen did not leave the castle owing to the unfavourable weather.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, which was read by F. C. Cook, one of Majesty's inspectors of schools, preached the sermon. In the afternoon the Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise walked in the Home Park, and afterwards in the East Terrace, walked on the East Terrace. The Royal party were accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. Caroline Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of St. Germans, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir Edward W. Head.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds of the castle, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, went shooting, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Alice walked and drove through the Queen's Lodge, and took luncheon with the Queen.

On Tuesday, being the birthday of Princess Frederick William (the Princess Royal), her Majesty received the congratulations of the Royal family. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Prussian Aides, with the Secretary of Legation, arrived at Windsor Castle to wait on the Prince and the Duchess. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Count de Gleichen, and the Honourable Colonel Grey, Equerry in Attendance. Captain G. H. Seymour, R.N., had the honour of accompanying the Prince. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Alfred, the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Windsor in the forenoon for Chiswick.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park.

The Duchess of Athol has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Charles Bitrray has succeeded Major-General Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Odessa on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Major-General Bruce, Colonel Teesdale, Captain Lindsay, R.N., Captain Grey Hillier, under the command of Colonel Norris, M.P., attached as a guard of honour to his Royal Highness, and Mr. Gordon, Secretary of Legation. His Royal Highness was received by Admiral Zavoiko, Governor-General of Odessa. The Prince and suite, on the arrival of the train at the railway station to receive his Royal Highness, entered the railway station and ascended to the platform, where people, who cheered as Royal Highness very heartily. Flags floated from the various civil and public buildings, and merry peals from the church bells were rung, and the whole city presented a scene of unusual animation. During the day his Royal Highness received the visits of Admiral Lutke, M.P., and many members of the University, and in the afternoon the Prince made a visit of ceremony to the Governor-General, who returned to his Royal Highness an address of congratulation on his safe arrival in England and return to Odessa.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gloucester House from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, has returned to London from the Continent to resume his diplomatic functions at this Court.

The Earl of Malmesbury has returned to town from visiting the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., at Hughenden. The noble Earl, having given a dinner to the Tory Association at Hughenden, on behalf of the Foreign Office, has taken a mansion in Stratford-place for his future residence.

Viscount Palmerston gave a dinner on Wednesday evening to the Colonial Ministers in Piccadilly.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at their residence in Richmond Park, on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Victoria Howard, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and Mr. J. R. Hope-Scott, Q.C., a gentleman whose first wife, it will be remembered, was granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott.

Dr. Hare has been appointed to deliver, this year, the Lettsomian Lectures in Medicine of the Medical Society of London.

The latest news from Syria is to the effect that the pacification of the country was continuing. Emin Pacha is to be the new Governor of Damascus. Fuad bears an excellent character.

Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, photographer to the Queen, had the honour of attending at Claremont Palace on Monday and Tuesday last to take portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians and his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, which were very successfully accomplished.

The Brazilian war-corvette *Donna Isabel*, a training-ship, was wrecked on the Moroccan coast on the 19th ult. Out of a crew of seventy-seven officers as boys twenty-three were lost, and more than a hundred marines. The survivors were carried by the Emperor of Morocco to Tangier, and there placed under the protection of Mr. Drummond Hay.

The Chevalier de Chatelain, several of which are believed to have been in their prime when Solomon built his temple, is now exhibiting in a room at the museum, with no other tree near them. Of "all the orders of the vegetable world" the cedars are the most majestic. The Psalmist could not have found an easy task to be found. The bark of the most ancient cedars is smooth, and of a silvery grey. The branches grow in whirls, forming what the Arabs appeal to learn to call "umbrellas." But majesty is protect the Holy Palace it is surprising that the Prince Consort Ritualistic tendencies, as evinced in the establishment of a Chapel Royal, a claim upon the veneration of all readers of the Bible as the shrines and relics of Palestine. The cedars are trees such as were employed by King Psalmist and the Prophets the noblest imagery in the Old Testament. They are, moreover, called the "trees of the Lord," which "He hath planted." *Times Correspondent.*

GARIBALDI AT HOME.—The *Nationalità* of Turin states that General Garibaldi has arrived at his island of Caprera, accompanied by Mr. Burnett, Colonel Chambers, and two or three persons, and has resumed his country life with the greatest appearance of satisfaction. The *Gazzetta di Torino*, given more particulars of Garibaldi's landing in his little island home, without, however, informing us of the source from which the information reached it. "Caprera," it says, "is not situated at Caprera. He appears extremely happy, in the first place, because he is relieved from the management of affairs of Naples into the hands of the King, and secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his agricultural labours. He has been anxious to extend it even to his three war horses, which he with his own hands smoothed down, unbridled, and allowed to run free in the country, the moment he set foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from all the cares of office that he left on board the steamer no knowledge-cake of the vessel which was to wait him away from Naples to Caprera. He was anxious, however, the peasants had time to get rid of their fear in the character of King Victor Emmanuel." The *Movimento* of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:—"Garibaldi, on arriving at Caprera he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he left it in, he found before him well-cultivated fields and beautiful plantations with shady avenues, and everywhere around as far as the eye could reach, the rocks of the island with his wand, bidding Nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on the spot he trod upon. But the General was not long astonished when, instead of the old hovel of his cottage, an elegant villa stood before him, on entering which the mystery was explained to him by the appearance of a large full of money, the property of his friend Mr. Burnand, who had turned his absence to account in order to provide for the future of his host."

The small island of Caprera, to which Garibaldi has retired, is situated on the northern coast of Sardinia, towards the eastern entrance of the Straits of Bonifacio, by the side of the Isle of la Maddalena, and almost opposite the southern point of the island of Corsica. It is somewhat less than six miles in length from north to south, and about two in breadth. It is very fertile in wheat, and derives its name from the number of goats which are bred there. Caprera must not be confounded with another island, which bears the ancient Capraria, or Capraria, which lies to the east of Cape Corse, to the north-west of the opposite promontory of Piombino. Caprera, though much smaller than the former, is nevertheless more important, from its military and maritime position, than the latter. It lies to the north of it, and from the town and the fort which defends it. The surface is mountainous.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, the 26th inst., at Burlington House, the papers to be read are:—Some Remarks on the Physical Geography of the Ocean in Connection with the Antarctic Regions, by Captain M. F. Maury, of the United States.

Among the railway applications for next Session is one for a tubular underground railway, three miles and a half, from Regent-circus to the Metropolitan line at Smithfield, by which a communication to the docks will be established. The cost is estimated at £1,000,000. Ultimately it is intended to extend the line from Regent-circus to Paddington.

Margaret Raymond, a charwoman, who has appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court over 100 times on charges of drunkenness and assault, was again brought up on Monday before Mr. Barker, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the streets. She was fined 40s., or one month's imprisonment; and she was ordered to pay £2 or be imprisoned two calendar months.

Miss Sinclair, who has for many years enjoyed the rights of legitimacy of her father in the proceedings now before the Court of Probate, has received a letter from Lord Palmerston, congratulating her on the success gained by the lady's petition, and congratulating her on the zeal she has displayed. The letter was accompanied with a cheque for £500 for Miss Sinclair's nurse during the proceedings.

A fatal, exciting tragedy in loss of life and considerable destruction of property, broke out in Ponsydale, Poplar, early on Monday morning. The house was occupied by a family of the name of Donovan, who, with the exception of the father, were all down with scarlet fever, and the whole house was full of new, quilted clothing, &c. Mr. Donovan and his daughter were also terribly burned, as they were in the room when the fire broke out. The house was entirely destroyed.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—An exhibition of paintings, drawings, sculpture, and other works of art, under the special patronage of her Majesty the Queen, was opened yesterday at the Female School of Art. The exhibition and sale of pictures to be appropriated to the fund now raising for a building for the permanent establishment of the Female School of Art." The exhibition will terminate with a bazaar, for which contributions are solicited. The collection will be open to the public on Monday next. The first incident of the Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, W.C.

The executors to the Marlime Lord Byron, Mrs. Emsley, at Stroney, took place on Monday morning, at the usual spot in front of Newgate, in the presence of a considerable number of persons. The deceased had made a document in which he inconformity assails the leading points of the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, and which he left to be read after by the most false witnesses for the sake of money." In this statement he makes the following assertion:—"I believe Mrs. Donovan to be the murderer of Mrs. Emsley.

The Statistical Society held its first meeting for the season on Tuesday evening in their rooms in St. James's-square—Colonel Sykes in the chair. The meeting was fully attended, and there was present a large number of candidates for admission, which is probably attributed to the important paper to be read—namely, on the Statistics of Prostitution in London last summer. A collection of photographs of fifty-four members of the unspeakable class found in the streets of the metropolis during the period represented, the chairman directed attention to so elaborate survey of the costs of the Royal Commission of 1857, which appointed to inquire into the best to afford an example worthy of imitation by the Government of any country. Mr. T. H. Bayly, Mr. Dent, Mr. Lowe, Lord Stanley, and others took part in the discussion which followed.

The Royal Society.—The first meeting of the session 1860-61 was held on Thursday, the 15th inst., Lord Wrottesley, president, vice-president, in the chair. A numerous list of presents received since the last meeting was laid before the meeting, amongst which were Mr. Darwin, presented by Mr. Gassiot, F.R.S. A paper by General Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., on the Laws of Terrestrial Magnetism, as Illustrated by the Magnetic Declination in the Kew Observatory, with Notices of the Progress of our Knowledge respecting the Secular Variation of the Declination, was read. It was announced that the anniversary meeting would be held on the 30th of November, when the usual list of candidates for election into the Society as Fellows: The Copley medal to Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, for his electrical researches and discoveries in spectrum analysis. The Royal medals—F.R.S., and Dr. Augustus Waller, F.R.S.; and the Rumford medal to Professor Stokes, M.A., F.R.S., and to be presented by him.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 997 boys and 931 girls—in all 1928 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,666. The increase which usually attends the closing months of the year—from 1850 to 1859 the number of births rose from 1,666 to 1,928—was in 1860 little more than half the usual increase. On Saturday, the average number of births, as obtained from corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59, is 1,894. Since it must be remembered that the population of London has increased since 1850, the births in the present return are less by half than the number which would have been registered if the birth-rate of the period of the year had prevailed. A couper aged forty-four years died in consequence of a fall from a swing from one of the trees in Victoria Park. He was tapping a cask; a girl aged two years was fatally scalded by falling backwards into a pail of hot water. A boy was killed by a cart passing over him. Suicide by the mother; and a young man from an overdose of laudanum. Eight manslaughters, and 45 cases, died in the year, the chief of whom was a spinster, who had attended the age of ninety-six years.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND POSITION OF THE BLIND.—Yesterday se'nnight a concert of classical music was given in the large room of the Society, Milton Mount, Gravesend. The performance attracted a large attendance of blind persons and friends of the institution, and was under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, the blind organist. The object was the assessment of the blind, and which, while they help to relieve the sad necessity of their position, will also tend to the encouragement of the institution for the benefit of humanity. Messrs. Broadwood sent one of their finest instruments to the Hall, and Mr. Alcock kindly presided at the piano. On Monday evening last at the Eyre Arms Assembly Room, St. John's-wood, in aid of the funds of the London Society for teaching the Blind to Read. The concert is for the purpose of raising a sum to defray the expense of an organ recently built by Mr. Bishop, of Great Portland-street, for the blind congregation of St. John's-wood. Several eminent vocalists have consented to give their services gratuitously.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The opening meeting of the new session of the Society of Arts took place on Wednesday night, the chair being taken by Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Council. Mr. Scott Russell, F.R.S., read a paper on the Progress of International Relations, which is to be held in 1862. The guarantee fund amounted, it appears, to the enormous sum of £300,000. The commissioners, in addition to their other duties, have the more intimate relations which subsist between ourselves and foreign nations, to the popular ordinary and social principles, will ensure the new exhibition to be productive of more important results than its great predecessor in 1851. The latter was chiefly valuable as a record of the principal operations of the society, and, having touched upon various objects to which it was desired to direct the attention of the public, such as the fine arts, commerce and galleries in the evening, the formation of libraries for working men, and the establishment of schools of art in connection with the society, Mr. Russell gave an account of the efforts which the society had had to promote the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures in this country. Lastly, he took the view of receiving a general concurrence in the recommendation of the Decimal Association, that the system of decimal coinage, with a hundredth part-makers, and patterns of music, to a declaration that they will adopt the system. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman for his conduct. Another important subject to which attention had specially been given by the society was that of the law of copyright. In the session of 1857-8 a committee was appointed by the council to inquire into this subject, and to report what amendments were desirable in the existing law. The direction of such committee received the sanction of the council, and a bill was introduced into the House of Commons. The object of this bill was to consolidate the law relating to copyright in works of literature and art, and to shall have delayed and executed, whether such work be published or not, and to extend the term of copyright in sculpture. The object of the bill was to secure to the author of a work of art the copyright with the original work by a purchaser, or to reserve such copyright to the author himself. The bill was also intended to relieve persons from the frauds practised on the public by the manufacturer and sale of pictures under the name of the old masters, by requiring the signature and the marvellous advance that the Society of Arts had made during the last few years. The number of members had increased from 1,000 to 3,000, and the income during the last fifteen years, and that evening upwards of ninety new members had been elected. The report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Bowring, seconded by Mr. Cubitt, and the meeting then adjourned.

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THE NEW COURTS OF LAW.—A notice appears in the *Gazette* of yesterday week that her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings intend to apply to Parliament in the Session of 1861 for an Act to authorise the purchase of compulsory purchase or otherwise, of the land proposed new courts of law. The site will be bounded on the north and north-west by Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; on the south by Fleet-street, the west and south-west by Temple-gate, Temple-bar; and on the east by the parish of St. Clement Danes, and the western boundary of Chancery-lane.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.—Some singular statements were made on Tuesday, before the Assistant Judge, at the Middlesex Sessions, touching the management of Chelsea Hospital. Jane Ryan, 30, was indicted for robbing an old Chelsea pensioner of his dinner, consisting of beef and potatoes. The prisoner was employed in the kitchen of the hospital, the prosecutor's band, emptied the contents into an apron, threw the basin at the prosecutor's head, and struck him a severe blow on the left eye. Several old pensioners having been sworn, Mr. Ryan, the prisoner's counsel, asked by another Chelsea veteran, named Robert Neal, one of the witnesses, whether he had not been fined and sent to the cells at Tothill-fields Bridewell for the offence of taking away from the kitchen on Thursday, the 8th inst., he was on duty as collector of the dinners, a quantity of meat which he had not cooked enough, and which he had rolled up, on getting close to the gate Mr. Jacobson disengaged the chains from the cart, paying that he was not the first who had done so. The defendant then drew the chains through the gate, and made it fast a second time to the pony-cart. Witness then proceeded on his way to the Hospital. The defendant would not be fined, nor would he know the law. The defendant said he did not think he was doing any wrong, or he would not have done it openly. He had a right to the meat, which was in a remnity of 7s. and costs, and also ordered to pay the 6d. toll; so that for the life of low cunning he had to pay 3s.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Spencer, formerly of Madras, has been appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's.

A silver tea and coffee service and a pocket communion have been presented to the Rev. Mr. Jackson, the congregation of Regent-square Church, St. Pancras, on resignation of the senior curacy.

The Bishop of Carlisle has formally installed and introduced in his cathedral last Saturday, and on the following morning preached his first sermon. In the commencement of the week the Bishop of Gloucester and Bath will be entertained forthwith to a seat in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford will be opened for the ordinary services on Advent Sunday, December 2, when the restoration of the choir will be completed, partly from want of time, partly from the want of funds. It is proposed to partly from want of time, partly from the want of funds. It is proposed to open the nave with a service of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, on the Thursday following, December 6. The restoration of the nave will be commenced in January 1861, and will be carried on without intermission.

At the meeting of the clergy of the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, held on Tuesday week, the despest disapproval of the late Gorham judgment was expressed, and a petition to the Queen's most gracious intervention to uphold spiritual authority, were unanimously expressed by formal resolutions. In which the regret "that it should be in the power of any one to found or forgotten of his character and station as to stamp by his official act his approval of such a work of blasphemy."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* Rev. B. Cobb, to St. Martin's Church, Dorset. Rev. Lovell to Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk. Rev. W. C. Salter to All Saints', Colchester. *Vicarages:* Rev. C. A. Bourne to Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. Rev. G. B. Jones to Ely, Staffordshire. Rev. W. Hocker to St. Mary, Huntingdon: Rev. C. Llewellyn to Llandyfaig, Kidwelly, Carmarthen. Rev. J. Rees to Llanwenog. Rev. F. R. Wynne to Llanfihangel, Suffolk. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. R. Carr, Rector of Bunchurch, Isle of Wight, to the Bishop of Oxford. Rev. J. Ashton-under-Lyne to the Bishop of Manchester; Rev. A. Rodier to Quainton, near Windsor, Bucks; Rev. W. H. Hall to Portsmouth and Afternoon Preacher to the Hon. Society of Grey's-inn, London.—*Guardian.*

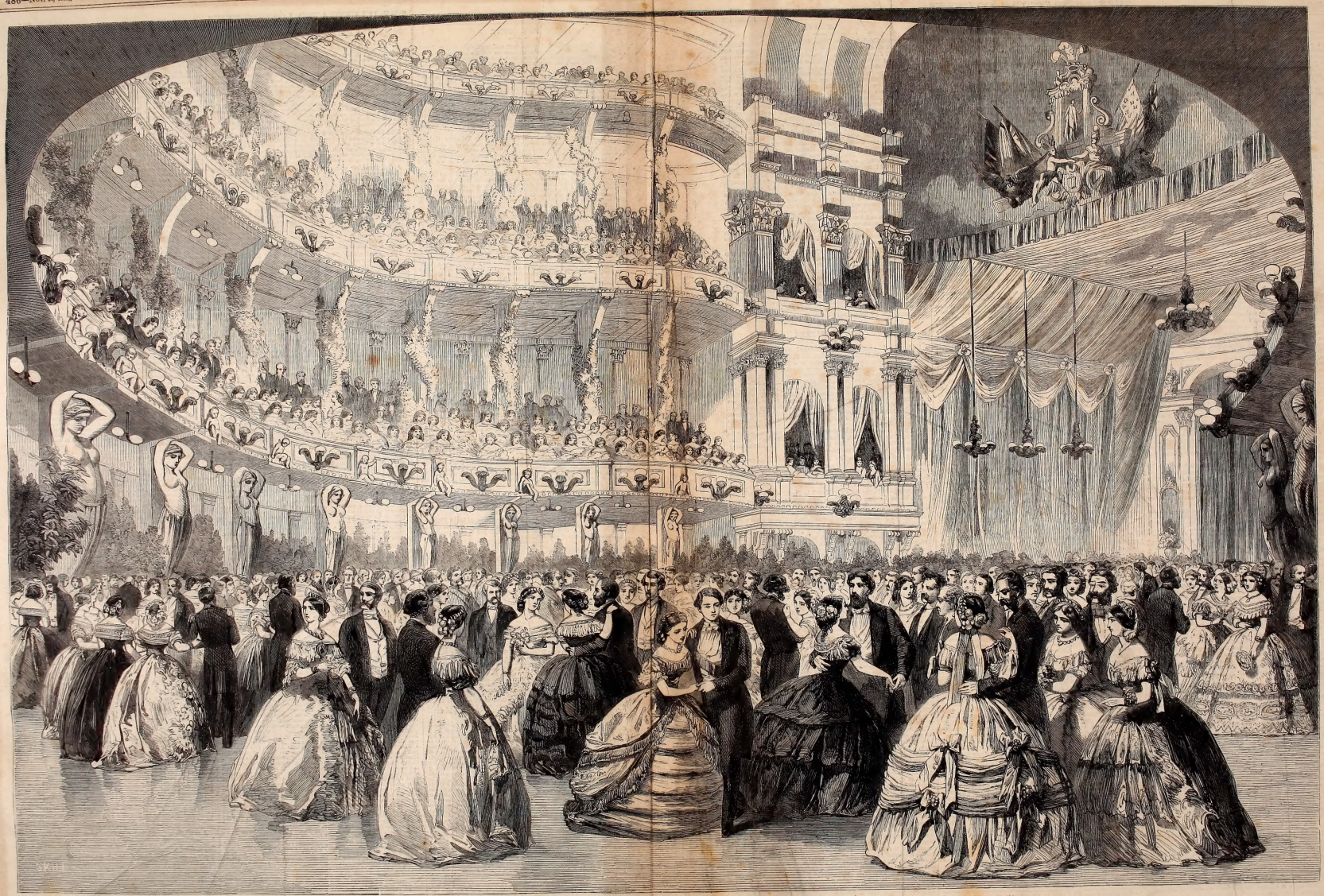
MAYORS FOR 1860-61.

The following gentlemen have been chosen in their respective localities:—

Aberdeen (Lt. Ivory), Mr. Anderson.	Halifax, Mr. Edwin Akroyd.
Alston, Mr. Kewerthy	Manchester, Mr. Curtis
Ashton, Mr. Hall	Newark, Mr. Ingle
Basingstoke, Mr. Seymour	Newbury, Mr. Flint
Bath, Mr. Gay	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Ingleslow
Bedford, Mr. Howard	Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. Cartwright
Berwick, Mr. Allason	Newport, Mr. Bevan
Bideford, Mr. White	Northampton, Mr. Phipps
Birmingham, Mr. Lloyd	North Shields, Mr. Hall
Bolton, Mr. Harwood	Norwich, Mr. Browne
Boston, Mr. Hall	Nottingham, Mr. Calles
Bradford, Mr. Ellis	Oldham, Mr. Lindt
Bridgnorth, Mr. Whitmore	Oxford, Mr. Ward (fourth time)
Brighton, Mr. Brown	Penzance, Mr. Rogers
Bristol, Mr. Lang	Plymouth, Mr. Symons
Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. Fisher	Pontefract, Mr. Hartley
Caistor, Mr. James	Portsmouth, Mr. Holland
Chester, Mr. Pryce	Preston, Mr. Hall
Chesterfield, Mr. Shipton	Reading, Mr. Bourne
Cork, Mr. Hackett	Retford, Mr. Fox
Coventry, Mr. Wyley	Ripon, Mr. Husband
Dartmouth, Mr. Lealand	Rochdale, Mr. Ashworth
Derby, Mr. Cox	Rochester, Mr. Levy
Devizes, Mr. Wyatt	Romney, Mr. Fisher
Doncaster, Mr. Pearson	Salford, Mr. Watson
Dublin, Mr. Reynolds	Salisbury, Mr. Dibney
Exeter, Mr. Franklin	Scarborough, Mr. Cross
Falmouth, Mr. Fox	Sheffield, Mr. Ellin
Glasgow (Lord Provost), Mr. Clention	Shrewsbury, Mr. Tronmer
Grantham, Mr. Bowen	Southampton, Mr. Lee
Gravesend, Mr. Troughton	South Shields, Mr. Wallis
Great Yarmouth, Mr. Hagglington	Sudbury, Mr. Biggs
Guildford, Mr. Hughes	Stafford, Mr. Buxton
Halifax, Mr. Ingham	Stockport, Mr. Hodgkinson
Hartlepool, Mr. Davies	Stockport, Mr. Walmsley
Hastings, Mr. Gilbert	Stockton, Mr. Hall
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Leeds, Mr. Kitson	Weymouth, Mr. Pryce
Leicester, Mr. Ellis	Wigan, Mr. Ellis
Leith (Provost), Mr. Linsley	Winchester, Mr. Woolridge
Lincoln, Mr. Ellis	Windsor, Mr. Austin
Liverpool, Mr. Craven	Wisbeach, Mr. Young
London (Lord Mayor), Mr. Cubitt	Wolverhampton, Mr. Clarke
Louth, Mr. Norfolk	Worcester, Mr. Wood
Lynn, Mr. Bagge	Yarmouth, Mr. Hagglington
Macclesfield, Mr. Clarke	York (Lord Mayor), Mr. Meek

A machine is now being completed at Croxton, for breaking stone upon the roads. By this invention blocks of granite of the largest description are reduced in a moment to stones the size of which may be determined beforehand.

A "GOLDEN WEDDING."—The Danish journals are filled with accounts of the celebration of the Golden Wedding at Copenhagen, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Hesse and the Princess Charlotte, who is aunt of the present King of Denmark. This "golden pudding," as such an event is called, is not of frequent occurrence either in Royal or in other families, and, as happened in this case, it is usually the cause of a general meeting of all the members of the same connexion together. The King and all the members of the Royal family were present to offer their congratulations to the Prince and Princess, who on the occasion received many valuable presents. Fifty years ago the Prince was a young officer in the Danish service, and from the link in the chain which connects the Oldenburg with the Glucksburg branches of the Royal family, he became a favourite with the late King, by consent of Prince Christian of Denmark, who by the position of London has been elevated to the throne of Denmark, and who is the present King's father.



GRAND BALL GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 496.



HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 468.

Relics of the Past.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TO JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

AMONG the many rare manuscripts purchased for the nation at the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection in 1859, not the least curious is a letter of the Great Napoleon, to which Mr. Turner has prefixed the account which follows:—"The following interesting letter was given me by my late friend, Mr. John Wright, for many years a bookseller in Piccadilly, where his house was the regular place of meeting for Canning, Heckham Frere, Gifford, and other authors of the *Anti-Jacobin*, which was principally written in Wright's parlour, from his notes, together with many other of the leading political publications of the day. Among them, in 1798, was published a translation of Lavallette's *Correspondence*, consisting of three volumes addressed to friends in France by Bonaparte's aide-de-camp, during the first year of his career in Egypt. The vessel charged with these was captured by a vessel of Lord Nelson's fleet, and among them was the letter here preserved, which, in the hurry of the moment, was overlooked. It is curious, on account of its containing much private matter, was not among the rest, but was probably sent home some other way, or else, what is not his own person. Lord Nelson's testimony to this effect in his own autograph I did not obtain from him.

"July 25, 1798.—Written shortly before the Battle of the Nile, and curious as proving Nap's intention even then of soon returning to France—Mr. Dawson Turner's writing is here considerably modified, but proceeds:—above all, testifying his dissatisfaction (?) by reason of his jealousy of Kleber, Desaix, and Menou, who had been left in charge of Bonaparte, p. 115, where a portion of the letter is printed. The first part of it is published in the 'Correspondance,' but this last, the rest is omitted by reason of its being a private letter.

"Le Caire, le 7 Thermidor, an 6.

"Tu vairs dans les papiers publics la relation de la bataille, de la conquête de l'Egipte, qui a été assez disputé pour ajouter une feuille à la gloire nationale. Je t'envoie quelques détails sur cette expédition. Elle m'a, toujours, vivadu, qui existe sur la terre : la barbarie est à son comble, il n'y a point d'argent, tous sont pauvres, malheureux. Je ne trouve ici en France dans 2 mois. Je te recommande mes intérêts. J'ai beaucoup beaucoup de chagrins domestiques ; car le voile est entièrement déchiré

such a mixing. This needs applying when warm, and the chaff to be well turned as applied. Bean, pea, or barley meal would answer admirably in making this food available; and a slight dusting over steamed chaff would suffice. In this way much of the inferior fodder of this winter may be profitably consumed."

During the past season the Devon sales have been few, but the 42s. 3d. average, which was made by Flower, Pease, and Plenty, Pictor, in Dairy Maid at the Champion one, shows how firmly the original Quartly stock holds its ground in the country. The lots sold at Mr. Turner's did not by any means include his best things, and, therefore, the average was no test. The sales of Herefords have been only middling. The highest price realized with one of this breed was followed by Lord Bateman's. The highest-priced animal at the Lowdham's was a bull-calf, sold for 60gs., purchased by Mr. Gilbert of Gisborne, and old Carlisle for 50gs. The Monaughty sale average was the crack one. The shave belle Diadem, winner of the first prize at Canterbury, was sold by Mr. Dale's son for 50gs., and she has since been sent into the Raynham Court herd for 35gs. Mr. Wigmore gave 41gs. for a cow, and also got her calf, a bull, for 17gs. A two-year-old heifer, by Mr. Jay, and the best-sold bullock by "Sir Benjamin" almost reached the 100gs., at which figure he was bought in. The Shorthorn sale at Mr. Price's sale lots, achieved this price on the Hereford Show day, and he has just sailed for Sydney. The shortness of keeping cattle for full fattening and keeping prices down, but still the useful mottles and palefaces are quietly and surely gaining ground, both at home and abroad.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Form days at Shrewsbury, which were attended by nearly 150 horses (albeit the yearling race has been abandoned), wound up the season of racing and Pendham's wanderings were ended yesterday, by concluding two dead heats. The *Sporting Life* furnishes some valuable statistics as to the amounts, exclusive of cups won by the most successful horses during the same period, as follow:—Mr. Merry's score was with 48 races, amounting to £20,775; Lord Aldesbury second with 37, and £10,040; Lord Zetland third with 24, and £7,125; Lord Eglinton fourth with 12, and £6496. Next in order are Mr. Eastwood with 9, and £6459; Mr. A. Nichol with 7, and £5,150; Lord Glasgow with 17, and £5883; and Mr. Saxon with 39, and £5301. Old Trick has changed hands at the humane sum of 220 gs., and Wild Will, by Wild Bayrell, who is dead—at Mr. Eastwood's sale at Eastfield and Stakes, for 16½ gs.

The Earl of Stamford's hounds had a satisfactory day's sport from Willoughby Gorse on Friday. A snowstorm quite stopped the hunting on Saturday, and on Monday a meet was held at Ashby, the hounds in the Vale of Belvoir. Luckily a change set in on Monday night, and Mr. Tailby's next sport day at Lye Lodge, found a capital fox at Marston Gorse, ran by the hounds, which were joined by Hirst, Wood, pulled him round it, and killed him just as he was entering Owston Wood, after a run of an hour and a half, which was the best the day could wish. We understand that a wide Rod who owns some imported cattle, and Mr. Tailby's opinion was asked concerning them as master of the Quorn regarding the unwelcome hunting visitor we alluded to last week. In consequence of the unfavourable report of his Lordship's hounds have not been out yet, but we believe that they will advertise shortly, and that Lord Euston will act as fold-master. Baron Rothschild has only just commenced to hunt the Tring fixtures and been too third previously. His meets hitherto have been at the Rose and Crown, Tring, Chiltern, which divide Herts, Beds, and Bucks. There was a very merry gallop over them the other morning, and one of the Aylesbury coaches met the hunt-market over the field. Goddard Morgan's riding and efforts to show sport (with the Duke of Rutland's late first whip to aid him) are much appreciated in the land of Lonsdale's hounds, and Morgan is a first scenting-day than Tuesday week.

The Newmarket Stakes were divided between Mr. Reed's pair of the Mechanic blood. Rebel, son of Rot, also divided the Alfriston Stakes with Mr. Nicholls; and to Mr. Gretton's Grey de Witton got back 440 out of the 450 he lately gave for Cotherstone's son the Scarborough Meeting the last Wakenico Cup winner, Maid of the Mill, was beaten in a canter for the Ascot Stakes, borough Chanpion Stakes, but won the Beaten Dog Stakes given for the Cotherstone's son. The Congress Stakes, run for on Tuesday, was divided between Mr. Walter Selby's Biddleston estate, went off with great eclat. Lord Zetland's pair were four days, and a hard-working four hunts. The meetings next week are as follows:—Tyneside Club, on Monday; Mr. Newton's, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lord Zetland's, on Hordley, on Wednesday; Crosby, on Thursday; Tattershall, on Thursday, &c, and West Herefordshire and Chiltern, on Thursday and Friday.

The following register refers to the season commencing on this day, regards batting, we find that G. Anderson, Hayward, R. Rusley, Caffyn, T. Davis, Diamond, Daft, Grundy, and Jupp were the aggregate order of merit of the first nine. Hayward's (132) is the most brilliant single innings, and Grundy's average (36 runs, 1,051). Grundy (77), G. Anderson (75), E. Wilsher (73), T. Davis (72), J. Lillywhite (69), and R. Walker, Jeg. (69). Tinley, Carpenter, Wisden, and Caffyn. J. Lillywhite, Grundy, and Jupp Syms in the order of bowling merit; and the wondrously-minute record extends to the very minor matches. Will delivered by Caffyn, Grundy, and some under this head in 3886; Jackson's, 5197; and Caffyn's, 5060. The latter missed several matches at the end of the season owing to his fine injury, which is gradually coming right again. Two "colts" are spoken for The United from the county of Durham; but, as is nearly always the case now, they are both batsmen. Somehow or other, bowlers do not come out as they once did.

LEAMINGTON HUNT CLUB STEEPLE-CHASES.—Wednesday.

Welter Cup—Sportsman, 1, Green. 2, Lucy.
Scurry Handicap.—Gwaltjan, 1, Prince of Orange. 2.
Hurdling Flat Race.—Jealousy, 1, Mr. Hall. 2.
Selling Welter Race.—Greenwich Pair, 1, Britain. 2.
Grand Open Steeplechase Handicap.—Thumbs, 1, Madora. 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea-level, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.		WIND.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew-point Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Inches.
	Inches										Inches
Nov. 14	29·315	45·4	87·2	9·0	19	42·9	9·6	52·5	W. SW. S.		·000
„ 15	29·276	45·2	87·0	9·0	19	42·9	9·6	52·5	W. SW. S.		·000
„ 16	29·369	41·8	87·7	9·7	5·0	30·2	9·6	47·6	SW. WSW.		·180
„ 17	29·369	41·8	87·7	9·7	5·0	30·2	9·6	47·6	SW. WSW.		·180
„ 18	29·369	41·8	87·7	9·7	5·0	30·2	9·6	47·6	SW. WSW.		·180
„ 19	29·313	37·9	86·4	·8	10	37·7	9·3	49·2	W. SSW.		·017
„ 20	29·293	40·7	87·7	·9	10	37·6	9·3	52·6	S. SSW.		·030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at the usual 9-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·04	29·24	29·07	29·21	29·03	29·39	Mean
Thermometer (in degrees)	47	47	47	47	47	47	Mean
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Mean
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Mean

THE RIGHT HON. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents, at the Townhall, Attleborough, on Saturday evening. The Right Hon. Gentleman was warmly received. Mr. Milner Gibson was received with great applause. In glancing at the past session, the right hon. gentleman took credit to himself and colleagues in the Government for their earnest endeavour to do something for the country," adding, "that they (the Administration) have not succeeded in passing many useful measures of reform—though I believe they have succeeded in passing some—of any size they have inclosed the path that they would have pursued, and it is been carried on law." He drew farcical upon the Parliament have not been of commercial distress is coming upon us, and the prediction that a period of distress is coming upon us, and the prediction that a period of distress is coming upon us, and the prediction that a period of



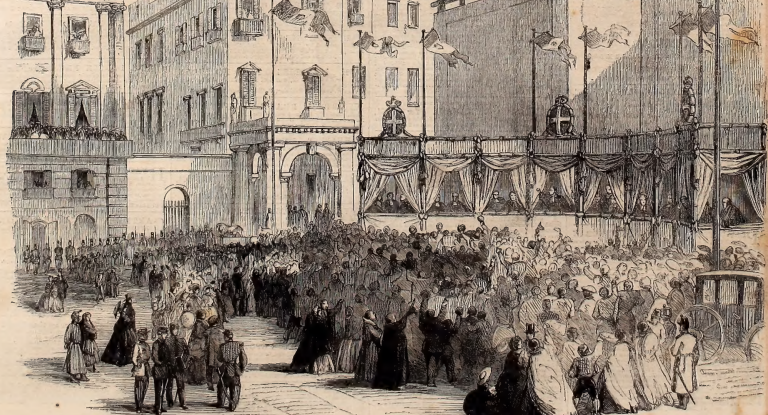
SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ROBIN HOOD," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO GARIBALDI'S VETERANS IN THE GRAND SQUARE, NAPLES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 494.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PLEBISCITE AT NAPLES.

THE result of the voting on the annexation question in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was officially made known on Saturday, the 3rd inst., before the Royal Palace at Naples; and the correspondent of the *Daily News* in that city writes as follows of the ceremony:—"In order to get a better view of the whole scene I went to the balcony of the Foresteria, which is now occupied by the Pro-Dictator and his family, and General Türr and his staff. The *coup d'œil* was brilliant enough, but a very small eye, or half an eye, could have taken it all in, so few were the people on the ground. Three sides of the square were occupied by the National Guard, and the fourth by a booth, on the top of which floated three or four national flags. Up and down the hollow square were scattered a few hundreds of persons, waiting for the long-deferred proclamation, and many appeared thoroughly tired out, when at last a flourish of trumpets announced that the Judges of the Supreme Court were coming. There were about eleven carriages in the sombre procession, which was relieved only by the white bibs and tuckers of the Judges. It is curious to mark from a height a mass of persons sweeping over the ground to one common centre, and as the big wigs took their places one might have imagined that a heavy wind had taken them and swept them forward. Then, as the President took off his hat, a singular change came over the surface of black hats, which were raised, and disclosed an extended file of round white somethings, they might be potatoes or bald heads. The Garibaldi red dress was an immense relief, and, indeed, we are much indebted to it for the additional interest which it imparts to every spectacle. The President made a speech, which was received with occasional cheers. At last the number of the voters was proclaimed amidst the usual Neapolitan demonstrations. The comparative want of enthusiasm on the occasion may be explained by the fact that all high and generous feeling has been crushed out of the people; they have to be raised like those sunk in the mire; carefully tended like the sick, reared and developed like plants of great promise which have been placed out under the worst possible influences. If all that be done, they will become a people, and a fine people; but at present the looker-on must not be disappointed if he finds noise instead of hearty enthusiasm."



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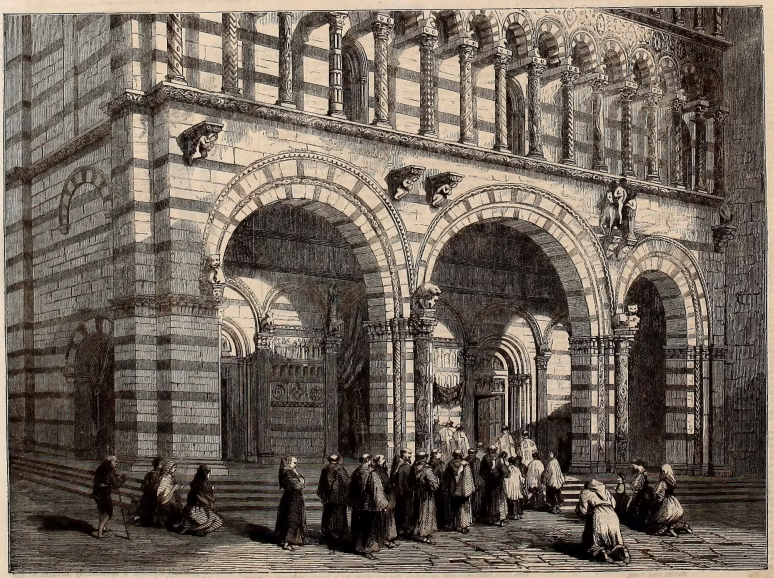
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THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PLYMOUTH HARBOUR.—H.M.S. "IMPREGNABLE" FIRING A SALUTE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PORTION OF THE FAÇADE OF LUCCA CATHEDRAL.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In our last number we announced the return of the Prince of Wales to this country from America, after a voyage which had been lengthened, by reason of adverse winds, as much beyond the usual time taken in crossing the Atlantic as to give additional zest to the fine welcome it received. We give two Engravings in connection with the Royal Highness's voyage—one, the departure of the *Ingerogatz*, to from Portland, United States; and the other the *Ingerogatz*, to Plymouth harbour, "baying deep-mouthed welcome" from its many from thrones as the Prince reached his native land.

The *Times* correspondent, who joined the Prince in America in the train of the Prince of Wales, on board her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, gives an interesting account of the protracted voyage of the Royal squadron, from which we make extracts:—

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FROM PORTLAND FOR ENGLAND.

Ninety-two days previous to the last moment the Prince of Wales stepped on board the *Ariadne* from Portland at 3 p.m. on the 20th of October. "The day on which the Prince came, with his own suite, to embark on board the Royal frigate was ushered in by a dull, cheerless morning, which, however, did not prevent every movement of the long progress, this last appointment was kept. Crowds thronged the streets of Portland, from the earliest hour, and by eight o'clock the quays, the ships in the bay were dressed with colours. There was a great shouting, cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs, as the Prince left the hotel with the chief members of his suite, stepped into the *Hero's* barge, and was followed by the second barge containing the rest of the suite. Another cutter manned yards and sheets, and the *Hero* was under way. Just as the barge with the Prince's standard went up to the *Ariadne*, the Royal squadron was steaming out of the harbour, and before the 21-gun salute given as the Prince passed the *Hero's* harbour. One last salute was fired, the hills with smoke, till the crowds were returned our gun salute, and the *Hero* gradually sank lower and lower, hidden and the land lay in a dim blue haze.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE.

For the first two or three days out both the *Hero* and *Ariadne* were under steam—the former at full speed, the latter at a slower rate, in order to keep her place behind the flag-ship. In short to keep her place behind the flag-ship. In spite of all, however, this latter vessel seemed to be no keeping her great speed within bounds, and between the two vessels there was a kind of race, which, as the wind freshened, became exciting. Even as it was, the *Ariadne* was not to be restrained, and with an incorrigible zeal among the sailors, with the cheers of the Prince. There were "challing" signals, too, going on between the two ships, as to the state of progress, and the distance between them, and much assistance in case they were very bad. In those, however, the Royal Highness was at the head of the Admiralty, and could not be expected to send one or two others, the boat of passengers on the poop of the *Hero* and immediately sent off to the *Ariadne*, and in one or two hours the boat of the *Ariadne* ranged up to close alongside that both parties could converse from their respective quarter-decks by means of speaking trumpets on their heads, and holding them up. Once, indeed, the *Ariadne* came close enough to both could speak without trumpets. This experiment was only attempted for one, for a heavy swell was running, and the two ships were within a few feet of each other, a collision against which, as the consequences might have been serious. Their yards actually touched, and Captain Vansittart saved the *Ariadne* from a broadside concussion by the promptest manœuvre, and from second collision. Even as it was, the *Ariadne* received a severe shock, which carried away one of her fore-yards. After this slight escape there was no more attempt to sail so close together, and the two ships were kept as far apart as the voyage would allow. Signals were as frequent as on the voyage, something for Prince's suite, and something for the ships to do, and were a source of perpetual interest. Sometimes they could make out what might, not part company with the *Ariadne* during the voyage, but sailing at a distance of from two to three miles. Yet the danger was not slight, imperceptible to light, and almost to sound—can only be understood by sailors.

THE "HERO" TAKEN IN TOW.

On Friday, 26th, signal was made to the *Ariadne* to tow. The idea of a 27-gun frigate towing a line-of-battle ship is a novel one, and one which seems almost absurd, but the *Ariadne*, either under sail or steam, is a powerful ship, and the *Hero*, out of fresh water, and with her fires out, could not tow the *Hero* in tow, and actually dragged her along through a fair wind, yielding over 7 knots, and a fine knots an hour. This seems almost incredible, and I must own that, had I not seen it myself, I should have considered it impossible. The *Ariadne* could not possibly have done this without in lightening that vessel to the utmost. Both vessels were rolling rather heavily, and the *Ariadne* was in lightening and pitching like a bar-pilot. No one knew the instant it would part, and as it was taken along [illegible] the *Ariadne* was under sail, and the *Hero* under steam, the strain of it, it was a constant source of anxiety to all. It went at last when a little more than 200 fathoms of the hawser which it was parted, but providentially it broke. There were plenty of other ships in sight, and the *Ariadne* was soon towing into the air and would also come to the assistance of the *Hero*. At the time the wind was perfect for wind had come at last from the north-west. The towing, therefore, was soon resumed, and the *Hero* was towed into port, and the *Ariadne* having here very hour to keep with the *Hero*.

SEVERE SQUALL.

During Saturday the breeze freshened more and more, the sea got up as the gloss went down, and the wind came in fierce squalls, driving rain and hail by and hail before the *Hero*. Sunday night there was a severe squall. The main-top-mast-staysail was taken in by the *Hero*, and, of course, the *Ariadne* was obliged to follow the example. The squall was of short but rather heavily, and strong traps were crashing about—the *Ariadne* was obliged to keep two very thick, with magnificent and beautiful sails, and the *Hero* was under bare poles, and the *Ariadne* was under close-reefed tops

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.



The Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester, was the third son of Sir William Weller Pepys, K.C.B., Master in Chancery (who obtained a baronetcy in 1871), by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was father of the well-known Physician-General to the Army, Sir Lucas Pepys, M.D., created a Baronet in 1857. He was also brother of Sir William Weller Pepys, second Baronet, who, after a distinguished career at the bar, married in 1845, and of Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, K.C.B., Master of the Rolls, a learned lawyer, who, after a successful career at the bar, was appointed to the Mastership of the Rolls in 1851, and resigned that office in 1856, when he was created a Peer for life with the title of Baron Cottenham, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, which office he held from 1850 to 1851, and again from 1852 to 1858. Lord Cottenham died in 1851. The Bishop of Worcester was born in 1775, and was ordained in 1798. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at the same college which took the degree of M.A. He preceded—M.A., 1819; B.D., 1824; D.D., 1826. He was successively Rector of Harrington, Lincolnshire; Rector of Morden, near Chipping Quarr, Essex, holding with it that of Aspenden, near Buntingford, Herts. In July, 1826, he was appointed Dean of Durham, and in 1840 he was elevated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man; and early in 1841 was translated to that of Worcester. Bishop Pepys's Private was of liberal policies, but is believed to have never made more than two speeches in the House of Lords. He married, on the 27th of January, 1814, Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, by whom he has left two daughters: the eldest, Caroline Colonna Pepys, who married Lesley, only daughter of Lesley Grove, Esq., of Tullyallen, Tullamore; and the Rev. Richard Pepys, born 28th of October, 1830, Rector of Grimley-cum-Hallow, Worcestershire, and Chaplain to his father. Rector of Grimley-cum-Hallow, Worcestershire, and Chaplain to his father. The Bishop's wife, Maria Louisa, married to the Rev. Edward Washington Ingram, Rector of Standlake, Oxfordshire, and grandson of the first Earl of Mount Roseleague, Ireland; and finally, married to the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert Lyttelton, Rector of Hagley, Worcestershire, and Canon of Worcester, brother of Lord Lyttelton. The Bishop of Worcester died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire. He was the Prelate who had filled the see of Worcester, which was founded in 679, Bosenus being the first Bishop, and St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, the fourteenth. Cardinal Julius de Medicis, afterwards Pope Clement VII., was, in 1801, the forty-sixth Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Pepys's Right filled the see from 1777 to 1663, when he became Archbishop of Canterbury.

GENERAL THE HON. E. P. LYGON, C.B.

General the Hon. Edward Pleydell Lygon was born on the 11th inst., at his town residence, 37, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, after a very short illness, which set forth on 4th inst. He was the second son of the 1st Earl Beauchamp, by Caroline, daughter of James Dean, Esq., and was brother of William, the present Earl; John, the third Earl; and Mary, married and present Earl Beauchamp. He was born in 1784, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Army as Ensign, Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with distinguished gallantry in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, having joined the Army in Spain in November, 1812. He was at the battle of Vittoria, and was with his regiment to the close of the war. In 1815 he accompanied the Army to the Netherlands, and at Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo, and behaved with distinguished gallantry. For his services on that glorious day he was made a C.B. He was also a Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia. For many years he commanded the 2nd Life Guards, and finally relinquished that command when he obtained promotion as Major-General. He held the appointment of Inspecting General of Cavalry for some years. He had received a gold war medal and one clasp for services in the Peninsula. He was made Colonel of the 1st Light Dragoons in January, 1837, and Lieutenant-General in January, 1837; a Lieutenant-General in 1846; and a General the 20th of June, 1854. He was never married.

LADY GODSMID.

Dame Isabel Goldsmid, Dowager Baroness de Goldsmid de Palmeira in Portugal, and Baroness in the U.K. 1st, of the family mentioned, 3rd, of Regent's Park, was the second daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, of Morden, Surrey, and was married, on the 29th April, 1804, to Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, K.T.S., who was created a Baronet in 1841, and in 1846 succeeded his brother, John Simon Goldsmid, to the title of Baron, and who died on the 19th of April, 1859. By this marriage her Ladyship had issue six sons and four daughters, seven of whom survive, all of whom are living. Her second surviving son is Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, the second and present Baronet.

MR. WARRE, M.P. for Bipon, died at his marine residence, West Cliff House, Ramsgate, on Saturday night, in his seventy-fourth year.

SIR DAVID BARCLAY, Bart., of Cameonere, Kirkcudbrightshire, has just died, aged eighty-seven years.

MR. WILLIAM CUNDALL, Q.C., died on Wednesday morning, at his residence, North Bank, St. John's-wood, aged sixty-five.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

BERTHELOT'S "ORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOUNDED ON SYNTHESIS," recently published, is analysed and criticised in the *Journal des Savants* by the well-known chemist, M. Dumas. The object of the author, he observes to render due justice to his great predecessor, Lavoisier, whom he considers to have been somewhat despondent in his views of the future, considering facts in the history of chemistry are discussed.

THE COTTON PLANT (Bussaceæ Gossypieæ), now of such great importance to French commerce, is the subject of the principal article in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*. M. Decaisne gives a botanical history of the plant in all its different parts, as different species of its development, in an exhaustive manner.

THE LIGHT OF DUBOSCQ'S ELECTRIC LAMP has been successfully employed in photography by Foucault, Fizeau, and Breguet, in Paris. His mode of operation is given in the *Journal of the Photographic Society*. The expense of the process, on account of the powerful battery required, is great, and may only be reduced hereafter.

KEPLER.—Many interesting particulars respecting this great astronomer, and especially concerning his relations towards Wallenstein, the great antagonist of Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, are given by M. Odon Reverey, in a memoir recently published in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Academy of St. Petersburg*. Several "astrological nativities" cast by Kepler are given.

M. FLUCKER, in a memoir on the magnetic properties of various alloys, when compared with the experimental results of Faraday's theory of Sanmont, that these mixes are merely homogenous mixtures in variable proportions, and not true fundamental bodies, as they have a specific optic and cosmic rectangular positions.—*Annales de Chimie*.

FORMATION OF GLUCOSE.—M. Boussingault's opinion that starchy matters, before transformation into glucose (grape sugar) by the action of diluted acids, are first converted into dextrine, a gummy substance, from which becomes glucose by taking up four equivalents of water. M. F. Musculus, from starch researches, has arrived at different conclusions, and exposes his conviction that the formation of dextrine and glucose is rather the result of a modification of the molecular arrangement of the starch granules (or taking up water). The experiments upon which he founds their new theory are given in the *Annales de Chimie*.

CRANIOLOGY.—Macrocephalon (longheaded) is a term applied by the great Swedish Biunesiarch to a race of men who once existed in the inhabitants of some parts of Lower Austria and of the Crimea. M. von Baer has recently published a monograph on the subject in the *Memoirs of the Academy of St. Petersburg*, illustrated by plates, which exhibit a variety of skulls for comparison. He endeavours to show that the ancient Scythians, which the irruption of the Avars and other Asiatic tribes has left upon the present descendants of the race of Brachycephalon (shortheaded). He gives sixteen plates of the skulls of Chinese, Calmucks, and other Eastern races, with a description on their characteristics. The Scythian skull cannot be aware that in a work entitled "Crania Britannica" Mr. J. B. Davis and Dr. J. Thurnam are now publishing a magnificent description of the skulls of the aboriginal and early inhabitants of the British Islands, with sections of their other remains. The first volume, in quarto, with plates, has appeared lately. The work is printed for subscribers only, who pay one guinea for each volume. This work is of national interest, and the liberal encouragement of the Queen, several of the Sovereigns of Europe, a great number of distinguished nobles, and many of the learned societies of Europe and America.

ARTIFICIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FUNGI.—M. Pasteur lately exhibited to the Imperial Academy some experiments which prove that yeast, its dissolved in pure distilled water some crystallised ammoniacal acid salt, some sugar-candy, and some phosphates obtained from the calcination of yeast or beer. In this liquid he sowed some spores of penicillium, which germinated easily, and in two or three days the liquid abounded with tufts of mycelium, of which a large number displayed themselves on the surface and *frectified*. Vegetation did not at all languish. The ammoniacal salt hastened the development of infusoria, which would have arrested the progress of the young plants by absorbing the oxygen. All the carbon of the plants was derived from the sugar; their ashes from the ammonia; and their mineral matter from the phosphates. *If any of the ingredients in dissolution were omitted* the vegetation was suspended. M. Pasteur therefore considers that he has established a complete analogy between fermentg, fungi, and plants of a more complicated organism.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Mc. Sec. Worcester.—A message in pigeon grass by correspondence for the past is contrary to my conclusion by moving the next move, but in games played by consultation the "touch and move" rule is not strictly enforced.

M. N. S.—The problem is correctly printed, as you will see on referring to the solution in last number.

MEDDLESOME.—Is not tantamount to giving the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to Count de Casablanca. (*Remove Black's K 2 from the Board.*)

WHITE (Count de C.)	BLACK (M. H.)	WHITE (Count de C.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	If 9. Q to Q R 5th (best)	R to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	10. P takes P	
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	(He has apparently no more tenable move.)	
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	10. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
5. P to K R 4th	P takes Q P	11. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
6. P to K 6th	P takes Q P	12. K to Q 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
(The opening is played irregularly by White.)		13. K to Q 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
6.	K Kt to K 2nd	27. Q to K B 7th	B to Q 3rd (ch)
7. P to K R 5th	K Kt to K 4th	28. K to Q 2nd	R to K 7th
8. Q to K 4th	P to Q 4th	29. Q to Q R 5th	B to Q B 7th
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to K B 5th	30. Q to K B 3rd	R to K 8th
10. P takes K Kt P	P takes P	(It is manifest to show that he would have best for him to leave the issue to the Rooks.)	
11. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q R 4th	30.	Q takes K P
12. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	(To avoid the discovered check, by which he would lose the Queen by the Rook.)	
13. B to K B 7th	Castles	31.	B to K 8th
14. K to K B 7th	Q to K 4th	32. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd
15. K to K 6th	Q to Q B 3rd	33. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
16. Q to Q 3rd	K to K B 2nd	34. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
17. K to K 5th	Q to K 4th	35. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd
(By this retreat, with the consequition of the Pawn, he would have been much more to the purpose?)		36. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. P to K 6th	Q B to Q Kt 4th	(This reserve might have done White no service.)	
19. P to Q B 4th	Q P takes P	37. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd
(Q to Q B 3rd would have been better.)		(Q to K 2nd would have been better, but it seems now too late upon the field.)	
20. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q B 3rd	38.	Q to K B 4th
21. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q Kt 4th	39. P to Q R 4th	B to K 3rd
22. P to Q B 6th	Q takes P	40. P to Q R 5th	B to K 2nd
23. Q to K 4th	P to K 3rd	41.	Q to K B 4th
24. K to K 5th	P to K 4th	42. P to Q R 6th	B to K 3rd
25. Q to K 3rd	P to K 5th	43. K to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
26. Q to K 4th	P to K 6th	44. P to R 7th (dis. ch.)	
27. Q to K 3rd	P to K 7th		
28. Q to K 4th	P to K 8th (Q)		
29. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 5th (ch)		
30. Q to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)		
31. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
32. Q to K 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)		
33. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
34. Q to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)		
35. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
36. Q to K 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)		
37. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
38. Q to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)		
39. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
40. Q to K 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)		
41. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
42. Q to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)		
43. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
44. Q to K 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)		
45. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
46. Q to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)		
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48. Q to K 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)		
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51. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
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63. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)		
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406. Q to K

"DON QUIXOTE IN HIS STUDY," FROM A PICTURE BY ADOLPHE SCHRÖDTER.

ADOLPHE SCHRÖDTER is one of the artists in the highest repute in Germany, and in the full tide of his career, being somewhere about forty years of age. Judging from his works, he appears to avoid the sentimentalism of the revived school, and to supply himself to subjects of poetic history and genre, which he paints in a vigorous and intelligent style, entirely his own. His drawing is both bold and correct; his colour pure, brilliant, and harmonious. He bestows upon every part of his work the utmost finishedness of finish, but with less of art than is ordinarily observable in the German school of landscape painting. His influence upon the arts of his country will, doubtless, be considerable, filling as he does the offices of Professor at the Academy of Frankfort and at the School of Düsseldorf. One of Academy of Frankfort and at the School of Düsseldorf. One of Schröder's most famous pictures in the Royal Collection at Berlin is that of "Don Quixote in his Study," of which we give an Engraving. In the attitude and expression of the knight of the woful countenance, in the intentness with which he devours the visionary romances, in the little book open before him, we discern much more in the old story than the mere ludicrous incidents. Much of that peculiar tendency to mystic and suggestive treatment which we find in Albert Durer, and which, not unnaturally, is still indulged in by his successors in the same school. The study, which is but faintly lighted through a small, deeply-recessed wall, is strewed with other volumes, together with portions of the knight's armour, in "most admired disorder." Close at his hand is his lance, ready for use in the first chivalrous impulse.

The comparison to the above clever work in the Royal collection is an equally admirable presentment of the Shakspearean knight, "Falstaff." M. Schröder, by-the-by, is a great admirer of England's immortal bard, and his portfolio, we understand, is filled with Shakspearean studies, which he one day proposes to produce in oils.

THE BEAUCOUSIN COLLECTION.

THE most recent accession to our National Gallery, at least of those which have been exposed to public scrutiny, is the collection of thirty-one pictures purchased last year from M. Edmond Beaucousin, at Paris, for some £5000 or £6000. We do not recollect the exact amount. These pictures are of various schools, and various degrees of merit; and importance; and considerable conversation has been expressed by those who interest themselves in these matters upon the mode of purchase adopted in this and some other cases, miscellaneous lots being taken for the sake of one or two works which happen to be comprised in them, the rest being sold off or transferred to other public collections as occasion may serve. Without entering into this dispute at present, it must admit that, although the Beaucousin collection contains some specimens which we are glad to see in the National Gallery, particularly one or two of masters not hitherto represented there, they are as a whole of that high quality to warrant their incorporation in a collection of the highest class, and for public educational purposes.

We have selected half a dozen at random from amongst this collection for engraving. A brief description of them will suffice:—

"The Virgin and Child, with two Saints," by Francia, is an example of the simplicity and solemnity with which the earlier artists of the earlier Bolognese school treated devotional subjects; for it must be borne in mind that, although Francia died only two years before Raphael, he never completely emancipated himself from the trammels which at Rome and Florence constituted the revived school what it was; indeed, tradition states that he died of grief and remorse on seeing himself so much surpassed by his young friend Raphael in the "St. Cecilia" painted by the latter for the Church of St. Giovanni in Monte at Bologna.

The "Charity" by Salviati, a Florentine by birth (b. 1510, d. 1563), contrasts remarkably by the boldness displayed in its motive and grouping with the more modest work of Francia, and betrays that studied imitation of Michael Angelo in which the Roman school at this period unscrupulously indulged. This is the only specimen of the master in the National Collection.

The portrait of "Ariosto" by Titian represents the poet-friend of the great painter, in a front view, in a thoughtful mood. He wears a low crimson dress, showing his neck and shirt, with a gold chain on his neck, and fur hanging over his shoulders. He holds a rosary in his hand, which rests on a book. The author of the catalogue states is "apparently the art-friend, and the author of the celebrated lines of Niccolo Reniieri," portait described by Riddolfi as then in the possession of Niccolo Reniieri."

It was transferred to Vienna by Paul Louvert at Paris in 1857.

Giulio Romano, the favourite pupil of Raphael, frequently indulged in extravagance of design, which, whilst his execution, from carelessness and disregard of principles, sometimes degenerated into coarseness. The frieze-like work representing "The Capture of Carthagena, and the Continence of Scipio," though displaying considerable vigour in the composition and grouping, is as a whole by no means a favourable specimen of the master.

Martin Schoen, a German artist of the latter part of the fifteenth century, obtained his knowledge of painting, and particularly in the use of colours, from the elder Roger van de Weyden, called Roger of Bruges. The little picture of "The Death of the Virgin" is a curious example of the peculiar character of German painting at this period.

The scene is a chamber with a window looking out upon a square; the Virgin is represented having received the last offices of the Church, lying in a bed surrounded by the twelve Apostles, whose countenances are full of sorrow, various in degree and mode of expression. Above the head of the bed is the Deity, surrounded by angels, about to receive her soul.

John Mabuse was an important master of the Flemish school; a contemporary of Albert Durer of Germany, who, attracted by his renown, visited him, and expressed marked admiration of his genius. His scriptural and historical works are of the highest class, but they are but little known in this country.

In England are to be found "The Adoration of the Magi," formerly in the Orleans Collection, now at Castle Howard; a "Visitation," at Althorp; and "Adam and Eve," and "Jesus with the Rich Young Man," now or recently at Kensington Palace.

He visited England in the reign of Henry VII., whose portrait he painted, as well as that of Prince Arthur, who died in 1502. There are also several other English portraits by his hand. The portrait before us is a fair average specimen of his works in this line. It represents a man dressed in black fur over his shoulders, and a rosary in his hand—supposed to be judging from the architectural background, to be standing in a church



"DON QUIXOTE IN HIS STUDY."—FROM A PAINTING BY SCHRÖDTER.

LUCCA, TUSCANY.

TUSCANY is ere ably one of the most charming portions of the King of Sardinia's new dominions; and among the many pleasant places in Tuscany is Lucca, situated in the midst of a most fertile and well-cultivated country, and abounding in interesting objects for the lovers of arts and antiquities.

"Lucca Industriosa," as it is called, is a busy, thriving place. It was a city of importance as far back as the rule of the Lombard Kings, and afterwards had Dukes of its own. In the twelfth century it became a free city. Then it fell upon evil days, and was lorded over by the stranger for many years, till, in 1805, the Luccheze purchased a master and their liberty from Charles IV. for the sum of 300,000 florins, and remained independent till 1799, when the French entered upon possession, and after them the city became a portion of the dominions of the Duke of Tuscany. Within the last year, as every one knows, it has cast in its lot with the Re Galantuomo.

Lucca is famous for the large number of remarkable churches it contains, chiefly in the Lombard style. At the head of the list stands the Duomo, or Cathedral, a very remarkable monument. It was founded, in 1060, by Anselmo Badagio, afterwards Pope Alexander II., who presented the consecrated banner to William of Normandy when he invaded England. Little remains, however, of the first building. The fine arcade of three unequal arches—two of very noble dimensions—and the surrounding three tiers of small ones, were erected by the architect Guidetto, in 1204. Both small and large columns, as will be seen from the portion we give in our Engraving, are richly sculptured. The inlaid work on the front, representing hunting subjects, &c., is very curious, and the portico abounds with quaint and elaborate ornaments. "Over the left-hand door is a semicircular alto-relievo of the Deposition, by Nicolo di Pisa. On the architrave below is a very rude mezzo-relievo of the Adoration of the Magi, attributed to Giovanni, his son. Between the doors are four reliefs representing subjects from the life of St. Martin (to whom the cathedral is dedicated). Below are the twelve months of the year, with their attributes—a man sitting over a fire for January, reaping for June, the vintage for September, &c.; and near is an equestrian statue of the patron saint dividing his robe with the naked." On the right-hand side of this façade rises the lofty campanile, or tower.

The columns of the lower arches of the nave are Lombard, the upper portions Gothic of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The triforium, of large dimensions, is filled in its arches with rich Gothic tracery. The stained glass is rich, and the pavement is inlaid with curious Gothic patterns.

From the vaulting of the nave hangs a large iron cresset, connected with which a curious ceremony takes place. Whenever the Archbishop officiates pontifically on high festivals the ceremony of burning fax in this cresset takes place, during which the choristers chant "Sic transit gloria mundi."

This cathedral contains many interesting pictures, marble sculptures, and works in wood and metal. Here is the famous "Volto Santo," a crucifix carved in cedar-wood, said to have been made by Nicodemus, and brought to Lucca in 782. It obtained such a high reputation that one King, William Rufus, swore constantly "per Vultum de Lucca." "The figure is long and meagre, clothed in a pastoral dress, stiff and dark." It is exposed for the devotion of the people three times in the year, crowned with a silver-gilt crown.

San Michele is a fine imposing church, hardly second to the cathedral; the rich façade was built by Guidetto, the same architect who afterwards erected the front of the Duomo. Its exterior character has been wrought by time on one of the churches—San Frediano. It has been completely turned round, the principal entrance occupying the place where stood the original apse. Formerly it stood without the walls, and now is comprised within them. Thus far the changes during the fourteenth century.

Among noteworthy buildings are the Ducal Palace, the Deposito di Mendicità—a building in red brick; in the Italian Gothic style—the Palazzo Pretorio, &c. Some chapels in the neighbourhood are also interesting.

The ramparts extend eastward for a league, and are well planted with fine trees, and, commanding an extensive view of the fertile and well-cultivated plain, backed by a chain of lofty hills, form a delightful promenade. The aqueduct, completed in 1832, is a fine work. The arches, 499 in number, commence from a reservoir at the base of the hills, whence the water is collected, and run for a distance of 380 miles among historical ruins, terminating in a distributing reservoir near the city. Until this aqueduct was completed the city was worse supplied with water than Lucca. The cost was upwards of £45,000.

Lucca retains traces of two monuments of the Romans—namely, a portion of an amphitheatre, built in the beginning of the second century, and some remains of a theatre.

The neighbourhood is famous for chestnut-trees, their cultivation having been continued since the fifteenth century, and their fruit is the principal food of the mountaineers. The chestnuts are dried in an oven, ground to flour, mixed with water, and baked between hot stones into sweet and nutritious cakes. Lucca has the credit of being the first place in Italy where silk was produced and manufactured, having been introduced from Sicily about the fourteenth century.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRESENTS AT CALCUTTA.

On the return of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from his official tours through the country it is usual to sell by public auction the presents he has received, and which the forms of Indian State receptions require to be taken and reciprocated by "nuzzers" pre-

sents, *quid pro quo*, given in exchange. The sale of the valuable presents received during the late tour of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy of India took place on the 27th of August last and ten following days, on the premises of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, jewellers, &c., to the Viceroy. Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, jewellers, &c., to the Viceroy. Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, jewellers, &c., to the Viceroy. Our Engraving on page 483 represents the salaroom, and the varied countenances, costumes, and characters of the assembly form a curious variation to what would be seen at a salaroom in England; although the eagerness of bidders for purchasing at these sales, as is the case at home, often outruns their discretion. The presents consisted of articles of native jewellery, arms, armour, shawls from the looms of Cashmere, Umritsir, Delhi, and Lucca; muslins and embroidery of Dacca; articles of furniture and ornaments of which were hung about the salaroom, and formed a truly Oriental background to the dark faces of the purchasers in the company. The ten days were not wholly occupied by the sale of the Government presents. At the same time was disposed of a number of very magnificent jewels taken at the Bellie Guard, Lucknow, and lately handed over to the ex-King of Oude by the British Government, lately handed over to the ex-King of Oude by the British Government, Messrs. Hamilton and Co. selling the same under the orders of the present ex-King for his benefit. Many of these said jewels were of the greatest magnificence and rarity. One of the necklaces, composed of emeralds which were pierced and strung in triple rows, was of the weight of two pounds and a half; one of the rows or four lines of emeralds of great brilliancy weighed over fifty carats. A crown of very brilliant diamonds, another of emeralds, another of cat's-eyes, and one of amethysts, have been sold. Some of the emeralds and rubies were of great antiquity, bearing the names of Indian Monarchs engraved on their surfaces from the time of Timour Shah. Many curious articles of Indian manufacture in precious stones, pearls, jade, &c., were included in the sale.

The auction was numerously attended throughout by the native nobility and gentry, as also by the native jewellers, who were the principal purchasers, although the most valuable lots were sold to the European residents.

These consisted of the celebrated Oude diamond, weighing upwards of fifty-six rattees (one rattee is 1·979 grain), which sold for

THE BEAUCOUSIN COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



"VIRGIN AND CHILD, WITH SAINTS," BY FRANCIA.



"THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN."
BY MARTIN SCHOEN.



"CHARITY," BY F. SALVIATI.



"ARIOSTO," BY TITIAN.



A PORTRAIT, BY MABUSE.



"THE CAPTURE OF CARTHAGENA," BY GIULIO ROMANO.

35,100 rupees: also two other large diamonds, which were knocked down for 17,500 and 31,700 rupees respectively. The sixth day's sale included a most valuable ornamental gold howdah, which was purchased for about 2500 diamonds of various sizes, and was secured by a wealthy Rajah for 40,250 rupees. The supplementary catalogue comprised a superb diamond crown, purchased for 29,000 rupees. Of the precious stones in this collection the emerald attracted most attention, from their immense size, one of which was of such dimensions as to allow it to be cut in the shape of an eggcup, and weighed upwards of 1600 rutees. There was also a large collection of "Jehire" or "signet rubies," of which a necklace realised 24,000 rupees, and was greatly enhanced by the fact of one of the stones having the name of the first King and great Persian conqueror of Delhi, "Timour Shaw," engraved on it.

Of the Government presents the Cashmere shawls included some of the finest specimens produced; the prices ranged from 400 to 4000 rupees each. Great competition took place for a set of silver elephant trappings, sold for 13,000 rupees.

The total amount of the sale was calculated at upwards of ten lacs of rupees (£100,000).

Our Engraving represents the putting up of a Cashmere shawl. The salesman on the table is displaying the article to a group of gentlemen, one of whom has felt the texture, and examines the edge at the top, instead of at bay. The man to the left of him looks at their backs, at the top, at the bottom, are the descendants of the celebrated Tippoo Saïb. In the right hand is perceived a native of the Punjaub, who has set his old half-case crier, calling out the bids in English and in Hindoostanee. These three are "Mustapha Lyallee," "Ramsay Lyallee," and "Hamilton," conducted for the Messrs. Hamilton. The fat old fellow with the spectacles on, sitting cross-legged on the table, is Hamilton's accountant.

The Hop Duty Payment has been postponed. The collection of the sum due this month is postponed till March next, and the collection of this year's duty is postponed from March to September. Thus the public security must be eaten and insured.

Life-boat Gifts to Scotland.—A benevolent lady resident in Edinburgh has contributed to the National Life-boat Institution a donation of £1000, to be applied in forming a life-boat station on the Scottish coast, to be called after her deceased husband. The gift is to be known as the "Mackenzie Life-boat Fund." It is her wish that the life-boat should be stationed at the nearest point to the spot where the late Mr. Mackenzie was drowned, which is believed to be Lamlash Bay, in the Island of Arran, which is likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland. The donor has also presented sets of the Institution's silver medals to Captain Mackenzie, of Irvine Bar, who every one of late unfortunate events has been the means, by the use of his own life-boat, of saving life. The Institution has now life-boats at the following places on the Scotch coast:—Arbroath, Aye, Banff, Berwick Bar, Buckie, Burntisland, Cockenzie, Dunbar, Eyemouth, Fraserburgh, Girvan, Gourdon, Inverbervie, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Newhaven, Peterhead, Port Patrick, Portpatrick, Queensferry, Redcastle, Stonehaven, Tarbert, Troon, Wick, and Yarmouth. In a very few years every one of these boats is the gift of private persons, who, with one or two exceptions, have no connection with Scotland. Since 1824, when the Institution was established in Scotland, it is estimated that about £50 a year is required to keep it in an efficient state for the whole coast.

The Great Ocean Survey.—The following letter from Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., to Captain Collinson, C.B., has been received at the Admiralty:—"We have scarcely brought to a close about as tough a job as could well be imagined. The most heartbreaking work was the getting the ship down to (in the ship) in the head of Hamilton Inlet, but South Greenland. Our progress was impeded by almost unremitting gales of wind, and we had to go up to Godthaab (64 deg. north) because I could get into any harbour. On the 9th of September I proceeded in the ship's boats to Cape Farewell, and expected to find the *Fox*, but could obtain no intelligence respecting her. Our vessel was the object to arrive there with provisions, as the ice was quite impenetrable. The *Fox* (with Captain Allan Young, Colonel Shaffner, and Dr. Rae on board) left Hamilton Inlet on the 6th of August, 1859, for Cape Farewell, and I fear she has been detained by ice on the east coast of Greenland, although in a letter Young left for me at Godthaab he says he expected to get round to Disco Strait, to obtain an interpreter for the east coast. We have had desperate weather during the progress of October, and the ship was aground (leaking) when we lost two boats, had our bowsprit snapped off by a sea; but, as the gunwale only held it fish, the ship's head was kept to wind, and we got her into Disco in that shape. The iron tiller was also broken, and a vast deal of damage done to the quarters, gunwale, stanchions, bulwarks, &c. Upon the whole, I have no fears for thirty hours, sleet, shift, and sea coming over aft; but I am sorry to say that I have not succeeded in getting the ship home. To accomplish a line of soundings agreeable enough to the Admiralty has proved the most difficult service I have had from Cape Farewell to Holsteinborg, and I have encountered severe weather; yet we have sounded in intervals of every fifty miles, the intervening space being generally smooth water; but at the same time the present is such a bad year that the Danes in Greenland say they have had one of the worst for the last twenty years. The ice has been very favourable in Labrador, and very little ice seen there. In Iceland, also, the summer has been very fine. We have had no ice, and the crops have been all collected, and the ship's have suffered accordingly; paddle-arms bent, extensive chafed away, and a good upper deck standing only in the waist. Upon the whole, it is now quite eager for a good caulking. I think we have done our work well, but at least we have been all we can do. I intend to leave the ship about the end of November, and shall be with you in December, when I hope to receive your commands, and which, I trust, will be to order me home. I am, however, ready to go to Hamilton Inlet, I doubt if forty-five fathoms can be carried inside the outer islands, and would not like to be with the ship in the event of a heavy gale of wind, and there is an exterior bank along that part of the coast having between 30 and 100 and 200 fathoms water on it, so that it is impossible to anchor in safety. I am sorry to trouble you with so long a letter, but I am struggling to get across to Rockall, but they are not favourable circumstances of weather. I do so they would favour me with a sight of the Rockall. The Danish Government has obtained deep water soundings inside of the Holsteinborg Reef, and I have obtained deep water soundings inside of the south-east wind is still blowing which has scarcely ceased since the 18th of October.—Most sincerely yours, F. L. M'Clintock, R.N."

THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

No. I.—WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

"In potiora pugilemque."

The proposition for removing the chief collegiate schools of the metropolis to places remote from the contaminating influences of a great city and from the public night-plague of London, and to erect new ones in a purer atmosphere, is one of the most important domestic questions upon which the public mind has been exercised during the last many years. That sooner or later the rapid increase of population in London will render the removal of the Law Courts, the Custom-house, the Houses of Parliament, and Christ's Hospital—not merely desirable but absolutely necessary, we have no doubt. That the school of Westminster will then be removed with them, is already a two full meetings of Old Westminsters have been held to discuss the subject, and a committee, consisting of some of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen educated at St. Peter's, has been appointed to consider the present state of the collegiate establishment, the changes which have been advanced for its improvement. Pending the publication of their report, we purpose giving a series of engravings representing the principal features of our great public schools, with brief notices of their rise and progress, and a list of the most celebrated of their scholars.

We have elected to take Westminster first, partly from the number of recollections and ties by these acquired with the ancient establishment which, in after life, enabled them to do meritorious services for their country and mankind, but chiefly because, of all our public schools in connection with the metropolis and with the ancient Palace and Court of Westminster, it seems naturally to claim priority of notice. Westminster in its present form as School of Christ and Church is not so ancient as its two great rivals, Eton and Winchester, whose foundations date, respectively, from the reigns of Henry VI. and William of Wykeham; but there can be no question that there had existed from time immemorial a grammar school attached to the Abbey Monastery of St. Peter's, which, in fact, therefore, while the actual statutes are due to Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, their regal founders were no more than the restorers and reformers of a school which, in likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland, and which, in likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland, and which, in likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland, and

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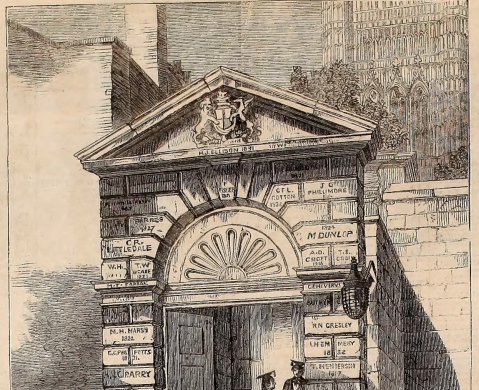
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(*Continued from page 500.*)

memorial was addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster signed by nearly *six hundred* old Westminsters, in which the memorialists record their "firm and deliberate belief, founded on experience and reflection, that the abolition of the Westminster Play cannot fail to prove prejudicial to the interests and the prosperity of the school." The play has again been suspended for two years, but we are glad to hear that the authorities of the school intend to revive it this winter, and have selected for representation the "Trinummus" of Plautus. The college hall, a structure about 47 feet long by 27½ feet wide, is an elegant building of the reign of Edward III., erected as a refectory for the Abbot by Abbot Litlington. It adjoins the celebrated Jerusalem Chamber. The pavement is a chequered pattern of Purbeck marble, and on the corbels of the roof are the (traditional) arms of Edward the Confessor, Nicholas Litlington, and other abbots. The tables are believed to have been framed of wood taken from the wreck of the Spanish Armada. At the south end is the usual gallery for musicians, now casemated towards the hall and employed as a pantry, behind which are the batteries and hatches. Westminster has been peculiarly fortunate in the number of celebrated men who at various periods of her history have dedicated their best days to the instruction of her sons. Among the most notable of these were Alexander Nowell, W. Camden, and Dr. Busby in earlier times, and, more recently, Archbishop Markham and Dean Vincent. Nowell in his day was as renowned a fisher as Izaak Walton became a century later, and is, accordingly, represented in his picture at Brazenose with the hooks, tackle, and other emblems of his favourite sport. Fuller in his quaint way says of him, "Whilst Nowell was a catching of fishes, Bonner was a catching of Nowell, and, understanding where he was, designed him for the shambles." The danger he was in, indeed, was so urgent that he dared not return to his own house to make preparation for flight; so, "like an honest angler, he had taken provision for the day, and, when, in the first year of England's deliverance, he returned to his country with his old haunts, he remembered that on the day of his flight he had left a bottle of beer in a safe place on the bank." There he searched for it, "but found no bottle, but a tun, such was the sound at the opening thereof;" and "this," adds Fuller, "is believed (casually is the mother of more inventions than industry) the original of bottled ale in England." To William Camden, the immortal author of "The Britannia," Westminster owes the compilation of her first Greek grammar, "Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ compendiaria in usum Scholæ Regi Westmonasteriensis"—a work which, published originally in 1597, has since passed through more than a hundred editions. In Oxford he founded the Professorship of History which bears his name. Anthony à Wood says of Camden that he "was an exact critic and philologist, an excellent Grecian, Latinist, and historian, and, above all, a profound antiquary, as his elaborate works do testify."

Of Richard Busby we have already spoken. He earned his sobriquet of unswerving dignity for the unparalleled length of fifty-seven years, and during all the vicissitudes of the period he maintained the ancient loyalty of the school.

Of those who under such masters have rendered their names illustrious our space will permit us to mention but a few. Among the earlier of these we may particularise Bishops Overall and Ravis, the translators of the Bible; Richard Hakluyt, who records that his love of maritime enterprise commenced when a Queen's scholar in that fruitful nursery, Westminster School; "rare Ben Jonson," the pupil of Camden, to whom he dedicated his first play, "Every Man in his Humour;" Dudley, inventor of the scale named after him, and the discoverer of the variation of the magnetic needle; Heminge, one of the editors of the first folio edition of Shakespeare; Sir Dudley Carleton; Sir Richard Lane, who conducted the defence of Lord Strafford; Lord Keeper Williams; George Herbert, "the sweet singer of the Temple;" Abraham Cowley—*deliciæ, decus et desiderium sui*—whose genius was so precocious that he wrote his "Pyramus and Thisbe" when only ten years of age, and his "Constantia and Philetus" when only twelve. To these we may add the still greater poet John Dryden; the celebrated Locke, Dean Prideaux, Lord Chancellors Finch and Macclesfield, Lord Halifax, Bishop Atterbury, Matthew Prior, Nicholas Rowe, the rival physicians Mead and Friend; Christopher Wren, "hujus ecclesiæ atque urbis conditor," as his monument at St. Paul's justly designates him; Browne Willis and Peck, the antiquaries; William Cowper, the poet; Sir Roger Newdegate, founder of the prize for English verse at Oxford; Pulteney Earl of Bath; Bishop Newton, the author of the famous work on "The Prophecies;" and, to more modern times, Warren Hastings; Churchill the satirist; Bonnel Thornton, and the two Colmans, Lord Thurlow, Horne Tooke; Edward Gibbon, the historian; Robert Southey, Sir George Rose; Fynes Clinton, the accomplished author of the "Fasti Hellenici;" the Marquis of Anglesey and all the Pagets, Lord Raglan, Lord Combermere, Sir James Graham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Archbishop Longley, and Sir David Dundas.


ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH
ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH YARD

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1062.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

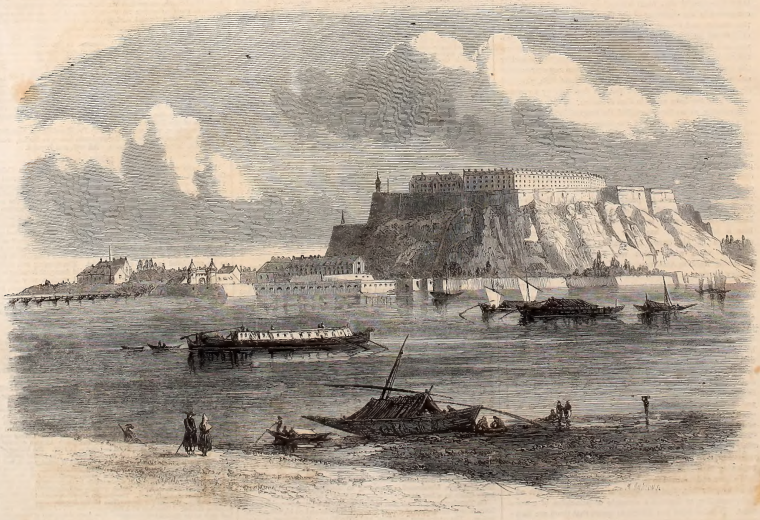
THE CURRENT OF LIBERALISM.

If at this moment a thoughtful philosopher was to survey mankind, if not exactly to Pera, yet from China to a great many parts of the world, he would perhaps feel that there is a strange movement towards what, for want of a more expressive word, we must call Liberalism. The Princes of the earth appear to have arrived at some notion that the foundations of the old system of despotism are no longer based upon a rock. Turn to almost every nation of Europe, and we find that there are signs and symptoms of the working of a spirit which, unless it is acknowledged and dealt with wisely and politically, will eventuate in an outbreak like, but wider and stronger, than that of 1848. The course just adopted by the Emperor of the French, who, by a simple decree, has created a change in the governmental plan of his empire which rises almost to the height of a revolution, bears with it a significancy and an importance which are not confined to the immediate fact or its direct results. It is not now to be questioned that the ruler of that great nation is gifted with remarkable prescience. No one looks with a better understanding at the signs of the times, or is more careful to anticipate them. The circumstance that Louis Napoleon has undertaken to constitutionalise—so to speak—his Government at this present juncture will mark an epoch in the progress of free institutions on the Continent. Of course, we have already had some sneers and some slighting remarks on the nature and extent of the changes just promulgated by the Emperor from a class of writers and thinkers who, taking their stand on the British Constitution, confine themselves to looking forward without condescending to glance backward at the history of English rights and privileges. These guides of public opinion always deliver themselves of their criticisms on the conduct of foreign statesmanship as if they believed that we happy Anglo-Saxon islanders enjoyed the blessings of constitutional government in all its fulness and immunity from the time when our ancestors painted their parts of their persons blue which were not covered with the skins of wild beasts. They are too ready to forget that, despite of the stereotyped laudation of Magna Charta, it is hardly more than a hundred and seventy years since even the actual struggle for our liberties began, and that, if those liberties have been really perfected, the date of that era may be almost ascertained by counting on our fingers. It is not by such a narrow standard that the difficulties and trials by which our forefathers attained to the exercise of their rights as men and citizens are to be judged.

In our own case, our great end has no doubt been attained by the people as contradistinguished from the Sovereign. But that is no reason that we should set our faces against any idea of concessions to popular privileges emanating from absolute rulers. It is not an unwarranted nor an unreasonable thing to suppose that the time is coming when absolutism must pass



THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 521.



THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF PETERWARDEIN, ON THE DANUBE.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE PAGE 507.

away as an institution; and not among the least of those indications of such an event is the movement of despotic Sovereigns towards the inauguration of a new state of things. It may be a mistake, but it is quite possible that existing Monarchs may have that by timely adaptation to the exigencies of the age they may render their own personal interests secure in the midst of inevitable change and reorganisation; they may think that it will be in their power to realise the suggestion of Richard II, to this effect—"Let us become the leaders of their peoples in the race of progress. Whether they would be likely to be successful in such a scheme it is not necessary at present to consider; but what we desire to do is to point out that the examples of Kings and Potentates in their concessions to their subjects are at least born from a belief of the expediency of the moment. We are not prepared to assert that the Emperor of the French has issued a programme of a full-grown constitution, and that he has left the regulations for the conduct of his Ministry and Legislature are to be taken as reproductions of such a system as our own. It may very well be that the Senate and Legislative Corps of France are so organised that little actual opposition to the wishes of the Emperor is to be anticipated under the new regime. But on the face of it the important privilege of freedom of debate is granted to that body. The permission to present an address in answer to the speech of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers is an invitation to criticism, even if it is not at once accepted. The reporting and publication of the debates, if not coincident with our own system—which after all is permitted here only by a fiction of Parliament—is an immense step in advance of the old system of absolute secrecy in this point gained. The immediate results may be rendered comparatively worthless, but the principle may be rendered comparatively worthless, but the principle may be rendered comparatively worthless by the *modus operandi*; but it is a fact, and may grow into a great fact. The position and the character of the Emperor may enable him to act upon the present state of things according to his own ideas, and he may have the power to mould his Legislature and its records in consonance with his own will, but, supposing a new reign in France, how much would be gained towards the assertion of popular rights by the fact of such a machinery being in existence? The suggestion is obvious.

While considering this decree of the Emperor, it is proper to connect it with other changes which rumour tells us are in contemplation. It is said that a Minister will properly be appointed to that department of the State which has the newspaper press under its control whose opinions and tendencies are known to be opposed to violent measures and undue restrictions. Such an appointment would of itself speak volumes in favour of a progressive relaxation of a rule which if carried outwardly progressive relaxation of a rule which if carried outwardly with vehemence is inwardly essentially one of iron. Then, too, with votes we cannot but observe the stand which the Emperor is making against priestly domination and the Papal power in his empire, and it would not be very surprising if, ere long, we were to hear of another Sovereign besides Queen Victoria the head of the Church as well as of the realm. Neither, in this Journal, should we fail to associate the recent proceedings of his Imperial Majesty with those commercial and fiscal alterations which the Chamber of Commerce have completed by the signature of the Treaty of Commerce between this country and France: and which places the customs tariff of our nearest neighbour the nearest to our own in its liberal provisions. With every sense of the modified nature of the alterations in his plan of Government which have been proclaimed by the Emperor, and without expounding upon them any extravagant notions of the immediate advent of constitutional rule, pure and simple, we yet venture to assert that the first and by no means a short step has been made in that direction.

Supposing, as we have hazarded the supposition, that this act of Louis Napoleon is a sign of the times, a glance at some of the other nations of the world will go far to justify it. On Italy it is not necessary to dwell. In that case, happily, we are able to speak of the accomplishment of a great and constitutional government, and if anything need now be said of that kingdom it would be only to refer to her as the pioneer in the march of Liberalism all over Europe, the commencement of which we are taking on ourselves to predict as at hand. But look at Austria! Can for a whim or a caprice that an attempt has been made to establish what is called a constitution in Hungary. Has a whisper that has gone about of a contemplated abdication of his crown by Francis Joseph been derived from a mere wish which the father to the thought? Following that as that rumour did on the bootless and unsatisfactory congress of Sovereigns at Warsaw, it may be commenced with an actual meditation in the mind of the Emperor. I so, on what can that be founded but on a conviction that he is unable to maintain his hold on his realm by the means and by acting on the principles of government of which he is known to be a stanch adherent. Again, was there no significancy in that ominous reception of the Czar of all the Russias in his progress through Poland? In his own hereditary dominions there are many circumstances, and a great ideal going on, which would have startled Nicholas and maddened Peter the Great. And still more significant was the fact that even the United States of America, the land of liberty *par excellence* are trembling on the verge of disruption, on a question in which is involved the very essence of the personal and political freedom of man. Then, too, we are informed that China into the area of that which we have to do civilisation, and we have taught a large section of the subjects of that realm to rise in insurrection against a despotism which they are beginning to understand.

We have endeavoured to make out something like a case for a belief we entertain, that the world is on the eve, if not of a great mutation, at least of a struggle of principles of government. It is far from our design to assert that there are immediately prospects of rebellion and bloodshed, and armed contests between the many and the few. On the contrary, all the ideas we entertain on this subject are based on a confidence that any great revolution which may be coming to pass will be worked out by the influences which flow from sound principles and by the irresistible advance of truth and justice. Intercourse and community between free nations and the rest of the world is spreading further and wider every day; and that civilisation, which is rounded and completed by the blessings of freedom is gradually but surely making its way, and that in a manner which none of the artificial bulwarks behind which the representatives of old-world dominion have been accustomed to maintain themselves can eventually resist.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Napoleon met with an enthusiastic reception on Monday night at the Opera. No sooner was his Majesty perceived in the Imperial box than the crowded audience broke out into demonstrations of the sympathy of the felt by the intelligent classes respecting the new decree.

Count Thalstad is definitely appointed French Ambassador to the Court of Spain, vice M. Mercy having declined the appointment.

Count Walewski has been appointed Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

An Imperial decree confers upon M. Vintry the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following appointments:—Count Persigny, Minister of the Interior; M. Rouher, Minister without portfolio; M. Forcade Laroquette, as Minister of Finance; M. Magne, as Minister without portfolio; M. Benedetti, as Councillor of State for extraordinary service.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week published a convention concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and Francis and Prince, arranging several questions in reference to the annexation of Savoy and Nice. It is to determine the future position of the neutralised territories in Savoy determined on the future position of the neutralised territories in Savoy and Nice shall be 44 millions of Rentes, which the French Government shall remit to Sardinia. The charge incurred by Sardinia on account of Savoy and Nice will be transferred to France.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Last Sunday's *Moniteur* contained some of the most important decrees which the official journal of France has registered since the creation of the second Empire. The Emperor has decided that the Senate and the Legislative Body shall participate in the responsibility of Legislative Body shall participate in the responsibility of Government. Henceforward the Chambers will have to discuss the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, whose acts and speeches will be reported in the newspapers. The following is the Imperial decree, which was promulgated in charging the whole Government machinery of Imperialism:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French: to all whom these presents may concern—Wishing to give to the act which we have performed by convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body a more direct participation in the exercise of the supreme power, and to assure the independence of our resolutions, we have decreed, and do hereby decree, as follows:—

ART. 1. The Senate and the Legislative Body shall vote every year, at the opening of the Session, an address in answer to the speech of the Government Councillors.

2. The address shall be discussed in presence of the Government Councillors, who shall give to the Chambers all necessary explanations as to the state and the interests of the empire.

3. In order to facilitate the discussion of the opinions of the Legislative Body in the matter of the address and the exercise of the right of amendment, Arts. 54 to the number of the Senatus Consultum of the 25th December, 1852, and Art. 29 of our decree of the 24th November, 1852, shall be modified in the following manner:—"Senators and members of the Legislative Body may, on the day after the address is delivered, lay before the Senate, having its committee, shall hold a secret sitting, at which a minister will take part. The present clause is not applicable either to bills relating to taxes or to the budget.

4. For the purpose of rendering more prompt and more complete the reports of the discussions of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, the decision of the Senatus Consultum shall be presented to the Senate and the Legislative Body by one of the ministers, who shall be charged with the duty drawn up by the reporters placed under the authority of the President of the Senate and of the Legislative Body. The reports shall be submitted to the examination of the President and the members of the Council of State, before being printed.

5. The functions of Minister of State, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, are suppressed, and the attributions are given to the Ministers without portfolios have the same rank and salary as Ministers exercising functions. They form part of the Council of Ministers, and have reference specially to the Emperor.

6. The service of the Civil List is suppressed, and its attributions are given to the Ministers without portfolio, under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

7. The service of the university, are removed from the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship to the superintendence of the Minister of State.

8. The service of the breeding studs is removed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the Ministry of the Household of the Emperor.

9. The Grand de Chancelour-Lauret, ex-Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, is named Minister of the Marine and Colonies, in the room of Admiral Hamelin, appointed to other functions.

11. Admiral Hamelin is named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, in the room of Marshal Pelissier, who de Malakoff, appointed to other functions.

Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff, is named Governor-General of Algeria.

The Ministers without portfolios have the same rank and salary as Ministers exercising functions. They form part of the Council of Ministers, and have reference specially to the Emperor.

The service of the University, are removed from the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship to the superintendence of the Minister of State.

The service of the breeding studs is removed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the Ministry of the Household of the Emperor.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries this 24th of November, 1859.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) A. WALEWSKI.

SPAIN.

The marriage of the Infante Don Sebastian and the Infanta Donna Antonia of Portugal took place on the 14th with considerable pomp in the Royal Palace, in presence of the Queen and King, the Patriarch of the Indies officiating. The Queen Mother and the Infanta Donna Isabella, the Queen, on the occasion of her fête, gave 50,000 reals to the poor.

ITALY.

The Ministerial journal of Turin declares that the delay in the formal recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Victor Emmanuel is not attributable to diplomatic considerations. His Ministers are ready to admit that the title of Emperor is guaranteed without Parliamentary authority, but shall be conferred by the vote of the Italian Parliament. Victor Emmanuel, however, does not seem to have any objection to contribute to expense the irritation of Garibaldi's followers and gratify the wishes of the Neapolitan populace. Accordingly, a Royal Decree appointed the generality of Garibaldi's officers. Another decree has abolished the Italian Legion, and by its rules and regulations the Legion is not to be separate from the regular army, and shall be liable to serve in any part of the kingdom. Other decrees regulate the rank and salary of Garibaldi's officers. Another decree has abolished the Neapolitan Order of St. Januarius, and has given the Legion a proper name. It has been given that the Government will undertake great public works. The custody of the forts of Naples has been confided to the officers and soldiers of the Southern army to whom the defence of the capital is confided.

The siege of Gaeta seems to languish. It was reported that Prendi II. had broken a bloodvessel; according to another rumour he would leave Gaeta in a few days.

On Tuesday week Victor Emmanuel was on the Campo reviewing a body of men consisting of 15,000 National Guards and of 16,000 regular troops. The crowd was immense, and gave Victor Emmanuel a most hearty reception. His Majesty first reviewed the National Guards, a proper compliment to the newly annexed provinces, and afterwards the regulars. The review lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Montebello and Solferino. After the review, in which his Majesty was accompanied by a brilliant staff, the troops defiled before the King.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE HANSE TOWNS.—BREMEN, NOV. 29.—A convention was concluded between the Hanse Towns and Sardinia on the 20th of September for the extension of their mutual commercial relations. The treaty has been ratified within the last few days.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Budget of Ways and Means for 1861, which has just been presented to the Chamber, is as favourable as that of 1860. The Minister of Finances is perfectly justified in stated that the consolidating the moderation which has been observed in estimating the receipts, and deducting from the general revenue of a sum of five centimes for the public utility, and four millions from the Customs and Post Office for the communal funds, instituted by the law of July and Post Office for the communal funds, instituted by the law of July 1860, the balance between the receipts and expenses has been well maintained, and that a surplus for unforeseen expenses would be obtained. The receipts for 1861 are estimated at 149,029,190f., and the expenses at 145,948,085f.

AUSTRIA.

Thursday's official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following appointments:—Count Apponyi, Austrian Envoy Extraordinary at London, to be Ambassador at the same Court. Count Leopold Wickinburg, Councillor of the Empire, to be Landeshauptmann of the Tyrol. Count Forgach, Governor of Moravia, has been appointed Governor of Bohemia. Count Johann Czirdy, Obergespan of the Comitats of Neutra, Barsch, has been appointed Judex Curiæ of Hungary. Demonstrations, with military music, and arrests continue upon these appointments, which please in Hungary. An ovation given to Count Czirdy, on account of his having been appointed Judex Curiæ of Hungary, led the Obergespan of the Comitats of Pesth, on his passage to Buda-Pesth, to call in conflict on Monday. Twenty-nine persons were wounded, the loss of life, at Debreczin and Eperies on Monday evening. The Emperor of Austria has declared against the wishes of those deputies for their restored dignity. The new Municipal Constitution, drawn up for the German provinces of the Empire, is in course to be put into operation. The municipal elections to be proceeded with, notwithstanding the opposition of the Hungarian press, now forbidden. To judge from the language of the Vienna journals, the Austrian Government is aware of a very pronounced liberal character will proceed from these elections in most of the Austrian cities. Count Thun, formerly Governor of Bohemia, and Count Auersperg, Minister of Justice, probably assume from the Austrian police, declare that the Hungarian Administration has been reorganised and with the concurrence of the most eminent men of the country, and with the concurrence of the most eminent men of the country, and that a conference over which the Cardinal Primate of Hungary will preside, will assemble at Gran on the 1st of January, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Hungarian Diet. A conference was to meet in Agram on Saturday last, in order to discuss the question of the relations of Croatia and Slavonia with its stand to Hungary.

The preparations of Austria in Venetia are of the most formidable nature. Besides the 200,000 men already in garrison, she has 50,000 men divided into four corps, placed on the most formidable strategic points in Upper Italy; besides another army of 100,000 men in reserve in the provinces along the Adriatic. In all, Austria has stationed in and around Italy and the Adriatic an army of 300,000 men, for the defence of Upper Italy and the Adriatic an army of 300,000 men.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the United States is of a very exciting character, the extreme pro-slavery party being infuriated at the election of Mr. Lincoln. The Governor of Boston pronounces in favour of union struggling to the surevidently a strong sentiment in favour of union struggling to the surevidently a strong sentiment in favour of union struggling to the surevidently a strong sentiment

THE WAR IN CHINA.

We have received correspondence and papers from Hong-Kong to the 13th of October, and from Shanghai to Oct. 4, giving details of the advance of the allied army on Pekin, the double defeat of the Tartars, and the capture of some of our countrymen. Our Special Artist who dates his communication "Eight miles from Pekin, Sept. 22," has forwarded to us several graphic sketches, some of which will be engraved in our next Number. The following is the summary of the *China Mail*, 13 :—

"The news which we have to convey by this mail is of great importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the North. Mr. Harry Parkes, Mr. Bowlby, the *Times* correspondent; Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary; Mr. de Norman, Attaché to Mr. Bruce; Mr. Anderson, D.A.Q.G.; and Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Horse, have been taken prisoners. Two engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, which have resulted in the last but to retire with some loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Pekin; and negotiations have again been opened by the Chinese, but not in the form of any official letter.

"In our last overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off by Sang-ko-lin-Tsin, and that the allied army of the north of the enemy were placed here de combat. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Pekin, bringing proposals which were of an independent manner, to reopen negotiations. On the following day negotiations were met in by the Chinese for the first meeting, which saved Tung-Chow from being looted. The latest news we have is by verbal communication with a Chinese who has entered the Tung-Tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 17th or 18th of September, when the allied army was still in the position of eight miles from Pekin, and two or three from Tung-Chow. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated. The Chinese have prisoners, together with the want of more troops and of the siege-guns, would necessitate delay, and thus complicate the question which arose between them and the Imperial commissioners.

"The only news we have to obtain ourselves from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. The object to open the Yang-tse-kiang to be at a port where they could be in contact with foreigners, and obtain foreign ammunition and goods. The Taeping, near Shanghai, it is likely they will try to effect their object by advancing on one of those ports where foreigners reside.

"In the south of China there is nothing starving."

OFFICIAL MILITARY DESPATCHES.

The following official despatches relative to the recent proceedings of the allied army in their march to Pekin have been received at the War Office :—

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces in China :—

Head-quarters, Chang-Tsia-Wan, Sept. 20.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the army left Yang-Tsun last, with 700 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 2000 French troops following in search behind the army, and the remainder of the force marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a 9-pounder battery, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 18th inst. I reached Ho-Si-Wu, forty miles from Tien-Tsin, and, as several letters had been received by the Chinese from the Commissioners of high rank, I halted whilst Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet Sang-ko-lin-Tsin, twenty-five miles in front. On the 19th the most gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners, and on the 20th it was agreed that the army should halt at Chang-Tsia-Wan, five miles short of Tung-Chow, to which place the Ambassadors should proceed, with an escort of cavalry, to meet Commissioners. Sir *Hope Grant* Michel's force arrived, and on the 18th we encamped at Matow, five miles south of Ho-si-Wu. The following day Messrs. Parkes and Loch, Mr. Bowlby, Mr. Anderson, Captain Brabazon's 9-pounders, Captain Stirling's troop of Horse Artillery, and 100 French, with a light battery. From the above, three 9-pounders and 100 French, with a light battery. From the above, three 9-pounders and the 1st Dragoons, with Major Foley, were left to hold that place, whose position I have explained.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tung-Chow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and he made sure of the agreement in writing, which, as the Chinese might not take place by inadvertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-Tsia-Wan, and the allied army encamped by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, Private Secretary to Lord Elgin. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Bowlby, and Lieutenant-Walker, A.Q.M.G., to fix the site of our camp with the Chinese authorities, and D.-A.-G. Brigade to superintend the encamping of troops on the 21st.

At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and after going about four miles I came in sight of a very large force of Tartars, both cavalry and infantry, manifestly halting to form up my force. Mr. Loch galloped in with three scouts, and informed me that our guide had been decapitated by the enemy. I then made everything quiet on the road; the Commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes's arrangements; and that accordingly Artillery and Cavalry should advance forward at Tung-Chow. Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieutenant-Walker, with an escort, left in front of the Brigade. The enemy's force left the road on the right to our camping-ground, which was a mile and a half south of Tung-Chow.

On arrival at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, whilst hostilities had been resumed, and the gates of the city shut. On the proposal of Mr. Parkes, from the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he left Mr. Loch and Lieutenant-Walker, Mr. Loch to proceed to return with a flag of truce to the Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of the affair, and Mr. Parkes and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Brabazon remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, and were taken prisoners by the Tartar retreat.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. de Norman, Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times*, had preceded me to Tung-Chow with Mr. Parkes, and remained there with Lieutenant-Anderson.

Mr. Loch returned to return with a message from the Chinese, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started, under a flag of truce, for Tung-Chow, with my orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return to the camp at once.

Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and one column moved down on our rear-guard. The 1st Dragoons wheeled up and carefully interdicted. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of the safety of Messrs. Parkes, who were known to be in the enemy's power, and I therefore halted, and ordered the baggage to be hastened on and manned on a village in our rear, to cover the retreat of the rear-guard. The latter operation was carried out expertly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded the rear-guard, and had actually charged the 1st Dragoons, who were ready to receive them. Finding, however, that I would not be induced to advance

SIR JOHN BOWRING.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, Governor of Hong-Kong and Superintendent of Trade in China, is a son of the late Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbear, near Exeter, who died, full of years, April 4, 1856. His mother was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. T. Lane, of St. Ives, Cornwall, who was descended from the famous lawyer, Sir John Maynard, and through him from William of Wykeham, the pious and munificent founder of the two Colleges of St. Mary at Winchester and New College at Oxford. Sir John Bowring's family is of undoubted Saxon origin, and of great antiquity in Devonshire, in which county the Bowrings have been seated for many centuries. Members of the family are mentioned in the ancient records of the county as occupying important positions as far back as the reign of Henry IV., and even to an earlier date. Among them John Bouring (otherwise Bowryng) filled the office of Rector of the well-known Collegiate Church of Slapton, near Kingsbridge, in the year 1410. The former seat of the family in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge still retains its ancient name of Bowringsleigh, but passed into other hands several centuries ago. One of Sir J. Bowring's ancestors, however, we learn from a publication, which is a reprint of which forms part of the Harleian miscellany, shared the captivity of Charles I. at Carisbrooke Castle, and received from that Sovereign a patent of baronetcy, which unfortunately was eaten by the rats and mice in a chamber where it was placed for safety during the Great Rebellion. There is a halfpenny coined in the reign of Charles II. by John Bowring, of Chulmleigh, bearing the insignia of woolcombing. The family for several generations were largely engaged in the staple woollen trade at Exeter; and the grandfather of Sir John Bowring, a merchant of that city, was the intimate friend of the celebrated John Adams, one of the first Presidents of the United States.

Sir John Bowring himself was born at Exeter, on the 17th of October, 1792, and was educated at Moreton Hampstead, in his native county. His family being attached to the anti-Episcopal and anti-State Church party, he was not sent to any of the public schools or universities so intimately connected with the established faith.

At an early age he was placed by his parents in a large commercial house at Exeter, by the partners of which he was sent to Spain in 1812 in charge of very large consignments for the use of the army under the Duke of Wellington. Having retired from commercial affairs in 1828, and having devoted much of his spare time to the study of the principles of political economy, he travelled through the various countries of Europe for the purpose of observing the advantages and defects of their fiscal and commercial systems, and published accounts of his researches from time to time in various newspapers and magazines. At the same time he studied carefully the languages of the countries which he visited, and made the songs and poetry of more than one European nation popular amongst us by the means of translations into the English tongue.

A warm and enthusiastic admirer and a zealous pupil of the late Jeremy Bentham, Mr. Bowring became under his auspices the founder, and was for many years the editor, of the *Westminster Review*, which he conducted with great ability and success, making it the organ of the Free-trade party in the days when, though Toryism may have been partially defunct, the old restrictions of the Corn Laws fettered the commercial enterprise of this country. Aided by the pens of Mr. Grote, Mr. Fonblanque, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. Mill, Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. Roebuck, and other powerful writers, Mr. Bowring was enabled through the pages of that periodical to enlighten the thinking portion of the nation as to the practical results of the restrictive system, and may be said to have contributed as largely as any other individual to the great change which was inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6.

So far back as 1828, on the recommendation of the late Lord Ashburton and the Parliamentary Finance Committee, Mr. Bowring was sent by the late Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to report on the public accounts of Holland, and in 1831 visited France, in company with the Earl of Clarendon, as commercial commissioner. Though not successful to the extent that had been hoped, they obtained some liberal modifications of the tariff—the first concessions made by the French Government. In 1832 Mr. Bowring was appointed Secretary to the Commission for the Reform of Public Accounts, of which the late Sir H. Parnell (afterwards Lord Congleton) was chairman. He visited and examined in the closest detail the comptabilité of the French Government, and presented two reports which form the groundwork of our present improved system. In conjunction with Sir H. Parnell he wrote the reports on the Exchequer, and prepared those resolutions which have at length become the law of public accountancy in Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Bowring also presented reports on the public institutions mentioned above, which have become Parliamentary documents. He has also published for the information of Parliament elaborate reports of his commercial missions undertaken at various times to Egypt, Syria, Lombardy, Tuscany, Rome, and Switzerland. On two occasions he visited Belgium with a view to the modification of the commercial system of that country, and he represented Great Britain at the meeting of the Zollverein at Berlin in 1838; and there is reason to believe that his communications with Sir Robert Peel were not without their influence in bringing about that change in our commercial system which has been proved so beneficial in its results. Mr. Bowring, also, wrote the greater part of the report of Mr. Joseph Hume's Committee on the Import Duties—a report which has been translated into all the European languages, and circulated to the extent of several hundred thousand copies. The Treaty of Siam, peaceably negotiated by Sir J. Bowring, in 1855, after the repeated failures of former Plenipotentiaries, is already showing itself by realised results, one of the most satisfactory that has ever been submitted for ratification, as the trade created by that treaty is already showing a large and progressive increase.

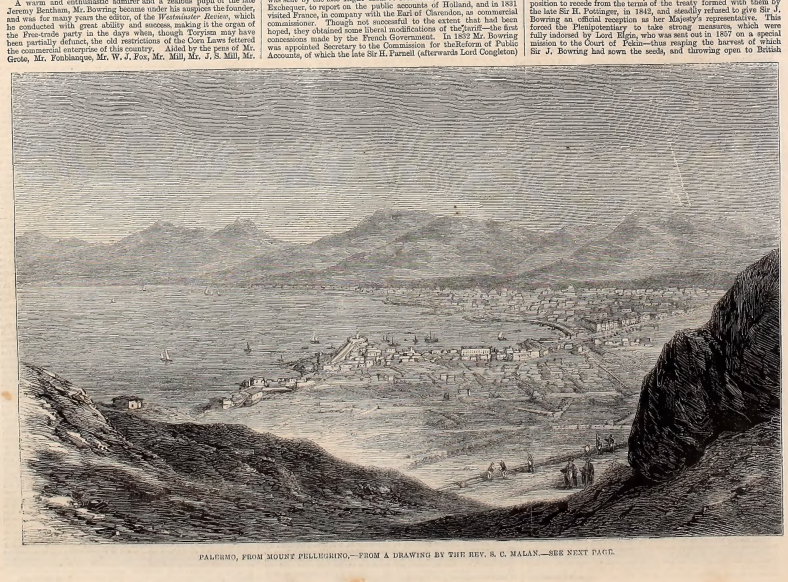
Sir J. Bowring received in 1828 the degree of LL.D. from the University of Groningen; he is also a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad, and is the author of a very large number of works on foreign languages and literature, politics, political economy, and finance. He was M.P. for Kilmarnock, &c., from 1835 to 1837, when he was an unsuccessful candidate, and sat for Bolton from 1841 to 1849, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on being appointed British Consul at Canton. In the latter part of 1853 he was promoted to the post of Superintendent of Trade in China and Plenipotentiary to that empire, and in 1854 was appointed Governor of Hong-Kong, when he received the honour of knighthood. It is to these joint offices that he is now reappointed.

Sir John Bowring's administration in China, as is well known, has been severely canvassed, and formed the substance of a long discussion in Parliament in February, 1857, which resulted in a practical vote of censure on his proceedings in regard to the *Arrow*, in the shape of a defeat of Lord Palmerston's Government by a discordant combination of political parties. Lord Palmerston, however, appealed from the House of Commons to the people, who reversed the decision by the results of the general election in that year, which gave that Minister a majority of some sixty or seventy supporters.

The Chinese Government, from the very first, had shown every disposition to recede from the terms of the treaty formed with them by the late Sir H. Pottinger, in 1842, and steadily refused to give Sir J. Bowring an official reception as her Majesty's representative. This forced the Plenipotentiary to take strong measures which were fully indorsed by Lord Elgin, who was sent out in 1857 on a special mission to the Court of Pekin—thus reaping the harvest of which Sir J. Bowring had sown the seeds, and throwing open to British



SIR JOHN BOWRING, GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.



PALERMO, FROM MOUNT PELLEGRINO.—FROM A DRAWING BY THE REV. S. C. MALAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

commerce and enterprise the trade not only of China but also Japan.

Since his return to England in August, 1859, Sir J. Bowring has given to the world, through the pleasant pages of *Once a Week*, a faithful narrative of the wreck of the *Adam*, where he was himself one of the sufferers, and in which vessel he lost many important MSS. bearing on China and Eastern antiquities. He has also recently published a work of considerable research on the "Philippine Islands," and has contributed a paper on China to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Unwearied with his thirty years of public life, he at one time desired to resume his old place as a member of Parliament, and his name was mentioned a few months since as a probable candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of his native city of Exeter; but of course his reappointment to his former post, gratifying as it must be to his feelings, as an authoritative indorsement by her Majesty's adviser of his political conduct in China, must preclude, at all events for some years to come, all chance of his again taking his seat in St. Stephen's.

Sir John Bowring married, first, in 1816, Maria, daughter of the late Samuel Lewin, Esq., of Hackney, a friend and associate of Jeremy Bentham, but became a widower in 1858. By her he has had a family of two daughters and five sons, of whom three survive. His eldest son, Mr. John C. Bowring, is a partner in the house of Matheson and Co. at Hong-Kong. His fourth son, Mr. Edgar A. Bowring, was Secretary to the Commission for the Great Exhibition on Fine Arts, and is Registrar of the Privy Council in the Board of Trade. His third son, Mr. Lewin B. Bowring, a distinguished member of the Civil Service in India, who has been Private Secretary to Earl Canning since 1857, is married to a daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. Sir John Bowring married, a few weeks since, as his second wife, Deborah, daughter of Thomas Castle, Esq., of Bristol.

PALERMO,
FROM MOUNT PELLEGRINO.

MOUNT PELLEGRINO (Mount Reata of the ancients), from which the View of Palermo in the accompanying Engraving was taken, is remarkable in ancient history as having been the impregnable camp of the Carthaginians in the first Punic War, where for five years Amilcar thwarted every endeavour of the Romans to take it. It is now famed among the Sicilians for a grotto or cave, which is said to have been the voluntary retreat of Santa Rosalia, a Princess of the Norman blood, who in the bloom of her youth and beauty left the Court of King Roger I. in order to lead a contemplative and ascetic life. The view from Mount Pellegrino is exceedingly fine, and the Bay of Palermo, as seen from it, much surpasses that of Naples, especially in the graceful sweep of the shore.



LEAON, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KWANG-TUNG AND KWANG-SI, CHINA.

THE GROTTO OF SANTA ROSALIA, PALERMO.

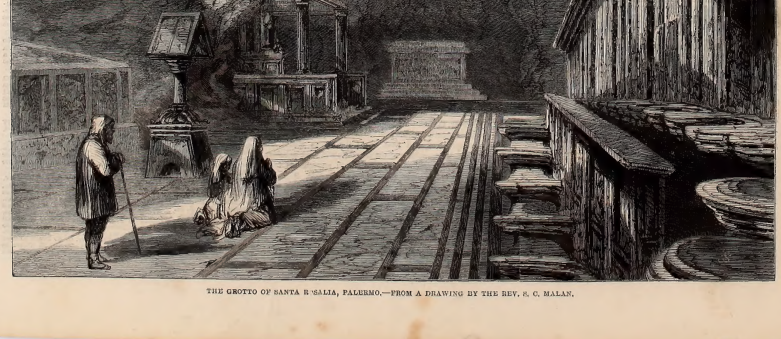
THE Convent and Grotto of Santa Rosalia are situated near the summit of Monte Pellegrino. So great is the veneration in which this saint is held by the inhabitants of Palermo that, at all hours, pilgrims and devotees are to be seen ascending the steep road of La Scala, which leads to the rocky shrine. From the thickly-crowded city beneath rises many an aspiration to the sainted patroness of Palermo. The fishermen toiling in the distant bay regard with reverence the white convent on its rocky eminence, and when the gilded figure of the saint is glittering in the rays of the setting sun the mariner far out at sea deems its light to be a star of hope and guidance. The history of Santa Rosalia is connected with the history of Palermo. The sanctity of her character has been the subject of the most romantic legends. It is said that her saintly influence has more than once mitigated the horrors of the plague in the city which she has deigned to protect. The fête held in her honour is one of the most magnificent of the Roman Catholic Church. Her supposed remains are borne through the city in a coffin of silver. A colossal figure of the saint, and the car on which it is placed, are of such dimensions as to reach the upper stories of the houses. It is a place of favour and a labour of love to be one of the mass who are required to draw the towering pageant through the streets. Not many years ago the mothers of Palermo vied with each other for the privilege of attaching their young children to the spokes of the enormous wheels, where, in dress and attitude, they were placed to represent cherubs. The favour of the saint was more than compensation for injury, or even death, consequent on their perilous exposure. In the evening of this remarkable festival Palermo and its beautiful bay are bright with illuminations. The sacred remains of Santa Rosalia have been borne again to the convent, and, during the remainder of the year, they are deposited in the rocky shrine which forms the subject of our illustration.

THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

WE present our readers with a Portrait of LEAON, the Governor-General of the two provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, commonly known as Viceroy of Canton. This is one of the highest offices in the Chinese empire, and attached to it was formerly the office of Foreign Commissioner. This office was filled by YEH, under whom was PEH-KWEI, as Governor of Canton. The Governors-General since YEH have been PEH-KWEI (*ad interim*), HWANG, and LEAON, the present one, whose portrait is here given. This officer appears to have been the chief of the three members of the Cessionate who, although without any formal office, maintained and directed the military efforts of the Chinese against us in the neighbourhood of Canton. Acting in the name of the SIN KUNG, or resident gentry, they set at nought the orders of disarmament given by the Viceroy HWANG, and kept our troops in a constant state of uneasiness and alarm from Sir G. van Straubenzee's unfortunate expedition to the White Cloud mountains until their troops were finally disorganized by the capture of Shek-Tseng. During the interval rockets were thrown nightly into the allied lines, and on two or three separate occasions attempts were made at night to retake the city by assault. Since he has been named Governor-General he has taken most energetic measures for the suppression of coolie-kidnapping in the Canton River; and it is in a great measure owing to his exertions and policy, supported by the allied Commissioners, that the free emigration of Chinese labourers to the English and French West Indian Colonies has been rendered possible and put on a sound footing.

PETERWARDEIN,

PETERWARDEIN, or PETERVAR, the principal and frontier fortress of Austrian Slavonia, the Gibraltar of Hungary, is situated in 45 deg. 15 min. N. lat. and 19 deg. 55 min. E. long., in the neighbourhood of some mountains and fruitful hills, on the right bank of the Danube, near the angle formed by the sudden change in the course of that river from due south to east. On a rock isolated on three sides stands the upper fortress and the horework; on the northern foot of the rock lies the lower fortress, which includes what is properly the town, and is partly on a gentle slope. It commands the Danube, whose waters bathe the walls on the west and south sides. It is a place of extraordinary strength both by nature and art. As a precaution in case of a very close siege, a well has been excavated in the rock to a depth below the surface of the Danube. The lower fortress has very broad and deep moats, which may be filled with water from the Danube; lofty walls, and many bastions and ravelins; by which it is separated on the south side from the two suburbs Ladwigsthal and Rochusthal. One principal street, and two others parallel to it, with a pretty extensive parade, form the whole town, which consists of only fourteen public buildings and forty-eight houses, most of the latter being only one story high. The principal buildings are the Arsenal, the residence of the Commandant, and the Roman Catholic parish church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Besides the two above-mentioned suburbs, some writers reckon the village



THE GROTTO OF SANTA ROSALIA, PALERMO.—FROM A DRAWING BY THE REV. S. C. MALAN.

of Bukowitz, about a league distant, as belonging to Peterwardein. The population of the town, the two suburbs, and Bukowitz, including the garrison, is stated at 6500. The fortress is capable of containing a garrison of 10,000 men. Peterwardein is connected by a bridge of boats over the Danube (here 700 feet wide, and from 50 to 60 feet deep), with the town of Neusatz on the opposite bank. It derives its name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first Crusade. In 1716 the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, here defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 3.—Comp.-of trial, 1852.
TUESDAY, 4.—Gunpowder Plot, died, 1642. (5th, Sov., gun.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—"Settees" abolished, 1829. Moon's last quarter, 1h 46m morning.
THURSDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
FRIDAY, 7.—Father Mathew died, 1856.
SATURDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
6 31 | 6 58	7 15 | 7 42	8 0 | 8 27	8 45 | 9 12	9 30 | 9 57	10 15 | 10 42	11 0 | 11 27

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LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of MR. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISS. Sole Lessee.—Complete success of the new opera, THE MAID OF ARTOIS, by MR. BALFE. On Monday, December 3, and during the week, THE AMBUSCADE, to be followed by THE MARRIAGE OF GIOVANNI. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison will be engaged with THE POINT DANCER. Mdme. Parlanti, Lefler, Tortolini; Messrs. Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Kelly, Aynsley Cook, Weiss, Farquharson, Lyall, Terrail, Aldridge, Honey, and Mr. Frederick Berger. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, LAST NIGHTS OF THE WORD TO-MORROW. Mr. Buckstone's Benefit on Wednesday. Thursday, and Friday, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, by desire. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Wilkins, and Mrs. COE. On Saturday, December 8, Friday, and Saturday, JENNY LIND AT LAST, in which Miss Rose Heyward, from the principal London theatres, will make her first appearance here. Concluding every evening with a Ballet.

FRENCH PLAYS.—BIJOU THEATRE.—At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Grand Historical Ballet, LA PERLE DU BRESIL, during the Week the celebrated Constellation Mimic. DOCHE will appear. Commence at Eight.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the week, LOVE AND THE LIBRARIAN.—On Wednesday, for the Benefit of Mr. Paul Bedford, and Miss Agnes Robertson and Miss Agnes Robertson. And, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.—Mr. J. L. Toole, Commences at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Monday and during the week, the ADOPTED CHILD. Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Fanny Wells, Addison, Rouse, &c. To be followed by MOUSTACHE JACQUES: Mr. Alfred Wigan. To conclude with LOVE'S LAST LOOK. Commences at half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Dec. 3, will be produced a new Original Spectacle entitled THE LION CONQUEROR, in which will be introduced the Performing Lions, Tigers, and Leopards, Group of Performing Lions, and the LIONS IN THE CHEE and the Great Lion Act.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, December 8.—Monday, open at Nine: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at Ten. Admission One Shilling. Children Sixpence. Saturday, Saturday Sixth Winter Concert. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 5s. 6d. extra. Crystal Palace Band, Mr. Manns, Conductor. Mr. Sydenham's Lecture on the Crystal Palace and its Contents, and how to Study its Objects, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at April 30, 1861, the 94th. Sunday, open at 1.30 to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT POULTRY SHOW, also Show of Pigeons, Rabbits, and Dogs, open Wednesday and Thursday of the Cattle Show week. One Shilling admission each day.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Cattle Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Sheep, Roots, &c., to commence on TUESDAY MORNING and close on Friday Evening, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER. Admission, One Shilling each Shake-sheet. Open from Eight till Seven. By Order, ALEXANDER ROSS, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—THE TWELFTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, Edgbaston, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of December.
The Private View on Monday, December 3. Admission—Monday, 5s.; Tuesday, 2s. 6d.; Wednesday, 1s.; Thursday, 6d. Admission to the Gardens, 6d. each day. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Friday next, the CHRIST CHURCH PRIZE ANTHEM, by Mr. Joseph Venables—Miss Tempo, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, which should be immediately applied for at the Society's Office. It is most likely that the Subscription Performances will take place on the 14th of December.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Friday next, the CHRIST CHURCH PRIZE ANTHEM, by Mr. Joseph Barnby. Principal Vocalists—Miss Fowler, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, which should be immediately applied for at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—By Royal command, the first performance this season of Mozart's Trio in E flat, for piano, violin, and viola, and one of which he made memoranda in the first account of the success (Nov. 16), will be given on Monday next, Dec. 3, when Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sainton, and Mr. Ries will perform it. Vocalist, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. Solo Studio, &c.: Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, where Programmes may be had. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Private and Co., 48, Cheapside, and usual Agents.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY MINSTRELSY, on Monday, December 3; Stalls, 4s.; Balcony, 3; Lovegrove, 6; Reine, 7. Musical Director, Mr. W. Cutler.

MISS EMMA STANLEY'S "SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN" will be repeated at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, on Monday next, and on Saturday, at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Office open daily from 11 till 5.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The most unique entertainment in London.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS to the CONTINENT, Daily, at Three; Evenings at Eight, except Saturday. Commence Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SPIRIT-RAPPING EXPLAINED.—ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.—Mr. HENRY SOPHIA will DELIVER a LECTURE, on the 19th instant, on the Infernal Investigation of the subject and total defeat of the spiritualists, pecuniarily and experimentally interested. Full particulars will be duly announced.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—Fifth Season.—ALL PICTURES intended for this Exhibition in February, 1861, must be sent in on the 20th, 21st, or 26th of January, to the Gallery, No. 54, Pall-mall.
ELIZA D. MEDLAND, Hon. Sec., 4, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, N.W.

THE HERBERT INGRAM LIFE-BOAT.—The Royal National Life-boat Institution, some Members of Parliament, and other friends of the late Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., have determined to place a Life-boat on the coast of Lincolnshire, at Skegness, the locality of the Institution's first Life-boat, and endowed, through the medium of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as the life-boat station, as an expression of regard at his untimely loss.
Contributions will be thankfully received by HENRY WEBB, Printer, and Co., 78, Lombard-street, City; by the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; or by the Secretary of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the Office of the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, City, E.C.
Patron—Her Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K.G., &c.
Treasurer—Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., Alderman.
"This Hospital is open to the Sick Poor of all creeds and countries without the troublesome, and often fatal, delay of letters of recommendation."—*Morning Chronicle.*
A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES will be held, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, in CHANEY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY, the 14th, under the following distinguished patronage:

THE LADY MATORESS.

Countess of Ilchester	Lady Salusbury
Countess of Antrim	Lady Carew
Countess of Egremont	Lady Trevelyan
Countess of Scarborough	Lady Wrottesley
Countess of Rosslyn	Lady Elizabeth Hall
Countess of Harrington	Lady Edward Thynne
Baroness Courtown of Duleek	Lady Mary Thynne
Countess of Oxford	Viscountess Bury de Wilton
Countess of Aberdeen	Lady Barrington
Countess of Shaftesbury	Lady Burdett Coutts
Viscountess Sydney	Lady Scott of Abbotsford
Countess of Jersey	Lady Dunsany
Countess Brownlow	Lady Fortescue
Countess of Huntingdon	Lady Wemyss
Countess of Portsmouth	Lady Ashburnham
Countess of Sheffield	Lady Mary Fitzgerald
Countess of Caledon	Lady Emily Kingscote
Countess of Dunmore	Lady Caroline Hamilton
Countess of Rosebery	Lady Ingilby
Countess of Dudley	Lady Hatherton
Countess of Courtown	

A grand Concert will be in attendance.
Ladies' Committee Meetings will be held at Mrs. Bobbie, 167, Houndsditch, E.C.; Mrs. Merrett, 17, Milner-square, Islington; Mrs. Dobree, Brunswick-square, W.C.; Mrs. Bell, 20, Berners-square, W.C.; at the Committee Room, Chaney Hall, Cornhill, and at the Hospital.
GEORGE CONNOR, Secretary.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton.—Patients admitted, boarded, and lodged in the most healthful and best-ventilated inclosure of the weather and high price of provisions, are so unusually low? Subscriptions and donations are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (private or carriage entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Six till Nine. Terms, Lessons and Use of Pens, Ink, and Paper, 10s. 6d. per quarter, including private lessons. Lessons and hour may be given at other times by appointment. Gentlemen's Writing Cases, Portfolios, and Envelopes for Ladies, with the Apparatus of Correspondence. Mr. Smart will attend. For prospectus, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

THE election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln as the new President of the great American Republic is causing an unequalled sensation in a land where "sensation" is so avowedly the normal rather than the exceptional feature of society. South Carolina proclaims her intention of separating from that Union and of forming an independent State, and hopes to be joined by Georgia and other districts whose interests are thought to be menaced by the election of a President opposed to the extension of slavery. It is to be hoped, however, that all the threats, speeches, and formidable outbreaks of indignation with which the Southern journals abound are but safety-valves, and that, when the extra steam has blown off, the noble machinery of the Republic will work as before. For, on calm reflection, what is it the South apprehends from President Lincoln? He utterly disapproves of slavery. So, as has been shown, do a large majority in numbers, and an overwhelming majority in education and intellect, of the people of America. But he expressly declares that he does not hold the South guilty of the origin of slavery in America, nor does he contemplate a single harsh or hasty measure, or, indeed, any measure at all, against the "Constitution," beyond taking care that it shall not spread, and that no new Slave States shall be created. He seems fully to realise the fact that he is not elected President for Pennsylvania or Virginia, north or south, but for the Union, and, while he has definite views of his own, he appears to be far too shrewd and statesmanlike to expect to force them on others. We cannot but think that the Southern States will come to a sense of this, and will also recollect that the interests of the North are far too closely allied with those of the South to permit the former to urge on the new President to any course that will paralyse trade and prosperity. Still, if violence and anger insist on having their way, and a fraction of the Southern States choose to stand aloof from the Union for a time, it will only be to return, after a period of humiliation, and throw down the black banner upon the steps of the Capitol, and to ask to be reunited. In the mean time, in so far as England has a right to speak on the subject, the most congratulatory fact is that on the election of Mr. Lincoln, who professes the doctrines for which she has made enormous sacrifices. The details of the election are curious, and the fact that, on the morning of the choice, Tuesday, the New York paper came provided with separate appeals to almost every trade and every interest to support Mr. Breckenridge, upon the honest and most mercenary ground, "If you don't, your shoemaking, &c., will be at an end—vote early," makes the desperate character of the struggle. We may as well add that Mr. Lincoln is not, as Mr. Douglas has been called, a little giant, but a great one, being, according to the journals, six feet four in height. He has been farmer, surveyor, soldier, and lawyer, and is described as a hearty, earnest, unaffected man. My his rule be long and easy!—a fortune not the less probable because at this moment grave difficulties, both among the people and in Congress, seem to bar his way.

We have little or no domestic news, except that the Empress of the French is seeing all the best sights in Scotland, and will ultimately, it is understood, become the guest of the Queen at Windsor. The *canards* about the cause of her leaving France are all pretty well exploded, except that which alleges that the Empress desired to get rid of the duty of electing a consort, set up in opposition to the Emperor's possible Church reformation.

Of the Road case cognisance is at length taken by the highest of the legal tribunals. The Attorney-General, in a most lucid resumé of the matter before the Court, has made application to have the inquiry reopened from the beginning. A curious negligence on the part of the Coroner who held the inquest to have the record written on the material prescribed by the law has afforded technical justification for the new proceedings, and, though the thoughtless act is quite at a question of paper or parchment being regarded as important, it is thoroughly in accordance with the spirit of English law that an irregularity of proceedings rather than any general or sentimental view of a case should be the ground for interference when the preliminary course is to be taken. But the Court did not solely rest its decision upon a technicality, but took into consideration what course would be best for the public advantage. That decision was not that a new inquisition should be at once ordered, but that the blundering Coroner should be called upon to say what excuse he can offer for his having failed to comply with the rules of law. He will appear, and, when justice has been done in his case, the ground will be cleared for ultimate action. A full, practical, and searching investigation will then, it may be made; we wish that we could express as much certainty that it will prove satisfactory; but we fear that the threads of evidence are hopelessly broken and the traces of guilt irreparably effaced. There is just the chance that the inquiry, by trained and unprejudiced minds, may elicit the truth, and therefore we are glad that the attempt is to be made; but we are not very hopeful, and deem it far more probable that at a future time some pen engaged in a record of the day for these columns will announce that a historic wrong or a deathless romance has at last revealed the fate of the poor little martyr to foregone crime.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The fine new church of Kilburn, at Maida-hill, was on Thursday se'nnight consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have elected the Rev. C. J. D'Oyly, Minister of St. Mark's, Long-acre, to the chaplaincy of their hon. society.

The Bishop of London consecrated, yesterday week, a newly-built chapel, which has recently been added to St. Peter's Church, Kensington, under the superintendence of T. Johnson, Esq., the diocesan surveyor of Lichfield. By this addition about 175 new sittings are provided.

The Bishop of London has conferred the Honorary Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Benjamin Brown, M.A., preferred to the archdeaconry of Bath, upon the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D., Incumbent of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton.

The effect of the arrangements made through the instrumentality of the Bishop of London for simplifying the service at St. George's-in-the-East has been to reduce the number of the congregation. It went out of the most orderly manner; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the present state of things may be permanent.

The following testimonials have been recently presented to clergymen:—Rev. Thomas Hall, Vicar of Sale, from the boys of the Sale Fetherton Grammar School. Rev. G. Whitlock—a silver tankard and a purse of gold from the parishioners of Hindlesham, on his leaving the Incumbency: and Mr. Whitlock—a handsomely bound Prayer-book.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Hindley Smith to take place on Wednesday in the Senate House, Cambridge, and the virtual contest was between Mr. Smith and Mr. Bateman, the candidate of Evangelicals and Muhammedans. The poll took place between eleven and one o'clock, and at one the numbers were declared—Smith, 1; Kaboolah, 78. Mr. Kaboolah retires for three years.

The new church erected by the Marchioness of Londonderry for the benefit of the mining population at Seaham Colliery was consecrated, under the title of "Christ Church," by the Bishop of Durham, last week. The church is situated on the high road between Seaham Harbour and Sunderland, and is a neat Irish structure, of stone, with a tower and spire. The building will accommodate 500 persons, and will receive an endowment far beyond what their forefathers ever dreamt of. The sittings, numbering between 400 and 500, are entirely free.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. L. Barker to Wallington, Norfolk; Rev. S. C. Cuffe to St. Martin, Oxford; Rev. R. C. Hales to Woodmancote, Sussex; Rev. R. M. Heale to Yelling, Huntingdon; Rev. J. Taylor to Foxcote, Pembroke. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. H. Dolan to Old Windsor; Rev. W. H. James to Croft, Lincolnshire. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. F. Howard to the Bishop of Nottingham; Rev. W. L. Chaplin to H.M.S. *George*, 84; Rev. C. Hodgson to the Forces; Rev. J. Lewis to the Bishop of Oxford; Rev. C. Blagden to Wilcote, Oxfordshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. C. Baker to Wragby, Yorkshire; Rev. T. T. Day to Brankton, Derbyshire; Rev. G. H. Deane to West Tisted, Hants; Rev. E. Price to Tredevern, Brecon; Rev. G. R. Walker to Stanlow, Worcestershire. *Curacies:* Rev. F. Parsons to St. Thomas, Hoskins Norris, Lancashire; Rev. H. Siebert to Sabbarton, Sussex. *Guardian.*

THE COURT.

The Queen on Saturday last received his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Baron von Westerweller, and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, attended by Baron de Maltzahn and Count de Bautzan, at the castle, from the Continent, on a visit to her Majesty. The same afternoon the Prince of Wales arrived from Abergeldie. The Royal dinner party in the evening included Prince Alfred, Prince Alice, Prince of Leiningen, Prince and Princess of Hesse and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Colonel the Hon. A. K. and Lady Mary Hood and Miss Phipps, Hon. Mrs. T. H. Bidulph, Mr. Jenner Fust, Baron von Westerweller, Baron de Maltzahn, Count de Bautzan, Colonel Ponsonby, the Portuguese Minister, Count de Lavradio, and Captain Allison, of her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Alice, Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service. The Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern were also at the service. The Rev. Dr. Macleod, Moderator of the General Assembly, preached.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the house, and visited the cottages on the estate. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, and attended by Colonel Ponsonby, attended a battue at Hastrigg and Baron von Westerweller. The Royal dinner party in the evening included Prince Alfred, Prince Alice, Prince and Princess of Hesse, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Lady Caroline Barrington, Baron de Maltzahn, Baron de Rastatter, Major Cowell, R.E., and the following visitors, who arrived at the castle in the afternoon from the Continent, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, General Grabau, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Theodore Martin, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowe. The Prince of Wales had returned to Osborne at an early hour in the morning.

On Tuesday the Queen, with Princess Helena walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Inverness. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leiningen, went out shooting, attended by Colonel Ponsonby. Lord Wodehouse had the honour of accompanying the Royal party. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern took leave of her Majesty and departed for the Royal family, and left Windsor by an early train for Southampton, en route to London. The Royal dinner party included the same guests as on Monday.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, rode out on horseback, attended by Lord Ponsonby. Baron Rastatter had the honour of dining with the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty from Frogmore. The Royal party took luncheon, at which the Duke Sodring—The Lord Chancellor, Count and Countess Bernstorff, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Clyde, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. The Royal dinner party included the Duke of Inverness, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Clyde, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. The Royal dinner party included the Duke of Inverness, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Clyde, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. The Royal dinner party included the Duke of Inverness, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Clyde, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe.

At the Privy Council held by the Queen on Friday se'nnight Lord Stanley of Alderley was presented to the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Postmaster-General. Her Majesty having been informed by the Right Hon. Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, his Lordship took the usual oath to that effect.

The Earl of Caithness and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Harris and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne early in the coming week.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

The Count de Persigny, having been appointed Minister of the Interior in the French Government, has been put as Ambassador to the Court of Turkey, but Excellency will be succeeded here by the Count de Flahaut, who is married to the Baroness Alderson, the well-known novelist, and has been attached to the London. The Count was formerly Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon I. The Count Walewski, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the Count acquired a double popularity in English society, will carry with them a very much larger share of regret than usually accompanies a diplomatic retirement.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, we regret to learn, continues to suffer from severe rheumatic pains. Her Royal Highness is otherwise in good health.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have returned to Cambridge House, on Thursday last from Brighton.

Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenburg left London on Sunday evening for the Continent.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Hesse-Darmstadt arrived at Marlborough House on Monday.

Viscount and Viscountess Belmore will leave Cambridge House in a few days for Lowndes-square.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at Bath, from Leamington, for the winter.

The Lord Chancellor gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence at Knightsbridge.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lord George Paget, brother of the Marquess of Anglesey, and Miss Louisa Rimmage, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rimmage.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—On Thursday week the Empress of the French left Edinburgh on her journey northwards. She arrived at Perth on the same day, and, leaving by the Highland Railway, proceeded on Saturday to Dunkeld. On Saturday the Empress was at Taymouth Castle, visiting the Marquis of Breadalbane. On Monday her Majesty's route attended Divine service at Dunkeld. The Empress arrived at Crieff on Monday, about five o'clock, p.m. and remained there for the night as guest of the Duke of Atholl. The Empress and party, after partaking of luncheon at the Atholl Arms Hotel, Dunkeld, visited the famous Cathedral and Bishop's Palace. A little before five o'clock on Monday afternoon the Empress arrived at Stirling Railway Station, and was received by the Lord Provost of Stirling (accompanied by his Lordship's predecessor in office), and the Provost of Stirling by the usual north mail-train at half-past seven on Monday night, in a saloon carriage, including Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee, and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, at nine o'clock. She was accompanied by the Duke of Atholl, who, with Lord Elcho, the day forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the Duke of Hamilton presented the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Mr. Turner, Queen's Remembrancer, the Chamberlain, to her Majesty, in the Queen's Hotel. The Lord Provost gave the Empress a congratulatory address on behalf of the community of the city, magistrates and town council. Her Majesty expressed her thanks to the Lord Provost for the cordial manner in which he had welcomed her, and sincerely hoped that the sanity and kindly feeling at present subsisting between Great Britain and France would ever continue. Her Majesty then drove through the principal parts of the city, and visited the cathedral, the military parts of which were under the command of Colonel Sir Lowthy, the Empress and suite proceeded to the Queen's Hotel, which she shortly afterwards left for Edinburgh, en route for Loch Leven Castle, Kinross-shire, the seat of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA left Plymouth last Saturday morning in the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht for Madeira, attended by the steam-yacht *Osborne*. There vessels steamed out of Devonport harbour during after eight o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* having the Austrian standard flying at the mizzen-peak. They were saluted on their passage out by her Majesty's ships *Impregnable*, *Resolution*, and others. The Empress and her suite consisted of Countess Festetics, Count Hunyadi, Count Wimpffen, Count Mensdorff, Major Edgcumbe Park, attended by Lord Valletort, and Colonel Ponsonby. Her Majesty visited Mount Edgcumbe House, where she was received by Lady Mount Edgcumbe and Lady Catherine Valletort. The Hon. George Edgcumbe, Mrs. George Edgcumbe, and the Misses Edgcumbe were also in the house during her Imperial Majesty's visit. While the Empress was in Devonport harbour she was visited upon the Counts Appongi, the Austrian Ambassador; Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; and Major-General Hutchinson, the Commander-in-Chief of the western district.

DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.—We sincerely regret to announce the death of this distinguished man. This melancholy event took place at Bonn on Wednesday morning. Baron Bunsen was in the seventieth year of his age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual course of musketry instruction has just been completed by the forces stationed in the camp at Colchester. The number of men attached to the 9th and 10th battalions who shared in the practice has been 1200.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley returned to Devonport on Saturday from leave of absence, and relieved his flag as Admiral Superintendent on board the reserve ship *Impregnable*, which is now in Hamoaze.

THE ARMY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that important changes for the benefit of the soldier are about to be introduced into the Army, and considerably increased advantages are to be given to the non-commissioned officer, as suggested by the authority from which we quote, the men must receive the right pay, and we are sure the extra cost will be willingly defrayed by the country.

On Tuesday week the Lords of the Admiralty inspected, at a factory in the vicinity of Regent's Park, some very ingenious machinery, the invention of a Mr. Bennett, for manufacturing the cartridges to be used in target-practice. By the process in question a cutter of thirty-six feet in length can be supplied with ammunition for a year, for the cost at which the same work performed by the process now in existence could not be finished under eight months.

The screw steam-ship *St. George*, 50, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, which has been for some time past undergoing extensive repairs at Rib Royal Highness Prince Alfred has left the *Euryalus*, 50, to enable him to remain experimentally on board the *St. George* during the trial trip, which will be, on 30, January, when, having visited Africa in the frigate, he will have an opportunity of testing the improvements made in the ship since the Duke of Sussex and North America. Some of the other midshipmen of the *Euryalus* will be transferred to the *St. George* with Royal Highness. The *St. George* has been honoured with instructions from Buckingham Palace to prepare a standing of Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

One of the cast-iron experimental guns, strengthened accordingly with a principle of hoops, by Mr. Fraser, Chatham, and of great capability of being rifled for service, was on Saturday tested at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the presence of a number of officers. The gun, and contains firing as an eventually to beat the gun, the experiment was carried out at a range of 1000 yards, and resulted most successfully. The chamber of the gun was mildly imbedded in a casting of gun-metal between the hoops, and the latter, which were of wrought iron, resisted to the greatest amount of shock from the explosion, and extended over the imbedded gun-metal casting, which was also perfectly sound. Several rounds were fired with excessively heavy charges, and at length the gun itself gave way, and burst into several pieces, the hoops, and the fragments, but the casting of gun-metal remained entire.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The following circular has been issued by the Council of Military Education :—" The competitive examinations in March next for admission into the Royal Military College and into the Army will cease, and all candidates for the artillery and engineer services appointed by nomination will be required to undergo the examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The next competitive examination in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence on the 7th of January, 1867. The number of vacancies to be competed for for twenty cadetships. Candidates for admission must conform in all the regulations, will in this instance be received until the 20th of December next. The candidates for admission into the Royal Military College, and eventually transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The Council of Military Education will submit nomination to Additional Commissions in the Army, and to the Royal Military College, on the acknowledgment and surveying instruments, there will be examined in the subjects of examination, namely 1,000 marks will be allotted to this examination. Each date, however, it will not be included among the subjects of examination in relation to Woolwich : 750 marks will be allotted to this subject, as hereafter."

THE NAVY.—Last Saturday the *Times* presented, in a very prominent manner, a letter from a correspondent on "The Navy and the Service," in which some severe statements were made as to the state of our Navy. Immediately on the appearance of the letter, the Admiralty issued an idea of the way in which the men now risk life and limb to escape from the Service. The letter is as follows :—"Sir, I have been in the Royal Navy in constant service—employed in the Channel Squadron—for the last two years, and I have been watching all other means of manning the Navy, and I think you will agree with me that nearly 1,000 men have left the Service in the last two years, and I am told that already nearly half have managed to escape." The Navy Estimates for 1866-7 fix the pay of seamen and boys rated for years continuous service is £2 8s. a month. Very few, however, do enter for two years, and the average pay of seamen and boys in the Navy is only about £2 7s. a month, which, for the calendar month, gives £24 4s., if paid for twelve months. The fact is that the Government rate of pension is said to be a fraud; and the ships, it is asserted, are manned by such men. The letter of the writer in the *Times* is a severe censure on the management of "One who Knows the Service" are declared to be gross exaggerations. Every Government has its enemies. Sir Edward Ryan writes to the most decided terms, the assertions as to bad pay and bad food. The statement as to the prevalence of mutiny is declared to be "unfounded and exaggerated."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 17th Glamorgan or Vale of Neath Rifle Corps have presented their Captain, Captain Evans, with a handsome sword and sheath.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Rodney, widow of Admiral Sir C. P. Middleton, has presented a silver bugle to the Needham Market, or 12th Suffolk, Corps.

The 41st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Corps has been distributed to the Royal Small-arms Factory, Enfield-lock, mounted on Saturday, at half-past two o'clock, and marched through the principal streets.

The services of a company of mounted rifles having been duly accepted by the Marquis of Bute, the first steps for the formation of the company have been taken for completing its organisation.

Last Saturday evening, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Surrey was held at the White Hart Hotel, Guildford, at which it was agreed to establish a mounted rifle corps in that neighbourhood.

Yesterday week a public meeting was held at Taunton, at which a large number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood were present, to form a mounted rifle corps to be called the East Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Ipswich or 1st Suffolk Rifle Corps was inspected on Thursday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., commanding, and expressed himself highly satisfied, and complimented the corps upon their great steadiness and soldierly appearance.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Pembrokeshire Rifle Corps, with the 1st Haverfordwest Rifles, have been formed into a battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and Adjutant. A range up to 300 yards for ball practice has been obtained, and the use of the Government ranges at Pembroke Dock.

Active steps are now being taken for the formation of a Yorkshire Rifle Battalion, to be called the Yorkshire Hallamshire Rifles. From what we have received, there is every reason to believe that the object in view will be successfully carried out. The Hallamshire Rifle Volunteers have already been converted for the 12th inst. at the Station Hotel on York.

The 41st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Corps, or 37th Middlesex, commenced on Saturday last, at the butts of the Harrow Rifles, kindly lent for the purpose, their annual rifle competition, which, we are glad to say, a success was made. The first class shoot-shot, the prize being a gold challenge medal, which was won by Sergeant Hunt, with a score of 48.

The first North York Rifle competition, left incomplete on Tuesday week, was resumed on Thursday, when the weather was fine, and the shooting was surprisingly good. The Lord Mayor of York was expected to shoot for the Thrivellum Challenge Cup and the Ladies' Medal, two of the winners of which were present at the competition.

On Monday evening a meeting was held at Tilbury's Hotel, Aldershott, with the view to establish a rifle corps in connection with the 1st Hampshire at Aldershott and Farnham. Resolutions were proposed and carried declaring that corps should be established, and that the services of Captain Hall, the provisional committee was formed, and Mr. Beatty, solicitor, Farnham, consented to act as honorary secretary.

On Monday afternoon the ceremony of presenting prizes to the 8th Surrey Rifle Corps took place at Kingston. The corps has been in existence ever since at the Epsom Rifle-ground, near the Downs, where there is a range of 150 yards. The prizes were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell, who also drew the corps for the number of the corps, and the following results were declared :—Ist prize, £3, Sergeant Hunt; 2nd, £2, Sergeant Bayer; second prize, £2, Mr. Tibby; third prize, £1, Mr. W. Keeling. At 200 yards, first prize, £3, Mr. Rasch; second, £2, Mr. Bayer; third prize, £1, Mr. Sawyer. There was also a second-class prize, consisting of a silver cup, which is to be awarded to the person making the greatest number of points at the two above-mentioned ranges. Mr. Strudwick was the winner.

The Wimbledon Rifle Corps held their annual prize competition on the 11th Surrey Volunteers took place at Blackheath. The prizes were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Alexander, Bart., M.P., and the first prize given by the High Sheriff of the county (W. J. Evelyn, Esq.) : a challenge medal, given by Mr. Evelyn, Esq., M.P., for the best shot, was won by Mr. Wood, Esq.; and various prizes of plate, &c., purchased with the subscription of Major Gill, Ensign Molyneux, and other gentlemen. The firing was from distances of 100, 200, and 300 yards. After some excellent shooting Private Read was the winner of the first prize at the distance of 100 yards, by making 11 points; the second prize falling to Private Wilton; and the third to Private Dart. At 200 yards there were ties for all the prizes, and the winners were finally declared to be—first prize (Mr. Wood's tankard), Private H. Baker; second, Sergeant Harper; third, Private Moore. The twenty-one best shots at the two first distances were entitled to compete for the High Sheriff's Cup, the challenge medal, and the other prizes at 300 yards range; the result being that Mr. Jaffray was the winner of the first prize and the challenge medal, Mr. Stanley Bayer, Private Hook, and Mr. Rasch following. The second and third prizes, Ensign Molyneux and Mr. Wood.

A competition took place on Saturday last, at the practice-ground of the West Middlesex Rifles, Wormwood Scrubbs, for a silver challenge cup, value £5—the competition being open to four winners of the battalion prize each night of the next best shots, each man firing ten rounds at 700 yards range, the cup to be held during the ensuing year by the winner of the best average score. The cup was won by Mr. Charles Hall, of the A company, who made seven hits in the ten rounds.

On Thursday week the Wiltshire or 8th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps were inspected by Major Dalton, in the presence of Colonel Graham and Captain Mallet, Adjutant of the 3rd battalion, and a large number of the ladies and friends of the volunteers. The inspection took place on Orchard Field, Bradford, the seat of the Countess of Egremont, after which the gallant Major complimented the corps on their appearance and drill. The volunteers then marched with the band at their head, into the mansion of the Countess of Egremont, and between the hours of two and three o'clock the Countess generously presented the corps with a silver bugle, value twenty-five guineas.

The 13th Somerset (Langport) Rifle Volunteers and the 1st Somerset Volunteers met in Coxhoble Bottom for the purpose of prize shooting. The attendance was numerous, and the weather fine. The 13th Somerset Rifles had first engagement for one of the prizes, which was won by Corporal Hallett and Private Simmonds shot a tie and firing off at 400 yards, the former was the victor. Private Hallett, after this, commanding the corps, and Private Simmonds the first and second classes fell in to shoot for a challenge cup, value £5, presented by Mr. Hallett. The cup was won two years by the same person, then to be his own property. There was also a rifle presented by Mr. Hallett to be competed for annually by the 13th Somerset Goldsmith, after a good contest, won the cup. He also made the greatest number of hits, and was presented with a silver medal. The 1st Somerset Rifles had three prizes, which were presented by Mr. Hallett, the latter winning the first prize. The shooting was very good, and every member of the corps seemed to carry out the evolutions efficiently. He proposes that the battle should be commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and that the rifle be fired at Glastonbury.

RETURNS TO THE WAR OFFICE.—The following communication has been received by the commanding officers of the several volunteer corps :—" Sir, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that any form of diary to be strictly kept by the Adjutant of the corps under your command, and transmitted to the Inspector-General of Volunteers at the close of each year of every month, for the information of the Secretary of State for War. You have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. Reid." Such is one of the elaborate character, and includes the following monthly returns—viz., the principal state of the corps, the number of volunteers, their names, and rank of battalion, establishment companies, subdivisions, sections, enrolled strength, field officers, staff, captains, sergeants, buglers, rank and file, not total.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Among the deaths in Scotland specially noted by the Registrar-General are those of a little girl from the effect of wasps' stings, and another from the bite of a mad dog.

Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., has placed two hundred guineas in the hands of four gentlemen of stafford, to be distributed by them, irrespective of political or religious opinions, among the poor and aged persons of the borough, during the approaching inclement season.

Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., was entertained by the Jewish community of Brighton on Monday, at the Music Hall, Queen's-road, to celebrate the completion of the first year of his mayoralty. Upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner, which was served in the best style by Mr. Kemp, of the Old Ship Hotel.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HULL.—On Monday, at a meeting of the Hull Town Council, it was announced that the cost of the park would not exceeding £60, exclusive of planting the trees. Mr. Pearson (ex-Mayor of Hull) announced that, in accordance arrangements with Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, the eminent sculptor of London, for a marble statue of her Majesty the Queen to be erected in the park, the corporation had agreed to pay the sum of £300 for a statue to Mr. Pearse, the noble donor of the park to Hull.

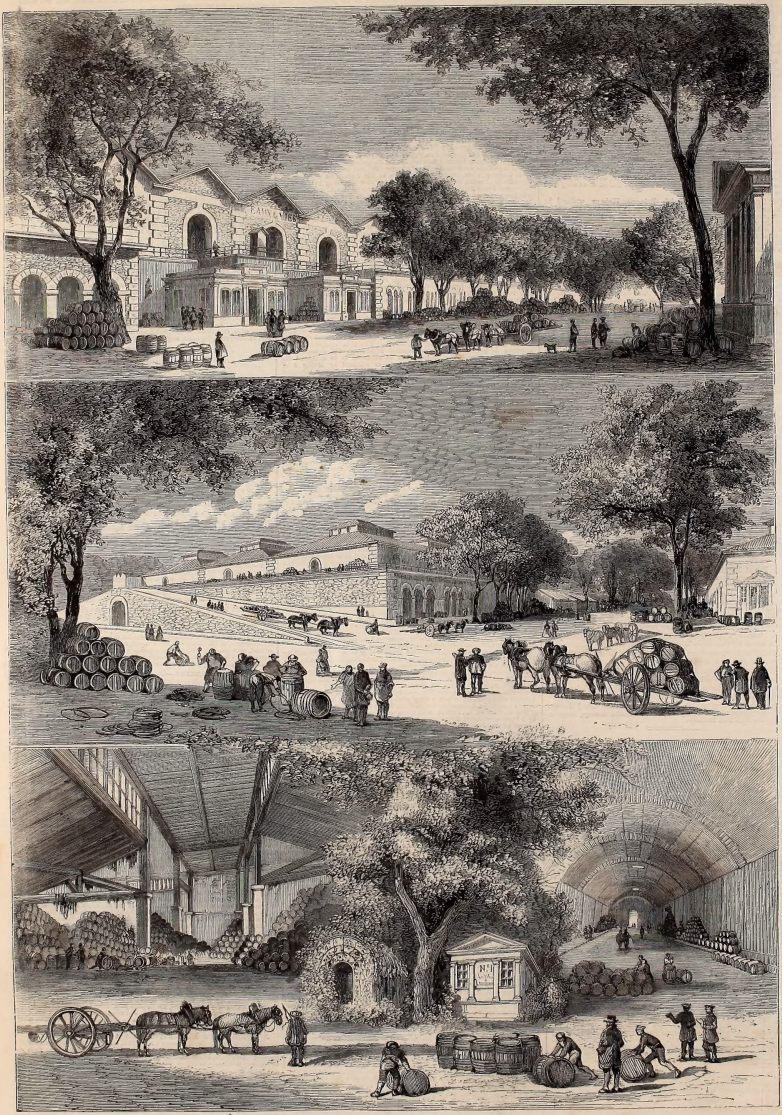
A statute for hiring will be held in the Market-place, Anglesey, the month of next month subscription, was on Saturday last raised on the common already erected on a commanding site in the town. The common itself, 100 feet high, was erected by the Corporation of Hull, at a cost of £1,000. The object of the statue is to commemorate the courageous conduct of the late Sir Joseph Hebert, in which he achievements, and is on the summit of a rock 250 feet above the level of the sea; on that, while the statue is surrounded by a railing, the rock is enclosed by a wall above the sea level, and is now a conspicuous object for many miles around. The statue is the work of Mr. Thomas Earle, and stands 14 feet, 3 inches, in height.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the case of the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men killed by the railway accident at Atherstone, on the North Western Railway, which occasioned a verdict of "Accidental death," but suggested certain improvements by which a similar catastrophe might therefore be prevented, the coroner's jury, after a lengthy inquiry into the circumstances, concurred on Monday afternoon near the Leigh station of a branch line of the London and North Western Railway, by which the down mail train of the last week's accident. The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but suggested certain improvements by which a similar catastrophe might therefore be prevented. The result was that seven of forty waggons and two engines were thrown off the line, and the driver killed, but no one seriously injured.—A few days ago a collision took place on the Midland Railway near Glenfield, by which a luggage train was run into the rear of a goods train, but happily no loss of life ensued.—An accident to a cattle-train occurred last night on the Great Western Railway, by which the line was blocked through the breaking of the engine-axle. Twenty cattle were killed, besides considerable damage to railway property, and the line was blocked with the traffic for several hours; but, fortunately, no personal injury was sustained.

THE LOSS OF THE "LONDON."—A meeting of the Underwriters, and other extraordinary magistrate, T. H. Travis, Esq., announced that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that medals should also be given by her Majesty's Government to those letter-carriers, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Parker. The Mayor said, in his report he very strongly appealed on behalf of the widow of Mr. Bailie.—We are glad to see that a subscription has been opened for the benefit of Bailie's family on behalf of the widow of the late Mr. Travis. To the noble exertions of the gallant fellow we have already referred the noble conduct of the Mr. Lee. Subscriptions and crew of the *Arctic*. It is impossible to read the narrative of the disaster without feeling the deepest sympathy with the brave men. The Mansion-house list in his devoted and successful attempt, or without feeling sympathy with the widow and family of the gallant fellow who perished in the attempt. We are the treasurers of the fund, and subscriptions are received at Messrs. Glyn's, at the Union Bank, or by the secretary of the *Times*.

CRYSTAL PALACE WINTER POULTRY SHOW.—The great annual show of poultry at the Crystal Palace will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, commencing on Wednesday, the 12th, and continuing until Thursday, the 20th inst. The entries are very numerous, comprising nearly 1000 pens of poultry of all kinds, with gold, silver, and other varieties of pheasants, ducks, geese, and Guinea pigeons, and 100 pens of rabbits. A novel feature is added in the shape of a sweepstakes for guinea-cocks, for which a large number of entries have been made.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.—In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives last Saturday Count Vilain XIIII. asked the Ministry whether the Government would publish a translation of a statement given in the *Belgian Moniteur* would publish a translation of a statement given in the *Belgian Moniteur* which stated that the reception of the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had really true that the Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandre had knelt when they kissed Queen Charlotte's hand. Mr. Frere, Minister of Foreign Affairs, without either affirming or denying the fact, said that the question was purely a matter of Austrian etiquette, and could not in any way affect the dignity of the Belgian People. (The Duchess de Brabant is an Austrian Princess.)



1.—THE BRANDY QUARTER. 2.—RUES DE LANGUEDOC AND DE LA CÔTE D'OR. 3.—THE CELLARS.

THE PARIS WINE MARKET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 529.



"RICHARD III. AND THE CHILDREN OF EDWARD IV."—FROM A PAINTING BY RICHARD STILKE.

M. STILKE is a German artist, of the historical school, whose works have earned for him considerable renown. Like many of his countrymen, he has paid especial attention to the writings of our immortal Shakspeare; and his most recent work drawn from that source is the fine picture representing Richard III. and the young Princes his nephews previous to their incarceration in the Tower, which is at present in the gallery of the Swedish Ambassador at Berlin, and of which we have of much pleasure in giving an Engraving. The subject is treated with considerable latitude, allowable in the poetry of art; but the character of the principal personages is remarkably truthful, and conformable to the original conception of the dramatist. We are struck in the first place by the wily, cunning, and malicious expression of the Duke of Gloucester, contrasting strongly with the agony depicted in the noble features of the Queen, who kneels before the tyrant. The elder Prince, by his face and action, announces

the terror and abhorrence which fill his whole frame, while his younger brother clings inexplicably yet hopelessly to the hope of his safety. Each in his way betrays a fearful knowledge of the terrible fate which awaits those hapless innocents. There is something particularly striking in the action of Richard's right hand, which is instinctively put like the token of a vulture ready to grasp its prey. The group in the background keeps up the interest of the scene, which, as a whole, is powerfully and artistically represented.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts seems to us to proceeding steadily towards the realisation of the somewhat extensive scheme of operations which it proposed at its outset. The public are, in addition to conversazioni and other proceedings, inaugurates a lecture course, which is to include all the various branches of art, namely, fine art—painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c. The first lecture was given on Thursday evening, the 22nd of November, in the society's rooms in Conduit-street, W. Mr. J. Orrock, R.S.A., presided ably and learnedly "On Character in Art;" and a discussion followed in which various were commented upon. On Tuesday last the same gentleman followed up his subject with a lecture "On Character in Ornament." The lecture was illustrated by a large number prepared for the purpose. These remarks, leading to an agreeable interchange of experiences and opinions in matters of art, are promised to the most eminent artists. The prize medals awarded by the society in autumn are announced to be presented on the 16th of January.

O'NEIL'S PICTURE OF MOZART AND THE CELEBRATED REQUIEM.

The wonderful success acquired by some of Mr. O'Neil's recent paintings, more especially the "Eastward, Ho!" and "Home Again" has conferred considerable importance upon the artist's works, which at the time of their production, were comparatively but little noticed. Amongst these is a very beautiful picture on the wall of the Suffolk-street Gallery, painted in 1840, the property of Mr. Edmund Simpson, of Leeds, and which is now being exhibited at the New Fine Art Gallery, Bond-street, previous to its removal into the hands of the engraver. It is related of Mozart that but a few weeks before his death a mysterious stranger, unknown to any one, commissioned him to compose, intended to be performed annually in a solemn service for the repose of departed friends. Mozart, engrossed and fascinated with his subject, worked night and day at it; till his health, already dilapidated, fairly broke down under the double anxiety of composition and fear that he himself should object to keep his chamber, but the "Requiem" and haunted him, and the impression that he was destined to be murdered ere he was doubtful. Accordingly, with his wife and sister-in-law, and his pupil Süssmayer, he shut himself up in a solitary and distant part of the house, called for the all-engrossing score, and it was performed by the assembled party, himself taking the alto part. But he could not long touch for his feelings; in the middle of a plaintive passage Mozart was seized with a violent fit of weeping, and the score was put aside, only a few hours before the gifted composer breathed his last.

This is the touching incident which Mr. O'Neil has commemorated in the picture before us, and which will most forcibly strike the beholder. The group is circular in arrangement, commanding interest being given to the fine, sad head of Mozart, which is turned over his shoulder, as he is following to *Georgette*. Her remonstrances are followed by a quarrel; she leaves him, and his betrothed takes to his consolation, which by way of drowning all feelings of self-reproach, he gets tolerably tipsy, in which state he returns home. *Georgette* reappears, and a reconciliation takes to his bosom. She forgives him with the information that her father, as old soldier, is delighted with jollyish locks, he did not mind waiting a length gets him to sign a paper, which she tells him is the marriage contract, assuring him that she will not sign it, but intends to keep it, to show to her that it is she who has refused him. Having got it, she tells him that she has changed her mind, that she is his wife, and will stay with him. The lovers get into a chaise, and drive off, when, and at last betaken himself into the hayloft, where he falls asleep. *Georgette*, however, has not been so married, and has only forgiven brought in by her friends, and lays the table neatly for supper. When *Jacques*, having slept himself sober, comes down, he chides her for the comfortable aspect of his house, captivated by *Georgette*, and ashamed of his own behaviour—and so, of course, they make it up again; it is natural for the reconciled, the obvious remark would be that *Master Jacques* is a foolish, selfish lout, and that the girl is a great deal too good for him; but, then, it is very natural, and, as we have said, the moral Victor Massé is one of the numerous tribe of Parisian composers who take Amber Heart for their model follow him as far as they can, although not a great distance. But Massé's music, in that as well as his other pieces (which have been considerable popular), is full of melody and fun, though not original, has an air of freshness which is very agreeable. The music belongs to the part of *Georgette* contains some event and passion, and is therefore tame. "By mamby with your work, my fingers;" but its prevailing character is brilliancy. The overture and introductory music to the second act, between the voice and flute, in imitation of the nightingale, sufficient to rank the name of the most popular composer of the day. The music in the part of *Jacques* is gay and comic, of the *partlante* or talking kind, and requires a rapid and voluble utterance, which Mr. Santley in the noted buffo part, is delightfully acted by Louisa Pyne; she is able to assume to the life the *piquante* manner of the French *grisette*, and sings with the true spirit of enjoyment. The singing of Santley is also is well seconded by Corri, who acts and sings with great anima-tion. The piece was very well received, and will be a welcome, convenient time, while the public are waiting for the more important novelty—Balfe's new and original opera, now announced under the title of "Bianca; or, The Bandit's Bride."

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS are going on prosperously, as they well deserve to do, considering the excellent style in which the treat of the very finest music. The instrumental pieces were selected from the most eminent composers. They opened with a quartet in G minor, op. 18, played by Messrs. Sainton, Ries, Schreurs, and Piatti; the scenes in F for the piano and violoncello, by Mr. Charles Hallé and Piatti; and the trio in C, op. 1, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, by the above performers. Every one of these is a chef-d'œuvre, and their execution was perfect. Mr. Hallé played with Mr. Santley the Miss Gerard. Mr. Santley sang Benedict's fine imaginative song, "The Elf King's Son," and Hatton's "Wreck of the Hesperus." Miss Gerard, who is a young singer of very great merit, sang Macfarren's song, "Over these dear eyes I kneel unchanging," from "Don Quixote," and Beethoven's "Know'st thou the Land." In both she was warmly applauded—a reception due to her beautiful voice, and her taste, intelligence, and feeling. Mr. Benedict, as usual, conducted, accompanying the vocal pieces with the delicacy, spirit, and effect for which he is pre-eminent. At the concert of Monday next the programme selected from the works of Spohr, Dussek, and Weber, which was so favourably received at the first concert of the season, is, we observe, to be repeated.

The Paris Acclimatisation Society has applied to the authorities at Biarritz for its Regis for a supply of the tuber known there as *arrancabe*, a cross between a carrot and a potato, which grows favourably in very wet soil. The *arrancabe* is the staff of life in New Granada.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Webster, the run of Mr. Watts Phillip's new piece has been suddenly brought to a pause, and revivals are again in progress. Mr. Haynes Bailey's comedy of "Forty and Fifty" has accordingly been brought forth out of "the treasury of things new and old," and experienced a cordial reception from the public. This is partly owing to the excellent manner in which Mr. Lambert plays the part of *Mr. Lilyvale*, mingling the jealousy and fondness, the humour and pathos of the character with equal judgment and force. To Mr. Belford, also, credit is due for the light-hearted delineation of the gay *Bernard* with which he enchanted the audience. The piece was followed by the new comedy of "The Adventures of Baddeley Boots," which is more or less a sketch, a description that they defy the conveyance of language, and require the evidence of eyesight for the understanding of incidents that are not to be described in words. Mr. Boots is a character somewhat Sheridan's comedy of "The Critic," Mr. Charles Mathews supporting the two parts of *Sir Fretful* and *Puff*. Mr. Baddeley's performance is received by a full house.

LYCEUM.—A new version by Mr. Stirling Coyne has been made of Auber's "Crown Diamonds," for the purpose of introducing Mr. John Drew as the delineator of Irish character, to a London audience. The piece was produced on Saturday last, and is found to suit Mr. Drew. Indeed here was not only perfectly successful, but his acting was such as to merit particular praise. Mr. John Drew is a true artist in his vocation, and approaches more nearly to the artistic qualities of the late Mr. Power than the representatives of Hibernian humour who have appeared in the interval. He has the genuine Irishman, with correct exaggeration. Mr. Drew must be accepted as an actor of judgment and taste, true to nature, with an abundance of humour and a vivid imagination.

ST. JAMES'S.—The management is active in the production of novelties. A new vaudeville was produced on Monday, under the curious title of "Smack for Smack," and which it should be stated also bears the name of "Ici on Parle Français." The piece is from the pen of Mr. Oxenford, and is founded on a story of Hans Andersen, describing the graces of a danseuse celebrated in St. Petersburg, Mdlle. Alhinn. It shows, upon the whole, considerable skill in its construction, and supported the part of *Fanchette* with extraordinary agility, which we remember to have seen in three other pieces—"The Elfin Shoe," "Highland Fling, and La Cracovienne. The part of *John Trott*, who electrified with surprise at so much activity and versatility, was sustained by Mr. Compton. The piece concludes with a tableau illustrative of "The Loan of a Wife," the drama of "Monsieur Jacques," and the "Loan of a Lover" of Next Door, produced under an elegant evening's amusement.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Last week Mr. Edmund Phelps, a son of the well-known actor, took his debut as *Uriel*, in Lord Byron's tragedy of "Werner." The house was unusually crowded on the occasion, and the new candidate for histrionic honours was received favourably. Mr. Edmund Phelps has for the last three or four years matriculated in the provinces as *Romeo*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*, but in the latter he appear as a novice. His having, indeed, on the stage was that of a practised actor—somewhat taller, we think, than his father, but with a voice and style of elocution similar. He looked the character well, and acted it without individual blemish. He manifestly been well trained, but wants that individual fervour which, if he study well, will lead him out of the trammels of imitation into an independent style of his own. He is decidedly a sound actor, and may become a fine one.

STANDARD.—Mr. Barry Sullivan has been re-engaged, and on Monday appeared as *Sir Richard Vernon* in "The Iron Chest." This is a play now seldom acted; the part, however, suits the actor. On Tuesday "The Lady of Lyons" was performed, when we can better nearly commendations on the *Lady Tenale* of Miss Marriott.

DUBLIN.—We perceive from the local papers that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been playing to crowded houses at this theatre. Mrs. Kean's *Mrs. Beverly* appears to have excited great enthusiasm; and both performers in the comedy of "Money" gentleman and lady performance palpably fell in Mr. Lovell's pathetic drama, "The Wife's Secret."

THE FARM.

ANOTHER week of sadly unseasonable weather has operated heavily against the farmer. Rain and boisterous weather more than one-half of his harvest, and a few days more nearly all the beans were out in most of the fields in the North, South, East, and West, and in the wheat and oat crops. With the exception, perhaps, of a part of Scotland, the harvest has been a most disastrous one in every way. On one farm in Yorkshire, rented at 47s., a steam thrashing-machine had fell mark for six days, and the result was fifty-seven quarters of wheat and barley, and 100 of oats. Returns were made from Mark-lane on Monday to Mark-lane was so bad that it was difficult to sell even at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Last week's returns of the sales of grain in the seven *Gazette* averages show that wheat is 15s. higher; barley, 5s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 1d.; and beans, 1s. 6d.

Rugby inaugurated the fat-show session yesterday, and Birmingham and Oakham will follow in the course of the week. The show next week. From seeing Precious Stone side by side with Beauty's Butterfly in the yard at Barnsley the year, when they pleased the eye between Beauty's sides. They were decided—not in a hole-and-corner style, but publicly in the ring—to fully expected that Mr. Torr's cow would be the first Mr. Bell or Baker-street Bazaar this year; but it seems that Colonel Towneley intends to enter Mr. Bates's Duchess. Mr. Bates's cow is one with which he builds his hopes to Rugby this week, but keeps him fresh, along with his heifer, for Birmingham. The former is a cow that has been the talk wherever she has been, and Mr. Bates's steer, which has been the talk milk-round Bushmoor for some months past, but they are widely different in their points. Mr. Bates's steer is a fine, level, and well-fleshed animal. Prince Albert sends a very good Devon to Birmingham, and Mr. Cartwright takes a Shorthorn between Beauty and Butterfly. We have not seen her for six weeks, but we believe that she will be very much improved. Mr. Torr's Shorthorn heifer is a very fine animal, and it is said that Mr. Tudge's cow of that breed may meet Mr. Pirie's cow at both places. It will be a regular contest of the Lodlow v. the Gunnister pastures, and we shall see which will be the victor this time, as the Lodlow and Hereford decisions gave each a victory. Mr. Pirie is also said to have a Shorthorn steer, which will meet Mr. Torr's, and decided a very high offer at the latter place.

A meeting of the Royal Society of Agriculture for the purpose of taking measures to erect a lasting memorial to the late Duke of Richmond. A committee was appointed to draw up a plan for consideration at the next meeting of subscribers. They seem to be anxious that the memorial should be a national one, but that, whether it takes the shape of a column or a fountain, the money already subscribed for the object should be erected in Sussex.

The late season of drought in which we have heard so much lately, has collapsed at last into its legitimate dimensions. It seems as far as we can see to-day, that the wet harvest will not be a bad one after all. Farmers are in the habit of buying as cows according to a certain received local custom (of which the vendor and vendee were both presumed to be cognizant), and this is the case in many districts even now. The general abstract idea that the warranty contained in the list can be transmitted to the purchaser, is a fallacious one, as regards whatever from the decision in question. According to the select few who are supposed to be in the secret, a large number produced from trying the only means open to him of making his doubtful property look sound and healthy. The consequence is that many who seem wandering to his sale, with 100 guineas more in his pockets than he knows what to do with, should be tempted to give an extravagant price for a lot without inquiring into her antecedents. The sale is not what impression the simple statement in the list produces on such customers, but what a nasty fellow to mean by those people of reasonable caution and intelligence, who never have occasion to go elsewhere, and who find that auctioneers and vendors are rogues, in the hope of drawing off attention from their own silly speculators. If the statement in the list were not a *bond fide* one, or, owing to circumstances, within (or even not within) the vendor's knowledge, wholly calculated to mislead the vendee, the case is totally altered. Supposing, however, that nothing of the kind could be proved, it would be unjust indeed if the vendor having expressly warranted but one fact should be taken to have warranted two, and thus be exposed to the frauds which, and whose agents, surround every large sale. Nothing can be more fitful and capricious as regards their symptoms than the subjects of these diseases, and we have known the most careful breeders who deceived even in the tenth month. If the law were taken to be as we have heard it proposed and considered, it is evident that "no produce to pay" ought always to have been the order of the day, and that, few amounting to many thousands might be, recovered from the owners of acres of all kinds, as paid on a presumption which failed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the present apathetic state of "The Corner," the sale of seven brood mares belonging to Lord Chesterfield (of whom, by-the-by, a most interesting account appears in the current number of *Bell's Magazine*) helped to while away a very wet Monday afternoon. Messrs. Tattersall, in Knightsbridge, was the locale selected, and created a very strong competition between Mr. Blenkiron and Colonel Maude, on behalf of Mr. Royal paddocks. Mr. Blenkiron got the 500-guinea bid and eventually carried off, for 540 gs. to join Rilestake and Bunni at Eltham Paddocks, which now contain no less than 60 brood mares. Types and bays, by both of them supposed to be barren, fell to Mr. Blenkiron's nod—the former for 100 gs. and the latter for 105 gs. The sale was concluded after when Mr. Greville arrived with a commission authorising him to go as high as 650 gs. for Queen and 450 gs. for Types. Both were bought by Mr. W. Smith for 140 gs., to go to France; Jacqueline for 370 gs., by Colonel Maude, after a stiffish tussle with Mr. W. Smith; and an Alarm mare (5 gs.) and a blackcoated one (4 gs.) were the remaining lots. The average for the seven was about 262 gs.

Fifty-four greyhounds were put up at Aldridge's on Saturday, but only four or five of our leading courses attended, and the prices were most wretchedly low. Fullerton and Lofty, a brace, realised 16 gs., and Skittles at 10 gs.; but the remaining twenty in Captain Spoor's collection, and the whole of those sold by Mr. Mytton, for 7 gs.; old Spectre, by Mr. Bland, for 21 gs.; and a splendid Sunbeam puppy from her for 16 gs. A hundred guineas was said to be the reserve on Brisbane, but he was withdrawn. The sale is done out with the deepest lots were the six puppies by Skyrockets, from Spectre, which only realised 19 gs. for the lot—or 3 gs. for 1 of the 6. It was a strange contrast to the brilliant greyhound sales we sometimes see here; but it is to be hoped better times are in store. Spectre's second's conditions, ladies were naturally shy.

The Duke of Atholl has had a great year, as his great exhibition, and 43 gs. was all he could get for Sir Hubert and Lily Agnes, the former proving to be exactly one hundred specimens, and the latter to forty-three, including, as we are informed, the best brace of puppies that have been long Kingdoms. Among the hounds there are just enough to satisfy the curious, but not to bring away any M.F.H. from his more arduous duties in the field. Six fine Scotchmen, and twenty greyhounds, will attract the dearstalker and the courser; while the lovers of the field-spaniel will find a drop-one specimen worthy of their attention. Among the foreign dogs in the division are boarhounds, which are very uncommon in England, and a Newfoundland, which is the very model of the lover of the dog, but by the artist and connoisseur. The toy dogs in the collection are also worthy of notice for size; for there is already a fair sprinkling of mastiffs, bulldogs, Newfoundlands, and sheepdogs for their husbands or brothers. The foreign varieties in this division include three Alpine sheepdogs, a Russian mastiff, one Danish, Bernard dog, a Russian terrier, an Italian terrier, and two Maltese dogs."

Our Scotch correspondent writes that a great business is doing in sound during the past week. There have been two capital things, and kills in both instances—one at Lord Breadalbane's, and the Earl of Dalhousie's, at Harry Ayrie, who had broken a rib, is in the saddle once more with the Berkeley, which is hunting the country. Mr. Hall has had two rousing things last week, besides the Manton Gorse day. On Friday the fog drew so dense that the Queen could not draw; but on Monday they found a good fox at Garrow Hill, and lost him after an hour, very fast, at Queeny; and then at Winterfield found their fox. Thorpe Trussells. A meeting, at which the Earl of Wilton attended, to consider what steps are to be taken respecting the future mastership of the Quorn, was held at Leicester on Monday last week, when it was stated that Mr. Fitzwilliam's have had a run of eighteen miles straight from Farest Fen, time some-thing under the hour, and that the hounds in question are being pleased with it as he was with his testimonial. The Cheshire had a capital forty-minutes' gallop from Peckforton on Saturday last, and on Monday. Captain White met with an accident, but was, happily, not hurt.

DEPARTURE OF MR. RAREY.

THE horse-tamer took his departure from Liverpool in the *Asia*, on Saturday last, for a second visit to the United States in Ohio. He has secured our shores on the 20th of November, 1857, and few can be said to have lived more in the public eye during the past three years. The first visit he indeed was at Liverpool, the day after his arrival, for the amusement of Captain Lamy, of the *Asia*, who had crossed with him then he has had his troupe on nearly seven hundred of every shade of temperament. An Emerson says "Let a man alone in a room with a horse even a horse that knows found audiences as overflowing and enthusiastic as ever; and the farewell assembly of 1860 will be found as numerous as that of 1857. Mr. Rarey and Mr. Peters furnished a splendid subject in Stafford, and Russia in a Console horse; and Cruiser, King of the Prairies, the Devil's Own, Sultan, Black Diamond, Bonny boy at Alma's riding-school, Mr. Gurney's grey, and an Edinburgh omnibus horse, will serve to illustrate the various phases of equine characteristics of the savages of the United Kingdom. Strange to say, he carries away no Arab, although he has had several in his hands. Mr. Rarey has also taken with him two cruisers' saddles, and a pair of Scotch bridles, and two cruisers' whips. Four or five of them were introduced each day, while the rest looked on, and tickets each day's programme were their spiritual guides. The military system of throwing the horses previously was for five or six men to throw them down together, and then violently hold them, but the Rarey-Burghurst strap has quite done away with this, and saved not a few animals from being turned out of the ranks as hopeless. Some of Rarey's best pupils are in the Army; but one of the most energetic is a civilian, and a Liverpool man, and has had several interviews with Mr. Rarey and his friends' horses, old and young, and with the most signal success.

It is St. Andrew's Day to-day, and the Scots will be in full feasts, and, as he indubitably holds the belt, we may see him over again in a year's time for one of the Caledonian dinners which are to be given in different European cities. Cruiser followed them on Friday, along with a blood mare, Dandy, the Devil's Own, Sultan, Black Diamond, and Bonny boy at Alma's riding-school, Mr. Gurney's grey, and an Edinburgh omnibus horse, will serve to illustrate the various phases of equine characteristics of the savages of the United Kingdom. Strange to say, he carries away no Arab, although he has had several in his hands. Mr. Rarey has also taken with him two cruisers' saddles, and a pair of Scotch bridles, and two cruisers' whips. Four or five of them were introduced each day, while the rest looked on, and tickets each day's programme were their spiritual guides. The military system of throwing the horses previously was for five or six men to throw them down together, and then violently hold them, but the Rarey-Burghurst strap has quite done away with this, and saved not a few animals from being turned out of the ranks as hopeless. Some of Rarey's best pupils are in the Army; but one of the most energetic is a civilian, and a Liverpool man, and has had several interviews with Mr. Rarey and his friends' horses, old and young, and with the most signal success.

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A silver dinner and dessert service, weighing 900 ounces, has just been presented to Mr. T. Winterbottom by a numerous body of mercantile friends and workmen, in token of the admiration with which they regard his upright conduct, sincerity, and courtesy, both in public and private life.

Two lads who slept at Swindon Lodge, near Thurlstone, Yorkshire, at which a burglary had recently been committed, were supplied with a gun by their father, a gamekeeper, who lived close by. On Tuesday se'nnight a drunken labourer, who had been engaged to work at the lodge, approached the house about midnight, when one of the boys, not recognising him in the darkness, fired and killed him.

LITERATURE AND ART.

DOCTOR CROLY is dead. He had attained more than the three score years and ten allotted to man, and, at seventy-six, without any stronger premonition than some of the symptoms of decay, stepped down to the prior mountain than some of the symptoms of decay, stepped down to the prior mountain than some of the symptoms of decay, stepped down to the prior mountain



THE CITY OF COBLENTZ.

THE personal relations which unite the Royal families of Prussia and England led to an interview, a few weeks ago, between the Prince Regent of Prussia and Queen Victoria at Coblentz. "This meeting," says the *Prussian Gazette*, "devoted, in the first place, to the happiness of family life, could not fail, in the present state of Europe, to acquire a more extended signification. It is not only by the happy bond which connects the two dynasties that the States of Prussia and England find themselves brought together. A number of relations calculated to unite nations, similar interests, and an analogous political position invite those two countries to go in accord. The cordial relations which have always subsisted between these two Powers, and which will continue so long as they shall not misunderstand their true interests, can only take stronger root in the serious exchange of ideas which has taken place at Coblentz between the statesmen who direct the affairs of the two countries, and can only gain in safety and extension. The more complicated are the affairs of some European States at the present moment, the more satisfaction is there in being able to state the accord in the views and conceptions of the two Powers on the great and important points which preoccupy public opinion to the highest degree. As to the question of knowing to what point the particular position and the special mission which, in spite of all analogy of interests, remain peculiar to each independent Power, permit, or cause a hope for, a community in detail of views or of execution between Prussia and England, it would be an idle undertaking to enter into any discussion. It suffices to know that, on all essential points of view and on the object to which they ought to tend, there has been the utmost harmony. The happy result of the conferences of Coblentz show, even without any other developments, that Prussia knows how to recognise and cultivate the interests of the first order which unite her to England."

Coblentz is a fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, the former river being here crossed by a bridge of boats 485 yards across, and the latter by a stone bridge 536 yards in length. Its population in 1846 was 23,421. It is well built, and has several churches, a palace of the former Electors of Treves, an ancient Jesuits' college, a Roman Catholic seminary, a theatre, manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, and an active general trade. Around it are several detached forts. Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is one of the strongest outworks. It is defended by about 400 pieces of cannon. The escarped rocks, or steep slopes, on three sides, would bid defiance to almost any assault: its weak point is on the north-west. Here, however, art has done the utmost to repair a natural defect, and three lines of defences present themselves, one within another, which would require to be taken in succession before the enemy could enter in this direction. No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblentz in the beauty of its situation; from whatever side you approach, by land or water, it presents a beautiful picture. The views from the centre of the bridge of boats, from the heights of Ehrenbreitstein, of Pfaffendorf, or of the Chartreuse, are all fine. Coblentz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce up and down the three rivers

Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn, supplying the country around with colonial produce. From its vicinity to the wine districts it forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines, going down the river to Great Britain, Holland, and other parts of the world. About a million jars of seltzers and other mineral waters from the Duchy of Nassau and shipped annually from hence. Corn and the excellent iron of the neighbourhood are exported up Moselle into France. The volcanic productions of this country form very peculiar articles of trade; such are the lava itself, in the shape of millstones, and the ashes ground to form Dutch tiles.

PARIS FASHIONS
FOR DECEMBER.

In spite of, or rather on account of, the fine weather which has occasionally broken through the monotony of the penultimate month of 1860, the Parisian dressmakers are in a flourishing condition, and busily occupied in the production of dresses for the *demi-saison*, and, in some cases, already for winter. Woollen textures for robes enjoy a decided preference over all others this autumn. They are, for the most part, so beautifully manufactured at present that they bear off the palm from their rivals, the cheaper descriptions of silks, to which they are undoubtedly superior.

The fashions for the 465th leap year of the Christian era terminate with a quieter tendency. Few bright colours, even for visits of ceremony, are admitted just now; dark shades, black ribbons, black bonnets (or those composed of two tints, black being one), have superseded the gay roses and feathers of another season.

Apropos of bonnets, we are somewhat puzzled, so great has been the spirit of defection in their ranks of late: deserters have adopted so many different styles of chapeaux—à la Garibaldi, à la Diana Vernon, à la Magenta, Spanish, American, Italian, *cum multis aliis*—that we must clearly state that the few words we have to say on the subject apply only to bonnets *proprement dit*. White bonnets are altogether out of favour at present. Generally, the bonnets of the legitimate category continue to improve in good taste—that is, in their simplicity; a simple bow, or a flower placed to advantage, is found to be more becoming than a profusion of gaudy floral or gilt ornaments, however costly. As to size and shape, no change has taken place since our last.

For the winter season a charming description of cloth glove has just been adopted by the Parisian ladies for all occasions except those of grand ceremony, when kid gloves are *de rigueur*; we allude to the gauntlet glove in black or chestnut-coloured cloth, the former embroidered with red silk, and the latter with white, green, or blue. During the cold weather these gloves must certainly be preferred to kid.



VISITING DRESS. WALKING DRESS. EVENING DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Visiting Dress.*—Robe of plain colour, having near the bottom of the jupe a wide band of black velvet, edged with a narrow ruching of rose-coloured taffeta. On the front of the dress there is also a narrow stripe of velvet interlaced with the serpentine ornamentation shown in our Engraving, and similar to but narrower than that on the bottom of the skirt. The long hanging sleeve is bordered to match, and is still further decorated by four velvet macaroons. The bonnet is composed of crape and taffeta, with a lace trimming on the toy and a black and white nigrette on one side.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Our second illustration is of a dark-coloured merino dress, long-waisted. A band of velvet, trimmed with a narrow passpurs, is attached bruce-fashion in front and behind the shoulders. The waistband, fringed out at the long flowing ends, and fastening with two large flat bows, is of the same material as the robe. The bonnet is of mauve-coloured silk; the bavolet is covered with black lace; and the bows seen in front are in mauve velvet, edged with narrow black lace. A total absence of flowers characterises this chapeau.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—This dress is of black silk, ornamented with six flounces separated, and surmounted by a silk plaiting of the same colour as the robe, and edged with narrow lace. The corsage is low-necked, descending with a long point in front of the waist; from each shoulder down to the waist-line a graduating trimming of silk plaiting serves as the principal ornament, which a large bow in the centre completes. The sleeves consist of three small flounces, and the under-sleeves are of white tulle. The simple headdress is composed of marguerites attached to the back hair in such a manner as to conceal the comb.

SCENE IN EDW. LODER'S OPERA,
"THE NIGHT DANCERS."

THE accompanying illustration represents the most striking situation in this opera—the scene which forms the conclusion of the first act. The villagers are assembled to celebrate the nuptials of the rustic heroine, *Giselle*, with her lover *Albert*. The dance is broken off by the entrance of the *Duke of Silezia* and his daughter *Bertha*, followed by huntsmen and attendants; and the Duke discovers that *Albert*, the seeming peasant, is his nephew, who is betrothed to his daughter. *Giselle* is struck with horror by this fatal disclosure, and her noble rival, pitying her distress, generously renounces her claim to *Albert's* hand. But it is too late. The blow has been fatal, and *Giselle* falls—into some of the female villagers' arms, while the persons present are grouped around in attitudes of astonishment and sorrow. The abbot is begins to toll, the abbot and monks enter in procession, and, at the end of a solemn requiem, the curtain falls.



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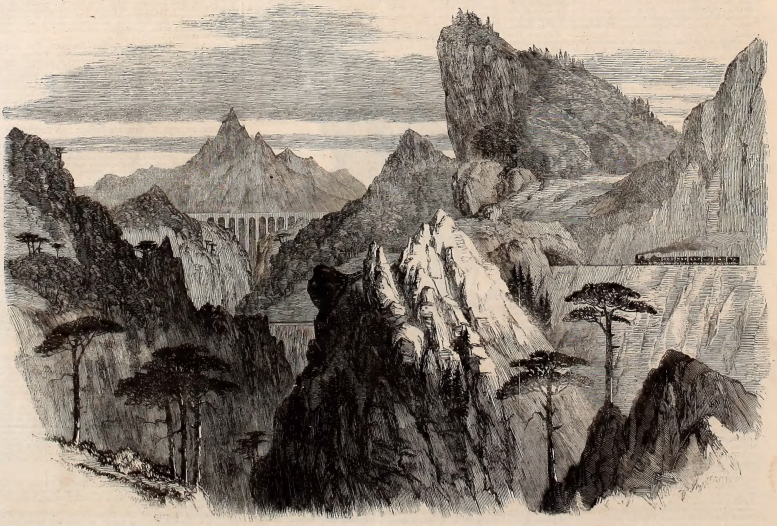
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THE GREAT SEMMERING RAILWAY.



THE BOLLESWAND VIADUCT AND TUNNEL.



THE WEINZETTELWAND TUNNEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

RAILWAY THOUGH THE GREAT SEMMERING.

THIS is a great engineering work constructed through a mountain range to Styria, mainly by means of a series of viaducts and tunnels, and forming one of the links of the line between Vienna and Trieste. The distance over which this portion of the work runs is about seventy-three English miles, and is provided with seven stations. The gradient of the line are exceedingly steep: the steepest on Semmering, on the north of the chain, and whence the rise begins, is 1308 feet above the level of the sea; at Payerbach it is 1274 feet, at Eisenberg 1606, at Klamm 2160, at Breitenstein 2454, and at Semmering 2778, in the middle of the principal tunnel through the chain. Here it begins to decline, descending, in the last point, 8 inches to 720 feet. Commencing at the station at Gloggnitz, it passes along the left bank of the Schwarza, and through the valley of Schottwien, and thence along the Eisenberg. On the declivity of the Gullesberg the line crosses to the right and traverses the Schwarzthal; and here is the great Schwarza Viaduct, with an arched span of 90 feet. Eisberg and goes on to Payerbach. There is a viaduct over Kühgruben; and the line then runs to the Semmering. Several bridges and tunnels intervene between this and the station at Klamm; while numerous others, some of the former of great elevation and the latter of great length, occur between that station at Breitenstein is reached. Thence the line descends into the first Styrian valley, which is watered by the Darr, and Frauchnitz, and by the Mürz, down to the former's confluence with the latter. The works of this connecting link with the railway to Trieste terminates. Speculair are the gradients of the line this Semmering is especial Speculair are the gradients of the line this Semmering is especial described in the Times. The next viaduct is that of the Kuntzaberg, and then comes the tunnel of the Wahrbergd, 1200 feet long, which is soon succeeded by the tunnel through the Wolfsberg, 1404 feet long. Crossing the viaduct of Kuntzaberggd, the line passes into a subterranean course through the same mountain, and forming along the declivities of the Mattergraben hills, opposite to which rose the old post-road of Semmering, behind which rise the Semmering and Raxalpe hills, the station at Semmering is reached. Here is situated the great tunnel, the most extensive part of the works, it having been aged 4380 feet. From this point the line descends into the first Styrian valley, which is watered by the Darr, and Frauchnitz, and by Mürz, down to the former's confluence with the latter. The works of this connecting link with the railway to Trieste terminates. Speculair are the gradients of the line this Semmering is especial described in the Times. The next viaduct is that of the Kuntzaberggd

LITERATURE.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE IN CANADA. By JAMES HODDER, Engineer to Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY, and BETTS, Contractors. Imperial folio. Whole.

The gigantic engineering achievement just completed in North America in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada finds a fitting memorial in the large and handsome volume before us, the production of Mr. James Hodder, the engineer to Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, the contractors for the work. Mr. Hodges undertakes the task of historian with perfect knowledge of his subject, and a full appreciation of its importance. He treats it with a modesty which could hardly leave the reader to believe that, the first idea and general plan of the Victoria Bridge having been those of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Ross, the responsibility of the conduct of the work, with the introduction of many valuable improvements in its construction, fell exclusively upon his own shoulders. Such, however, was the case; and Mr. Hodges will not injure matters his skill in engineering science, if he may always look back to the construction of the Victoria Bridge as one of the proudest episodes in his professional life.

Mr. Hodges commences with some observations on the importance of that Grand Trunk Railway with the completion of which the whole of the transit connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific coasts of the New World, is closed by no fewer than six months in the year, besides which the restricted proportions of the Welland Canal rendered transhipment into smaller vessels of passengers and goods at Port Colborne necessary to the Upper Lake district. The Grand Trunk Railway at once supplied all these defects, and, by an unbroken length of 1,000 miles, brought the rich western corn-fields—which Mr. Cobden has stated would supply grain enough to feed all Europe, in addition to its own, requisite communication direct and continuous connection with the ocean. Its construction was necessary to the existence of the Province of Canada. But the work was incomplete so long as it was confined to the banks of the St. Lawrence. From the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic, a distance of more than 1500 miles, there was no bridge across the river, with the exception of that at the city of Montreal. It became a matter of vital importance to the Province of Canada would be in other hands if the railway did not gain the command of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which connects British North America and the United States. Accordingly, in the summer of 1852, Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts undertook the work, and Mr. A. M. Ross and Mr. Wm. Jackson proceeded to the spot for that purpose. During to double still existing, however, he to the property of the Atlantic and Lake Canals, in the west end of Montreal harbour. A great portion of the bed here is very shallow, and lined in with boulder rock, which would necessitate, considerably to the labour necessarily incidental to such a work—many of these boulders had to be removed before the piers could be built, weighing from one to twenty tons. The bed of the river is of solid rock, called by Sir William Logan "Laurentian." The above stone rock, called by Sir William Logan "Laurentian." The above stone from time to time in a solid bed, or one mile and three quarters.

The most serious difficulty to be contended against in the design and construction of such a work was the ice in the river. This, which occurred twice a year, at spring and fall; and to meet which it was resolved to build the bridge upon piers, constructed of cylinders, of wide intervals, and, wedge-shaped, acting both for the support of the tube, and to break the ice as it came down in the current. The size of the stones of which these piers should be constructed was the first point for consideration, and it was eventually decided that a block of Montreal limestone, of a hard limestone, of a blue colour, but which, on exposure to the air for a number of years, becomes of a light grey colour. Large openings being in the proposed piers, the ice would thus be more necessarily to treat with their chiefs for permission to take the stone, and it was a considerable time before they succeeded for a Sunday after church, this being the only time when a sufficient number of the chiefs could be together. The quarries proved to be of superior quality. On the appointed day the chiefs arrived, twelve in number, and the ceremony commenced. The first stone was put together a certain number of existing dams or ice-shoving commenced, and replaced in the spring on the river becoming clear.

In the year of 1853 the site for the bridge over the St. Lawrence having assumed its ordinary winter level, the staff of the contractors commenced erecting the offices and making the first soundings, and buoying out the most navigable channels for their steam-boats and barges. A level was carried across the river, and roughly-pucked ice in the exact line of the bridge. Holes were then cut in the ice at the points intended for the piers, and more accurate and soundings taken as accurately as possible. In all these works the men suffered acutely from the cold, many of them having their noses, feet, ears, frozen, or reduced to a condition of torpor by the glare of the sun upon the snow.

On the 25th of May, 1854, the first caisson was moored in its place, which may be considered as the commencement of the works of the bridge. The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 6th of June, and the masonry of the north abutment of the first pier was commenced on the 28th of August; and the pier was completed to the level of summer water-level before winter set in. In January, 1855, the usual packing and shoving commenced, and on the 4th twenty square miles, or over 12,000,000 tons of ice passed the site of the bridge. Mr. Hodges confesses to have been not a little anxious for the stability of the solitary pier then finished, although all the piers of the bridge, when finished when, upon looking through the transit instrument, he discovered that the pier had not been disturbed.

Mr. Hodges, in his concluding chapter, attributes the successful accomplishment of the work undertaken by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts to the spirit and inspiration he derived from the confidence reposed in him by his employers, who stood ready to the task amid every discouragement." He next bears testimony to the zeal and ingenuity displayed by his assistant engineers, subordinates, and workmen, and to the courtesy and perseverance in the bridge which they assisted to construct.

An interesting circumstance must here be mentioned. The years 1856–57 were perhaps the most fatal in point of sickness that Montreal ever experienced, and many hundreds of the inhabitants were carried off by cholera or fever, and some six thousand poor emigrants died of ship fever within that period, and were buried in common in a large pit near the bridge. Towards the close of the work, when the workmen were thinking of leaving Canada, the females of their poor countrymen were not forgotten, and the spot of interment was fenced in, and a large boulder, weighing some thirty tons, erected upon a pedestal some six feet high, with a suitable inscription, as a memorial to the departed.

In conclusion, a few of the statistics of this wonderful work may be interesting:—Total length of bridge, 9144 feet; total length of tubes, 6592 feet; number of bottom arches, 24; number of top arches, 60 feet; weight of iron in tubes, 9044 tons; number of rivets, 1,240,000; number of bolts, 104,000; quantity of masonry in piers and abutments, 2,713,955 cubic feet; quantity of timber in temporary works, 2,280,000 cubic feet; quantity of clay puddle used in dams, 146,000 cubic yards; number of men employed, 3000.

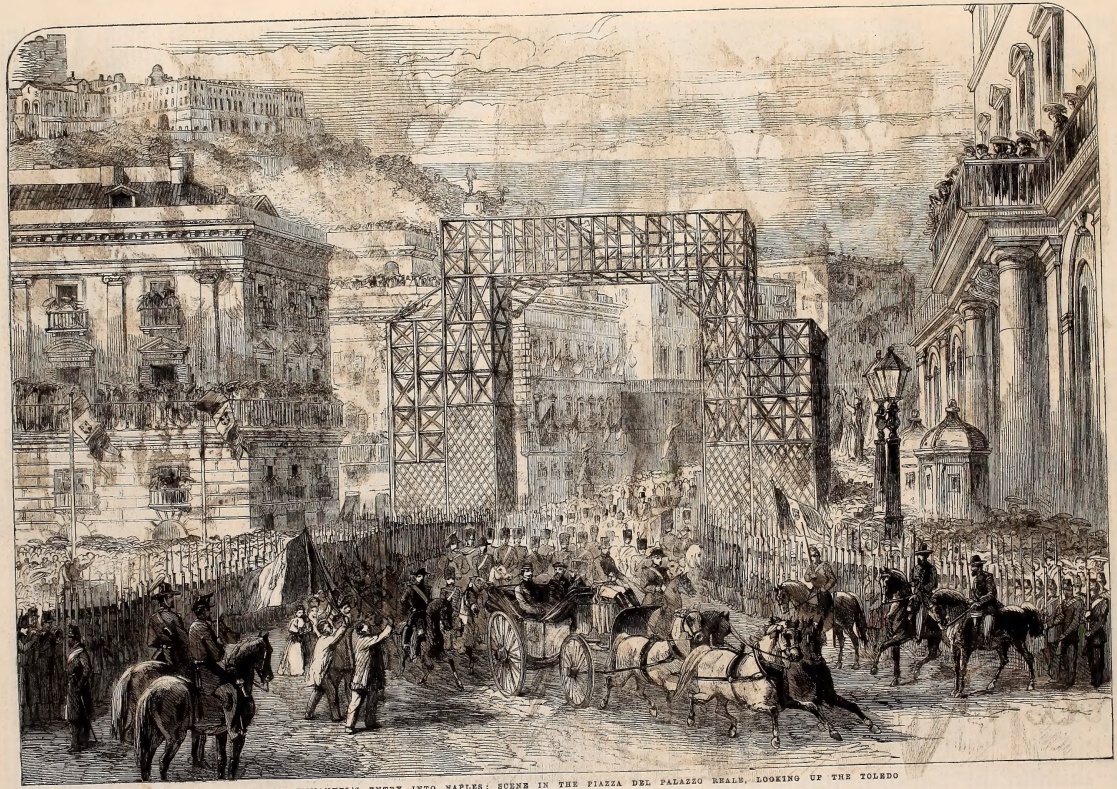
This noble and interesting volume is appropriately dedicated to the Prince of Wales.

WILL ADAMS; THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN. A Romantic Story of the Days of Old. By WILLIAM DAVIS. A. W. Bennett.

A literature for children and for youth is now an established fact in a sense somewhat different to that which characterised the imperfect efforts of the last generation. There is a certain effort at solidity as combined with amusement, which is not without its acceptable results. Instead of the mere fiction of the past, we have a substratum of this kind, then difficulties do not seem to be considered insuperable. At the time of the very considerations of this description come 1000, and the crop is already somewhat plentiful. Are we of opinion that this class of literary productions calls for special attention for very reasons? Certainly for giving some brief remarks on several volumes which are now before us. We will however, in the first place, commence with the composition, and he enters on very interesting ground in the present volume. We are told in an accredited work on the Japanese Empire that to English skill and courage the Dutch owe their first access to Japan. The Erasmus, the first Dutch ship which ever reached that coast, in April, 1600, was piloted by William Adams, a Kentish man, born in a town called Gillingham, two English miles from Rochester, and one mile from Chatham. Dockyard Creek, Queen's ships of war, were then built. Adams may not inappropriately be called a representative Englishman, for, though little known, he was a man of no common school, little more than a simple shipman—he was one of the fine old stock out of which spring our navies, and, therefore, of which England is proud. He had to undergo many perils, the current of which carries with it much that will interest the readers of longer growth than those for whom the book is designed, the hatred of the Portuguese, in 1610 or 1611 Adams was already in high place in the list of the heroes of naval discovery and enterprise, and entirely to assume the diplomatic management of affairs.

In Mr. Dalton's statement of the facts on which he founds his "romantic biography" we are told that Adams, married a native lady, and was appointed a treaty for this country, married a native lady, had children, and died after twenty years' sojourn in Japan, a land which he may be considered the adopted. Mr. Will Adams may not inappropriately be called a representative Englishman, for, though little known, he was a man of no common school, little more than a simple shipman—he was one of the fine old stock out of which spring our navies, and, therefore, of which England is proud. He had to undergo many perils, the current of which carries with it much that will interest the readers of longer growth than those for whom the book is designed, the hatred of the Portuguese, in 1610 or 1611 Adams was already in high place in the list of the heroes of naval discovery and enterprise, and entirely to assume the diplomatic management of affairs.

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VICTOR EMMANUEL'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES: SCENE IN THE PIAZZA DEL PALAZZO REALE, LOOKING UP THE TOLEDO



ENTRY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO NAPLES.—SKETCHED IN THE TOLEDO BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 536.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

DECEMBER.

WILD-goose and wild-fowl shooting may now be had to perfection, and to those who do not object to rough it on a cold frosty evening that former sport is splendid; before, however, we touch upon it a brief account of the birds which come under the description of Natatores, or Swimmers, may not be uninteresting, or rather of those belonging to the order called Anatidæ, which includes geese and ducks. Commencing we with the pre-logged goose period, before the modern system of draining was introduced into the fenny countries, were very common in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire; they are now very rare in England, still more so in Ireland, where they formerly were plentiful. They principally breed in the north of Europe, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire. The white-fronted, or "Ore geese" (laughing geese), visits this country, the Emerald Isle, and occasionally the Fen districts, but is not the common goose of England. The bean goose and the lesser goose are the regular winter visitors, but they keep to the shores of northern counties, and remain with us through all the cold months; the first-named species appears to prefer large open meadows and pasture lands, while the last-mentioned ones, being of a maritime species, pass a great portion of their time at sea, and when on land frequent the sandy hills and marshes. The immense number that frequent certain favourable localities are quite extraordinary; and a popular writer, author of "The Wild Sports in the West of Ireland," says—"I have from the window a considerable extent of sand literally black with this 'migratory host.' The pink-footed goose is another visitor to England, although a few have found their way to Norfolk. The barnacle goose is abundant on the west coast of Ireland, more so than on those of the east, where they feed in the marshes, on the grasses, and aquatic plants. The red-breasted goose has been occasionally seen in England, but cannot be included in our "fashionable arrivals" from Asia and Siberia; the same may be said of the Egyptian and pair-winged geese. The former is occasionally to be met common in England, where it breeds freely. The wild stock whence these birds spring is supposed to be the same found in America. When, in the year 1820, we were out in Canada, we forwarded some fine specimens to the wild-fowl collection of the present popular representative of the ancient house of MacCallum More, and they thrived particularly well in Scotland. To the progress of acclimatisation and the extension of the species we have also attributed the decrease of wild ducks in the British Isles; they, however, still continue to breed over the whole country, the first eggs reaching our shores in September, and the ducks, widgeon, dunbirds, shovelers, and pintail ducks during the months of October and the early flight of foreign birds do not arrive until the weather becomes very severe. The wild duck breeds in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and is common throughout Sweden, the Northern parts of Russia, North America, and the United States, in the Pacific, and Behring's Straits. The teal, which is the smallest of our ducks, breeds in Ireland, but is best as an article of food; it breeds all over Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Scotland, and Ireland, and is to be found in the northern parts of Scandinavia, North Africa, Smyrna, Trebizond, the Caucasian Range, India, China, and Japan. The teal of North America is quite distinct from those of Europe and Asia. While upon the subject of wild-fowl we cannot refrain from noticing some excellent pieces, called "Modern landscape and Sporting Subjects," which are also interesting to the wildfowlers, yachtsmen, and sportsmen. They give a wide field with perfect exercise of definition, even on a large scale, without any magnifying power, do not fatigue the eyes.

The wild-goose shooting season is in country from about Michaelmas Day until the weather becomes severe, and—unlike the mallard, the teal, and the pochard—proceeds, to which is grass, during the daytime, instead of feeding at the night.

The pochard, or dunbird, is remarkable for the excellence of its flesh, as to our taste, for a species of the type of the canvas-backed duck of the United States, which bird it closely resembles in the colour of its plumage, though differing in size, as our bird being smaller. So great a luxury was this bird formerly esteemed that, to supply the London markets, the same method employed for taking rabbits was adopted. There were in certain fens of the avenues to the decoys, and, after a great number of these birds had collected for some time on the pool, a dog was driven from behind by pulleys to these poles, beneath which a large pit had previously been dug, and the birds, like the rabbits, driven into it. Night is at is dark, and are said always to rise against the wind, a large number were taken by the fowler, for, striking against the net, they never attempted to fly again, but fluttered down into the pit, and reached the pit below.

Although the woodcock is a migratory bird, there can be no doubt that it breeds in almost every county of England, as well as in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, as man authority says such a subject, and who resides about four or five miles from the sea, in the eastern part of Northumberland, says:—"I have found that these birds always come over in the greatest nobles in hazy weather, and with a wind that blowing from the north-east; and it is probable that they then find the whole region of the atmosphere with which they have come from counter-currents of air than in more open weather. After a night of this description I have frequently met with several woodcocks upon the edges of plantations in hedges, and even in turnip-fields, and enjoyed, excellent sport for the day; but on seeking, on the following morning, for a renewal of similar success I have not found a woodcock, the whole flight having proceeded on their course during the intervening night. It is during that time that woodcocks, like most migratory birds perform their journeys; and it seems probable that those which halt upon the eastern coasts of Scotland and the northern counties of England have completed their task from shore to shore between sunset and sunrise, as they appear but little fatigued upon their arrival, provided the weather has been calm. The distance of the coasts of Norway and Sweden, whence these visitors are supposed to come, affords no objection to this supposition, as a moderate flight of eight or ten hours, even at a rate inferior to what I conceive they are capable of accomplishing, would suffice for the transit. The direction present in favour of this supposition is the high state of condition in which the birds generally arrive on our shores, especially in the early period of the season, by no means indicating the wasting effects of very long-continued exertion. It appears that they fly at a considerable altitude, as they rest birds on which they alight with momentary movements. A respectable person who lived upon the coast, and who, being a gunner of wildfowl, was in the habit of frequenting the seashore at an early hour in the morning, assured me he had frequently observed the direct arrival of a flock of woodcocks coming from the north-east just at day dawn. His notice was attracted by a peculiar sound in the air over his head, which, on attending to, he found proceeded from birds descending in a direction almost perpendicular, and which upon approaching the shore separated and flew towards the land, where they pressed and shot, and which proved, as he surmised by the view he had of them as their fear had him, to be woodcocks. The direct descent of a north-east wind their course is probably south and west, which accounts for the number of these birds found in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wales, and in Ireland. Few places can exceed the west of Ireland for woodcock-shooting, and we fear we should be accused of shooting with a "long bow" if we described the number we have seen flushed during a morning's walk. Many of the coverts are situated in the centre of the mountains and bogs, and the sport is the greater as every woodcock for miles round quits the open heath for the nearest shelter. The woodcock is a remarkably cautious bird, especially in dry, grassy bottoms of brakes and woods by day, and seldom moving unless disturbed by the dog or the gunner. As the shades of night set in the "longbills" sally forth on silent wing to their feeding grounds, which are open glades near some rippling stream. From the beginning of March to the middle of April these birds keep drawing near the coasts, and avail themselves of the first fair wind to waft them to their native woods. Great interest has been taken by the naturalist as well as the sportsman as to the weight of the woodcock, the average being for a young male bird of the year seven ounces, while an old female will frequently weigh fourteen or fifteen. There are many exceptions to the above rule, for we find that at Scarborough, about 1775 or 1776, one of these birds was shot by a keeper weighing twenty-seven ounces; another was killed at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, the same period, weighed twenty-four ounces. The latter was shot weighing thirteen ounces, and Pennant describes one of twenty killed near Holywell. Many instances are recorded of the care taken by the woodcock towards her young. We read authenticated accounts of old woodcocks carrying their young in their claws, of one taking a weak one by the throat, another conveying its offspring across a river, or, if the young ones cannot fly, of the parent taking them separately between her feet and flying from the sportsmen with a moaning cry. The woodcock's nest is composed of dead leaves, dry fern, and sometimes fern, loosely laid together, without any lining; the eggs are of a pale yellowish white, the larger end spotted with ash grey and two shades of reddish-yellow brown, the length one inch nine lines, by one inch four lines in breadth. The late Sir Charles Taylor best a wager that he and his son in Essex, and a friend offered to make a wager that he could produce one of these birds any day throughout the year.

The common snipe breeds in small numbers in almost all the counties along the eastern line of the English coast, and a still larger number visit us during the winter from various parts of Scandinavia, and leave us again when the lies of March set in. White of Selborne, we quote from Mr. Jesse's book, says:—"In 1783 I was staying with my sons at the bishop of Winchester's tablet at Farnham Castle on this day. They had been out in the morning beside of this neighborhood." They also breed in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Snipes are common in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, Canada, and are to be found in Russia, Siberia, Spain, Provence, Italy, Hungary, Illyria; indeed, we can ourselves vouch for the number of these birds in Hungary, France, and Canada, having taken in our earlier days had excellent sport in the above countries, more especially in the latter, where, within a few miles of the Falls of Montmorency, near Quebec, we killed an innumerable number. The jack snipe seldom or ever passes the winter in England, and is more solitary than the common snipe. Although found in pairs they generally get up singly. So sluggish are they that our Continental neighbors call them "the bird of fortune," and assert that they shelter themselves under coarse, long grass, or among strong rushes which are to be found in moist ground, it is difficult to get them on the wing.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BISHOP AND KNIGHT.—Yes, a very good opening; the first player may safely take the Pawn if he can maintain it. Kindly published by Q. B. Hall, 147, Aldersgate Street.

L. L.—Mr. Bilney's prize problem shall appear immediately.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF Problem No. 872 have been received from C. E. T. C., Hereford; Dr. Pantin, Leamington; Rev. J. Wilkinson, Ripon; and E. T. C., Hereford.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF Problem No. 873 have been received from C. E. T. C., Hereford; Dr. Pantin, Leamington; Rev. J. Wilkinson, Ripon; and E. T. C., Hereford.

PALAMEDES.—It shall have attention.

T. T. and T. G.—Your move is not at hand, but your supposition shall be attended to in due course.

H. S.—The Chess Club in the West End of London is called the *St. George's*. Apply to the Secretary, at the Club-house, Piccadilly.

GOSSOMIA.—They forward your entire Persian insolubility.

H. L. S., R. B. F., Gosport; Dr. Pantin, Leamington, and new under consideration.

ARTHUR KEW.—How can Black move his King to K 8, if in that square is occupied by his own Queen?

J. D. Tucker.—Many thanks. We are sorry to say that we have not room for it at present, neither can we undertake the task.

CHESS CLUB.—The Annual Congress of Amateurs recorded in an able and gentlemanly manner by the Secretary, Mr. Hall, of Piccadilly, has just closed.

RESULTS OF THE CLUB PRIZE PROBLEMS.—Mr. Bilney, 3, Prince's Gate, S. W.; Mr. Pantin, Leamington; Mr. Wilkinson, Ripon; Mr. Hall, 147, Aldersgate Street, E. C.; Mr. Thomas, Worcester Terrace, Lampeter, W. G. Bishop, 4, Clock Building, R. B. Grimond, Galway, T. T. and T. G., Hereford; Mr. Hall, 147, Aldersgate Street, E. C.; Mr. Pantin, Leamington; R. L. H., Muswell Hill; Mr. Bilney, 3, Prince's Gate, S. W.; Mr. Mathew, Regent, T. Simpson, Hanley; Rev. G. A. C., T. F., F. V., D. L., Rel Noir, R. A. H., Exeter; and others. All others, Cambridge.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 873 by Claudius, E. T., H. F., Gosport, H. S., Major C., Bois, Dr. Pantin, Leamington, Rev. J. Wilkinson, Ripon, Rev. G. A. C., Rev. J. A. P., Rev. W. A. B., E. W., Gosport, Pyne, H., Knightsbridge, and more under consideration.

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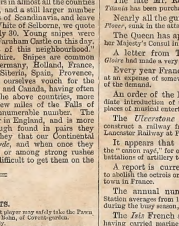
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* * The numbers of any provisional club-lo-lose of engagement in a match by correspondence will be published weekly in this column, and will be found by applying to the "Hon. Sec. of the Jersey Chess Club, H. Victoria-crescent, St. Helier."

PROBLEM No. 875.

By G. M., the winner of the Cambridge prize.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, checkmates in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 873.

WHITE.	BLACK.
P to Q Kt 5th.	P to Q Kt 5th,
	(if Black play 1. B takes P, White plays 2. B takes B (ch), mating next move.)
(a) 1. Q to Q 8th	K to Q 5th
	Anything.
2. Q takes Kt	
2. Q mates.	

	P takes P,
	(if Black play 1. Kt to Q Kt 6th, then 2. Q to Q 8th (ch), and 3. Q mates next move; and, lastly, if Black play 1. P to Q 4th, 2. Q to Q 8th (ch), 3. P takes P, and 4. Q mates.)
2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K takes Q
3. B takes Kt. Mate.	

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

A finely-contested Game between MESSRS. C. H. STANLEY and PINDAR.

(*Queen's Gambit Declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	B takes KP
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q 3rd	P takes P
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to R 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd
10. P to K 6th	P takes P
11. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
12. Kt to K 5th (ch)	Kt to K 1st
13. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
14. B takes B	P takes B
15. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
16. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
17. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 4th

(A bad move, as the Bishop cannot be captured. He should have checked with the Kt at Q 6th.)

18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
19. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 3rd
20. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K to Q 2nd
21. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K to Q B 2nd
22. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th

(This looks hazardous. We should have preferred Q to Q 3rd.)

23. R to Q Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 6th
24. P to K R 3rd	

(A mistake, apparently.)

24.	Q takes R P (ch)
25. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
26. B takes K R	P takes Kt
27. K to R 2nd	K to K 3rd
28. R to K 1st	R to K 1st
29. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 5th
30. R to K 5th	R to K Kt sq
31. Kt to Q B 6th	R to K B 4th (ch)
32. K to R 3rd	R to K 6th
33. Q R to K B sq	

(A bad move, as the Rook cannot be captured. He should have checked with the Kt at Q 3rd.)

34.	R to K Kt 6th
35. K B to Q 2nd	Kt to R 3rd
36. B to Kt 5th	P takes R
37. B takes P	P takes B
38. K to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
39. K to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
40. K to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
41. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
42. P to K R 5th	P to Q R 4th

(Queens.)

And White surrendered.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HER Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Norfolk.

It is proposed to construct in Paris a magnificent Turkish mosque and a Turkish hotel or caravanserai.

The Palace of Linlithgow is to be partly restored by Government, and appropriated to the purposes of the Sheriff Court there.

Mr. John Francis Hodgson has been chosen Mayor for Dorchester for 1910-11.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on J. E. Runcie, Chief Justice Judge of the Supreme Court in the Mauritius.

The late Mr. Robert Stephenson's magnificent steam-yacht *Titania* has been purchased by Sir Edward Reed.

Nearly all the guns which belonged to the *Carnarvonat*, *Lee*, and *Power*, sunk in the attack of last year, were found mounted in the Taku Forts.

The Queen has appointed Major James Hay Woodward to be her Majesty's Consul in the Society or Leeward Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

A letter from Toulon states that the steel-plated frigate *Gloire* had made a voyage to Malta and back in nine days, one hour, and eight hours.

Every year France imports between 11,000 and 12,000 horses, at an expense of somewhere about 15,000,000*l.*, and still the supply falls short of the demand.

An order of the French Prefecture of Police enjoins the immediate fermeture of the disques fixed by law to the numbers, bells, and places of musical entertainment.

The *Electrical Review and Advertiser* says that a plan is mooted to construct a railway from Newby Bridge, so as to meet the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway at Haverthwaite.

It appears that France is satisfied with the performance of the "canon rapé," for orders have been given for the creation of sixteen more batteries of artillery armed with these weapons.

A report is current in Paris that the Emperor has determined to abolish the duel, and to seek redress for serious strokes at the code of honour in France.

The annual number of passengers at the London-bridge Station averages from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000; and the number of trains daily during the busy season, about 500 or 600.

The *Isis* French sailing-frigate has just arrived at Brest, after having carried matériel to relieve the garrison of Tahiti. She has circumnavigated the globe in 14 months.

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an American Jew at New Orleans has presented to the Jews for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City.

Some very interesting mosaics from Carthage have been recently deposited in the Museum of Antiquities of the British Museum. These are only partially displayed to the public.

The Bishop of Ripon has been elected a Governor of Bradford Grammar School, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has been appointed a Governor of Scotland for the Encouragement of the Gospel.

Last Saturday a fire broke out in the West India steam-ship *Le Plata*, in the Southampton Dock, which occasioned serious damage to that vessel. The fire was got under control before the fire got to the hold.

The Rev. John William Nutt, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, in the University of Oxford, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

The Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, has just been enriched by the magnificent gift of Baroness Hirsch de Hirsch-mountain, the dazzling plumage of which has procured them the name of the golden bird.

The Emperor of the French has decided that of the million francs disposable through the death of Prince Jerome, three hundred thousand shall be divided between the Institute and the Academie Nationale de Medecine, and the remainder returned to the Treasury.

Lord Cromer has appointed Mr. Tremenheere to be the Commissioner for the purpose of taking evidence as to whether it is necessary to adopt the Federal system of Government in Canada, to the town of Nottingham, its neighborhood, and other parts of the county.

A monument has been erected on the Clarence-esplanade, Southsea, by the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Sanspareil*, to the memory of the late admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K.C.B., Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., and those brave fellows who fought and fell with him.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle, Pro Grand Master, will take place at Nottingham on the 14th inst., when the Most Noble Grand Master of England, and other distinguished members of the craft, will be present. A full programme of the day's doings is in course ensuing.

The *China*, a large ship, laden with cotton, and bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, has been stopped by fire, at sea, on the 4th of November. The crew were rescued by the ship *Swan Bride*, and afterwards transferred to the steamer *Lancashire* landed at Mobile.

A letter from Paris indicates how French statesmen are paid. M. Malvezin is a senator—annual value, 80,000*f.*: he is a member of the Chamber of Deputies—annual value, 25,000*f.*: he is member of the Council, 20,000*f.*, or 4200*l.*

A number of gentlemen met together yesterday week in the Mayor's parlour, Liverpool, to act on took a testimonial to Mr. C. P. Melly, the originator of the Liverpool Free Library movement which exists now in Liverpool, and which have now been introduced into several other towns.

Mr. Edward Clapperton, "Rural Postman" of Lochmaben, lectured on Tuesday week to a numerous audience at Penrith on behalf of the Methodist Institute of that town. His lecture abounded (says the *Somerset Herald*) in many humorous touches, and perfect delivery to every point.

Private M'Selly, late of the 1st Royals, lying in the camp at Cobbinshaw, was found dead in his tent on Saturday last, at seven o'clock a.m., with five years' arrears of interest. The fortunate recipient was recently discharged, after serving twenty-one years, with a pension of 9*d.* per day.

Mr. Towson, astronomer and examiner to the Liverpool Local Board, has been specially selected to determine the time of the sunrise, which, for the purpose, it is stated, of giving instructions to Prince Alfred in the higher branches of navigation.

The *Nation* announces that an aggregate meeting "will be held in Dublin on the evening of the 6th inst. to claim for the people of Ireland and Great Britain the right to control the electors on Parliament by every power that the right to choose their own rulers and form of government."

A meeting was held on the estate of Mr. Hamilton Dunsmuir, Nanaimo,

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On Modern Competition.
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The Diseases of the Age.
Fraser's Gossip.
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The Januury Number will contain the First Part of a New Tale by Shirley Brooks, entitled "Sir Gibbie."
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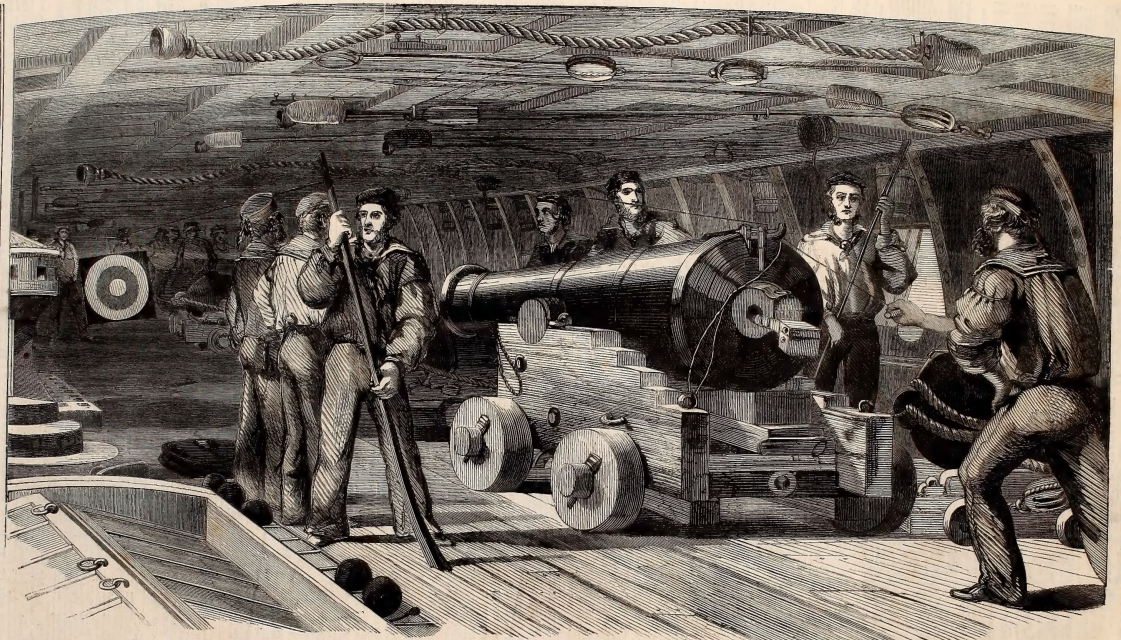
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GUN PRACTICE ON BOARD H.M.S. "BRILLIANT

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL entered Naples on Wednesday, November 7. The popular demonstration was somewhat marred by the rain, but the reception, on the whole, was enthusiastic. We give on pages 522 and 523 two Views, taken at different points, of the triumphal entry, which is thus described by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"I am delighted to say that both King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi entered Naples together, for it would have been a grievous thing if, as had been feared, the apostle of Italian liberty, the man of a century, had not been united with the Sovereign on this great occasion. When they left the railway en route for the cathedral there were Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi on his left hand, and the Pro-Dictators of Sicily and Naples sitting opposite them in the same carriage. The suite followed, and all along the railway to the Duomo there was a perfect ovation. The streets, which are very narrow, were festooned with flowers, and evergreens hung from window to window; pictures, tapestry, banners, and all the other adjuncts of a great fête in Naples were there, but looking as *triste* and downcast as heavy rains could make them. On arriving at the Duomo or the Cathedral, the piazza of which was beautifully decorated, his Majesty was received by the authorities and conducted to the high altar amidst such a storm of shouts and applause as could only be compared to the storm which was raging outside. 'Viva Victor Emmanuel!' 'Viva Garibaldi!' 'Viva Italia Unita!' Such were the cries which rose, not from one, but from a united body of many thousands, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs and flags as the Royal party advanced to the high altar; and this is the Cathedral Church of San Januarius, the special protector of the Bourbons. There was some attempt to silence the multitude; but you might as well have told the waves of the sea to be silent, and the shouts rose louder and louder. The King did not take his seat on the throne, but stood a little below it, and looked round with a bold, undaunted aspect. Shortly afterward, the ceremony began, and his Majesty knelt at the pris-dieu, whilst Garibaldi, the Pro-Dictators, Farini, and others stood behind him. The Te Deum was sung in magnificent style; and, as soon as over, the Royal party descended from the altar amidst the same long-continued and increasing shouts, and went to visit the treasury and the chapel of San Januarius, where the blood of the saint is kept. As soon as the ceremony was over they came down the aisle, and I had an admirable view of the King and the Liberator face to face, and as a gleam of sun shone out on the Monarch every line was visible. 'Humanity' not fail to strike the most insensible. I looked at Victor Emmanuel's unwrung face and bold glance, and said—he is the *Re Galantuomo*;' but I looked on Garibaldi, and felt all the moral grandeur of his character."

GUN PRACTICE ON BOARD H.M.S. "BRILLIANT."

REPRESENTATIONS of the system of drill on board her Majesty's training-ships have already appeared in this Journal. The present Engraving shows a scene on board H.M.S. *Brilliant*—a gun's crew at lever target-practice—in the act of laying the gun for the "bull's-eye" on the target preparatory to its being set in motion. Each volunteer has to fire a certain number of shots at the target during his period of drill, and he undergoes the same instruction as if he were at actual practice at a target afloat. Since our last visit to the *Brilliant* we are glad to find that the new Naval Reserve is rapidly gaining popularity, and as the advantages of enrolment become better understood by the inexpressible matter so do the number of candidates increase. One good result is already showing itself in the fact of shipowners and masters giving the preference to men of the Reserve when manning their ships.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

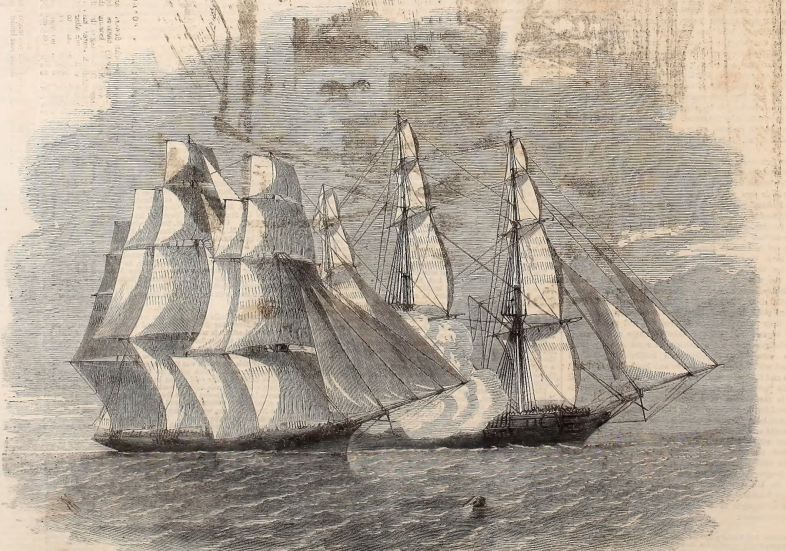
No. 1063.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, recently elected by the people of the United States of America to the Presidential chair, is a man whose career in life will furnish one of those richly illustrative chapters of history of which nations may well be proud. That he was born in obscurity; that his baptism was one of poverty; that he was early thrown upon his own resources; that he rapidly stepped from one occupation to another, from the merest manual toil to the highest intellectual pursuits, mastering all with incredible ease; that by sheer force of mind, will, and character, unaided by any great military conflict, or by any revolutionary ferment, he fought his way from one of the lowest positions of life to the very highest to which an American can aspire, reflects glory not merely on the man who has achieved this marvellous success, but upon the country whose social and political institutions made it possible. We do not pretend that President Lincoln owes nothing to opportunity; but America may justly boast that when character and opportunity meet she puts no insuperable barrier in the path of any of her citizens to the topmost place of authority and honour.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Lincoln is a type—a rare one, no doubt—of a considerable class of his countrymen. Self-reliant, observant, keen to discover every opening in the pathway of life, prompt to take advantage of it, believing that his qualifications to enter any sphere constitute a patent right to occupy it, full of energy, of indomitable will, patient, industrious, unswervingly persistent—in all these attributes the new President represents the distinctive character of the best class of his fellow-citizens. There are many cast in the same mould, although, undoubtedly, he is *primus inter pares*. "Excelsior" is their motto; to toil upwards is the rule of their life. What they become is held to depend upon what they are and what they can do. They look for their resources chiefly within themselves. They know that they must win position—that it will not be made for them. They may often over-estimate their capabilities, mise their footing, mistake their way; but it is of such men that great nations are made. The career of Abraham Lincoln opens up to us a vein of social worth in which lies imbedded the promise of a grand national destiny.

In the rapidity of his ascent from obscurity to greatness the newly-elected President strikingly resembles the country he is called to govern. From the Declaration of Independence to the present day the progress of the United States of America has outrun even the wildest anticipations. The handful of people who, less than a century ago, constituted a neglected and oppressed colony of England have germinated into a great nation—a mighty federation of republics. America owes much of her present eminence to the profound sagacity of her early statesmen. Nothing but a wise combination of State autonomies with federal unity, which their genius devised, and which their successors have faithfully developed, could have given free play to such an endless variety of popular characteristics and, at the same time, welded together into one consistent whole such a multiplicity of different and sometimes conflicting interests. It must be remembered that all the nations of Europe have contributed to swell the population of the United States,—that the States differ widely from each other, not merely in geographical position, climate, and natural productions; but in social structure, industrial interests, and even religious views. To leave to every State its own social and political individuality, and yet to unite the whole in one grand federation, having a common army and navy, a common diplomacy, a common



H.M.S. "BRISK," BEARING THE FLAG OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY KEPPEL, CLOSING WITH "THE SUNNY SOUTH" SLAVER.—SEE PAGE 559.

system of customs, a common coinage, and a common Legislature and Executive for federal purposes, was a happy conception, the profound practical wisdom of which has been demonstrated by ample experience.

The one flaw in this arrangement is slavery, a social institution which the statesmen of America did not create, but inherited, and which, they evidently believed, would speedily die out. Unhappily, events have not answered their expectations; and, should a disruption of the Union ensue, we deem unlikely—it will spite of threats—however, we deem unlikely—it will result entirely from the difference of opinion and interests springing out of the existence of this institution.

Upon this difference the late Presidential election almost exclusively turned. Abraham Lincoln is pledged to any recognition of slavery as a normal principle of the Union. He would still leave each State at liberty to deal with it as it may see fit; but he would not have it imposed upon new territories, nor identified in any way with Federal policy. His success as the candidate for the Presidential chair has alarmed and enraged the Slave States, which, defeated for the first time by the aggregate public opinion of the country, loudly threaten secession.

Englishmen would deeply regret to witness a result which appears to most of them so fraught with disaster. Anxious as they may be to see the abolition of slavery, they would grieve, as much for the black as for the white race, to see it effected by a servile war; and to this extremity would probably believe that the dissolution of the Union will fatally conduct. To their view slavery is a blunder, social, economical, political, and religious, and they feel convinced that, if it be not violently interfered with, its very evils in all these aspects will ultimately work out its most effectual cure. It is because they foresee the slavery, isolated from the Union, cut off from all the ameliorating and restraining influences of the free States, and pushed to the furthest limits which the possibilities of a commercial profit will admit, must, at no distant day, lead to a sanguinary collision between the white race and the negroes, which will better the position of neither, but will inflict awful sufferings on both, that Englishmen, for the most part, sincerely and unanimously as they would rejoice over the extinction of slavery, contemplate with a feeling akin to dismay any movement which will break up the Union.

But, apart altogether from the question of slavery, which we regard as accidental, exceptional, and temporary, we deprecate the dissolution of the American Federation on the ground of Mr. Lincoln's election, as being inconceivable damage to those high principles of national policy which we have been accustomed to identify with the progress of mankind. Human beings can only be governed by one of two forces—that of the sword or that of opinion. We hold by the latter. It was to be the glorious destiny of the New World practically to demonstrate to the Old the vast superiority of the latter method over the former, not only in its nature but in its action and results. But governments only exercise necessary powers by the acquiescence of the minority in the expressed will of the majority, at least within the entire range of affairs properly under the cognisance of civil government. Hitherto the Anglo-Saxon family, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, have been noted for their ready submission to the public will when once that will has been distinctly and constitutionally ascertained. To this disposition we owe our liberties; and this is the best guarantee we possess for the permanence of our progress. But if every body of men, when fairly defeated, is to hold itself free to refuse acceptance to the will of the majority, government by opinion is at an end, and we are thrown back again upon the old expedient of despotism—namely, government by the sword. It is impossible to exaggerate the evil that, if it recurs, so far as it extends, the natural current of civilisation. It is treason against the prerogatives of the race.

We venture to express our confident hope that the Slave States of America, after the storm of passion raised by Abraham Lincoln's election shall have had time to subside, will hesitate to injure their own position, to destroy an ever-expanding and glorious Federation, and to do outrage to the sentiments of the whole civilised world, by refusing to live under the rule of one of their country. They have been long in the ascendant, and, exacting as their policy has occasionally been, the Free States, certainly not inferior to them in population, in wealth, or in virtue, have invariably submitted to the public decision. It is now the turn of the Slave States to accept the will of the majority. The people of the United States have deliberately chosen to place Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair. In so deciding they have but exercised an undoubted political right. They have not gone with nothing beyond sphere—the new President will meddle with nothing beyond it. With a hostile Senate and House of Representatives—with the constitutional right of every State over its own internal policy and institutions secured intact, and with the network of laws and legal decisions which Congress and the Supreme Court of Justice have erected round about the "peculiar domestic institution," it is impossible to discern in the election of a Republican President a single principle for the secession of the Slave States from the Union. Such an act, owing to such a cause, will be regarded by the rest of the world as a monstrous exhibition of selfish passion—an enlightened and self-interest can regard as justifiable. But, we believe, no such deplorable triumph will be given to the foes of human progress. The Southern States will recover their loyalty, the Union will still be maintained, and Abraham Lincoln, as President, will afford to all, Slave States as well as Free, the advantages of a dignified, strong, and impartial Federal Government.

The African Aid Society has addressed a letter to the King of Dahomey urging him to abandon the slave trade, and to engage instead in the cultivation of cotton. The letter endeavours to demonstrate to the King's satisfaction that he will find the cotton trade more profitable than the unjust slave trade.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

An article in the *Moniteur* of Monday notices, with much satisfaction, the warm reception of the Empress Eugénie in England and Scotland, and expresses its opinion that this manifestation of sympathy on the part of the British nation must draw closer the ties which bind together the two nations.

The Emperor has returned to Paris from Compiègne with the Prince Imperial, and drove up and down the ride in the Bois on Saturday last for nearly two hours in his carriage, seemingly in excellent health, and received marked evidences of increased popularity on every side.

Last Saturday's *Moniteur* published the supplementary convention between France and England, signed on the 16th of November, the general usage of which has been already published.

Marshal Vaillant has had conferred upon him the title of Minister of the Emperor's Household.

The Count de Persigny arrived on Tuesday in Paris, and immediately took up his residence at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior. The Journal officiel publishes the decree of M. Haussmann, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, on the budget of the city of Paris. He discusses the question of the loan, which he considers to be unnecessary against its abolition.

M. Barochez, President of the Council of State, having the rank of a Minister, has retired from public office without pension.

Mendez Jabens the young Israelite who was carried off from Mendez Jabens the young Israelite who was carried off from Mendez Jabens the young Israelite who was carried off from

UNITED STATES.

The crisis in the Southern States continues, and it is declared that South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union. Some accounts, however, maintain that Georgia and other States will not afford her the support which the Charleston agitators expect; and that anti-secession opinions are entertained and manifested by a majority of the people of Georgia. In many counties of Virginia "mass" meetings have been held in favour of union, though "warlike preparations" are said to be making in the State. Influential newspapers-one in Florida in the South and all suspected persons will be ordered by them to quit the country.

Whatever other result be consequent upon the present agitation, it has been unfavourable to a financial panic. In the Southern States business is said to be almost suspended; and bills on England are offered at a most unprecedented low rate. But the fall in the price of shares and stocks have fallen very heavily, and the banks are conducting their affairs with caution. They have promptly agreed to purchase bills on England to the amount of 2,500,000 dollars for the purpose of relieving the market for exchanges.

A grand Republican jubilee was held at Mr. Lincoln's residence on the 20th ult, of which some particulars are given in our Paris letter.

There is a rumour that dissensions prevail in President Buchanan's Cabinet, the President and a majority holding that they are bound to repress any violence in South Carolina, and the remainder, chiefly the Southern members, maintaining that any State is entitled to secede from the Union if it should think fit.

Captain Montgomery, one of the Free-soil heroes of Kansas, has entered the State of Missouri with a body of 600 men for the purpose of running off slaves.

Advices from San Francisco to the evening of the 8th ult. have been received. The political intelligence is important. The state of California had gone Republican in the Presidential election, Lincoln having received a plurality of 2000 votes.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., who has returned home, spent the week previous to his departure in Washington, conferring with the American Government on the subject of removing the difficulty in the way of a settlement of the important question now pending between England and the United States. Mr. Lindsay, previous to leaving New York in the *Persia*, made a parting address before the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, expressing in the most hearty terms the result of his observations in the United States and Canada, as connected with the subject of his mission. He said he had been so much struck by the necessity of a modification of international maritime law between Great Britain and the United States, that he felt encouraged to return home very pleased with the results of his mission thus far, and, after relating the substance of his conversations with the President and Secretary of State, with the changes thereof in feeling and appropriate terms; the committee, in turn, passed a complimentary resolution.

CANADA.

A correspondent of the *Canadian News* writes as follows respecting the reviving prosperity of Canada, which, he says, is observable on every hand: "The towns, instead of being deserted, as in the case of most of the country's requirements; and farming lands, which a short time ago were either unsaleable altogether or could be had only at a low price, now bring as much, I verily believe, when sold for cash, as they ever would have brought in the flush times before the crisis of 1857. The difference is, that those up-country people who have cash in hand now sell are purchased by parties who intend at once to enter upon them with the view to their immediate improvement. The present demand for farming land is a real and not a fictitious one. In this respect the country is in a healthy position, such as it has not been for years. Land held by private individuals can still be bought for reasonable prices, though the business is said to be dull. As a proof of this I may mention that the fact of a farm of wild land having been sold a few days ago, in Adelaide, fifty miles north of this city, for forty dollars an acre."

The Canadian Government has appointed three Commissioners to make an inquiry into the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald, the Upper Canada Premier, was entertained at a banquet at Brantford last week, and in a long speech on the "explanations" on the subject of the anti-Orange policy adopted by the Government during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. J. G. P. Twining, Chaplain to the Forces in Nova Scotia, is dead. He was formerly Rector of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada.

Robert Gillespie, Esq., of London, England, partner in the firm of Gillespie, Moffat, and Co., of Montreal, has presented to the new English Cathedral in that city a splendid font, richly carved in stone.

The Rev. Dr. Leitch, who lately arrived from Scotland, has been inaugurated as Principal of Queen's College, Kingston. This institution belongs to the Presbyterian body in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland.

Some idea may be formed of the immense consumption of tobacco in France from an advertisement that the Minister of Finance will, on the 15th of January, receive tenders for supplies for the year 1861 of 30,000 tonneaux (6000 tons) of foreign tobacco in leaf, exclusively for the imperial manufactories in Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy, comprising being Virginian, 15 Kentucky, and 14 Maryland tobacco.

COUNT PERSIGNY.—The *Pays* records the following tribute of praise to Count Persigny for the important services he has rendered during his sojourn in London:—"The representative of the Emperor Napoleon, for the last seven years, has won our sympathy," has been the one idea of his diplomatic life to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of Italy, by consistently and perseveringly rejecting the doctrine of nonintervention, which has been the ruin for the second time of unfortunate Italy, and France by perpetually insisting on the necessity of it."

LOCUSTS.—The *Société Entomologique* of Paris has received a curious account of the ravages of locusts which occurred in Poland last summer. They were in such numbers that, according to an official statement sent in to the Government at Warsaw, they formed a column full of their wriggling bodies two miles in length, and of a breadth sufficient to cover the whole surface of the ground. Not a single tree was left standing, and the locusts were collected in six days. The Austrian Government having imposed an export duty of 10 florins per waggon load, the influence of one thirtieth in case of its not producing a horse of these insects, the poor people, not knowing what to do with so large a quantity, applied to the Russian Poland to satisfy the demand of their Government.

A VISIT TO THE ISLE OF MAN.—Mr. Johnson.—Mr. E. B. De Fonblanque, who has been a long succession of visits paid by Mr. Alcock (the British Envoy in Japan), himself and the other English gentlemen at that place. The number of foreigners in Yedo is about 1000, of whom 17,000 are Japanese. The journey of the Ambassadors to Yedo was a kind of triumphal progress everywhere with courtesy and respect. The country is described as beautiful and well cultivated, and the people not unhappy, though poor, and of a peaceful purity. We quote some passages with regard to the ceremony of the mountain:—"At first we had only the Dutch flag on the mainmast, as we could not procure here and there, and on reaching the summit, after four hours' toil, the tribe of water-spirits came on board from into a compartment in the after-part of the junks in a most modest, unpretending, little boat, adorned with a few pots of rice and some coarsely-made cakes, which they presented as their offerings upon the altar, and in return have their garments stamped with strange figures and devices as token of their having accomplished the pilgrimage. Great virtue is attached to these stamps, particularly for the cure of rheumatic pains, and the priests are always ready with a fresh pot of pigment and the extent of the fee. I invested an entire unbroken (tr. ed.), and received in return all the gold pieces in the possession of the deceptive of all the devils too, of Fuji-san. Having raised the standard of Admiralty on the main, and the Union Jack at the fore, and the standard of the Ambassador at the fore, which was the proper position of honour, his Excellency setting the example by discharging the five barrels of his revolver into the air, the rest following his example, and the salute has been fired. We then gave three cheers, sang 'God Save the Queen,' and finished the day with a dinner on board the Ambassador's steamer, assembled in the crown of Fuji-yama, to the utter amazement of the Japanese, who had never before seen such startling religious ceremonies. The view from the mountain is between two and three miles in circumference, and about 600 yards in depth, and it resulted from observations made by Mr. Robertson that the highest point is something more than 14,000 feet above the sea. The Japanese have generally allowed 17,000. There has been no eruption for three centuries. We were fortunate enough to have a fine, clear, sunny day for the ascent, and, as we looked below and around us, there lay the fair land of Japan, like a highly-coloured map, the police of its headlands jutting sharply into the blue sea, sandy spots here and there standing out in strong across the full length of the mountain, and we could perceive, as it were, a winding through green valleys, gradually increasing in size till they emptied themselves into the sea. The scenery here is so magnificent that it is not surprising that no one would have ventured to climb the mountain, and that the Japanese have a belief that Fuji-yama."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday)

FRANCE.—Paris, Tuesday.—M. Fould, President of one of the Chambers of the Imperial Court of Paris, has been assassinated.

THE TWO SICILIES.—Paris, Dec. 4.—The *Patrie* says:—"It is expected that a force of 150,000 men will be made in Southern Italy." The same paper reports that, on account of the discussion existing between the inhabitants of Caserta and the English Legion, the latter will be removed. The *Patrie* adds:—"The Hungarian Legion is being actively organised."

Paris, Dec. 5.—The Teatro Nuovo was closed by the authorities yesterday evening. It was, however, reopened and illuminated by the people, who sang Garibaldian songs. The crowd afterwards dispersed without disorder. Yesterday a reactionary movement took place at Penna, in the Abruzzi, but was suppressed by the troops and the National Guards.

THE PAPAL STATES.—Paris, Thursday.—Messrs. Rothschild have given notice that from this date they will pay the coupons of the Roman loan at the rate of 5 francs 60 centimes. The council had previously announced that the Pontifical Government had not put them in a position to pay the dividend on the Roman loan.]

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Dec. 1.—The French Ambassador continues to urge the extension of the French occupation of Syria. Fuad has had no effect on being got up by the French agitators among the Christians of Damascus and Beyrout. The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs have been deposed by the Turkish Government. Several Greek newspapers have been forbidden. The Asoff ports are closed by ice.

Dec. 4.—Vessels laden with ammunition have been seized on the Danube. The last two sections of the loan, raised by a Finance Committee, has been dispatched to Paris for M. Mirès.

The Greek Chambers were dissolved by King Otho on Wednesday, and a proclamation issued to the people declaring that peace still prevails in Athens.

The *Berlin Gazette* of the 30th ult. states that Professor Dahlmann had on the previous day an attack of apoplexy, but hopes were entertained of his recovery from the present illness.

It is stated that the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved not to receive in future memorials from naval officers containing more than one signature.

MONTENEGRO.—Somewhat threatening news reaches us from Montenegro. The Vladika has addressed his Grands, and informed them that Austria and Turkey are about to make war against the Turks; and a rumour was floating at Cattaro that Austria had entered Montenegro, and had occupied Cetinje. Prince Danilo is a candidate for the cession of Zodrige, in the district of Grahova, to the latter.

THE BALTIC.—Admiralty Office.—Advices from Vigo state that the *Colossus* had arrived there on the 27th ult. to take in coal, after a very long passage from the Baltic. The *Colossus* and the *Gorgon* were in company, and the *Colossus* encountered a terrific gale with a very heavy sea. Both ships sustained damage. The *Gorgon* has proceeded to Lisbon, and the *Colossus*, with the Empress on board, kept her course for Madeira, while the *Odin*-ter, the *Ardent*, and the *Cruiser* proceeded to Gibraltar. The *Odin* has received a good deal of damage, but would be ready to start for Madeira on the 7th inst.

HESSE CASSEL.—The Committee of the Second Chamber appointed to discuss the Budget has come to a unanimous decision, and presented to the Chamber the following proposals to the Chamber:—1. That the meeting of the Chambers shall be annual. 2. That the Budget shall be voted for two years, and cannot, therefore, transact any public business. 3. That the Government shall not levy any taxes which have not been voted by the wishes of the country; and that the Elector should be requested to establish the law of the press which was promised in the year 1848. 4. That the law of 1850 had been recognised as valid. Should any changes be found necessary they cannot be made except by the Chambers, except in representative assembly, to be convoked on the basis of the electoral law of 1849.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Intelligence from the Principalities states that the Hospodar has appointed a successor to the throne, in which treaty of the principal merchants of the town had been killed by the natives. The Turkish Consul had been to Galatz, however, to demand satisfaction. Cognizance of the murder of the Greek merchants, and of the murder of the Prefect of the town, had been taken by the Government, and the guilty parties would be made to answer for their deeds. Jassy Prince Couza had caused the assassination of the Prefect of Police, who had been murdered by the populace, to be interred, where he is considered a martyr. Cognizance of the murder of the Greek merchants and of the murder of the Prefect of the town had been taken by the Government, and the guilty parties would be made to answer for their deeds. Jassy Prince Couza had caused the assassination of the Prefect of Police, who had been murdered by the populace, to be interred, where he is considered a martyr.

UNDER THE WALLS OF PEKIN.—The following letter in the *Times*, which is interesting from the circumstance that it supplies an account of the action of the 18th ult. not contained in the official despatch, is from Captain Carrington, of the Marine battalion now serving in China. This battalion was formed out of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The writer received a lingual ball, which passed transversely through the lower lip, and, notwithstanding the severity of the wound, he was able to join the remnant of the battalion, he with great gallantry kept his place with the stormers. He was carried from the field on a litter. The following extracts from his letter to his friends will be found interesting in the front:—"Under the walls of Pekin, Sept. 22.—We have encountered immense fatigue, and fears are entertained of a general attack, which would be a most serious affair for us. Sept. 23.—

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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The reopening of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Watermouth, Gwernesk, took place on Tuesday week.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, the newly-elected Chancellor and Canon, read himself in at York Cathedral on Sunday, after which he preached a sermon.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of an additional transept to the North Wales, the seat of which will probably be at Caernarvon.

A new church (dedicated to St. John) was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, in the populous mining districts between Sheffield and Barnsley, on Chapeltown, on Thursday.

The parish church of Rockfield, Monmouthshire, having been rebuilt and fitted with appropriate furniture by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. Ellis Evans, was consecrated by the Bishop of Llandaff and reopened on Wednesday week.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Sierra Leone sailed for his diocese in the *Bishop*, from Liverpool. He is to stop at Madeira and hold a confirmation and consecrate a burial-ground by commission from the Bishop of London.

A beautiful church has been raised to the memory of George Herbert, in the parish of Bemerton, within one mile of Salisbury. It is arranged that the ceremony of consecration shall take place on the 11th, the Bishop of Oxford officiating. A second service will take place in the afternoon, at which the Bishop of Salisbury will preach.

The parish church of Cheltenham was extended meeting at the Assembly-street Parochial Schools, Clerkenwell, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of church extension, in a lengthened and eloquent speech. The meeting was held upon the occasion of the site for a new church in Clerkenwell having been granted by the Charterhouse Corporation. The chairman stated that, out of a population of 29,000 souls, church accommodation at present existed only for 3000 souls.

The Bishop of Oxford on Thursday consecrated Stantonbury Church, which has been erected under the auspices of the clergymen and directors of the London and North-Western Railway, within a mile of the Wolverton station, and has formed the nucleus of the ecclesiastical movement to enable the shareholders to attend the ceremony. The cost of the church, so far as it is now completed, has been £4000. Of this there has been contributed by shareholders of the London and North-Western Company about £2000; and contributions from the directors and other sources, £400. To complete the erection of the spire and upper part of the tower, it is estimated that £600 more will be required.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. G. L. Barkworth to Wallington, Norfolk. The Rev. Godfrey Clerke to Fenstanton, Hunts. The Rev. Thomas Dewdney; Rev. F. Shipton, to Bashton, Co. Flint. The Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A. Under to Chelmarsh, Salop. The Rev. Samuel Burke, and to be a Surrogate: Rev. C. H. Leacroft to Debtside. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. T. Lewis, Vicar of Llanwenog, appointed by the Lord Chancellor to Mynthorn, Bassa: Rev. C. J. Slatere to North Pickenham, near Swaffham, Norfolk; Rev. W. C. Lake, Vicar of Lanlas, Lancashire; Rev. E. B. De Robiano to Framington, North Devon. The Rev. L. J. Stephens has been appointed to the chaplaincy of Lincoln's Inn, vice Hildyard, C.J. Lately Canon of Lenbury, Northumberland.—*Guardian*.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford*: Mr. W. S. Church, B.A., of University College, has been elected to the Lee's Readership in Anatomy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. Rolleston. Mr. Johnson, of Pembroke College, has been elected to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, which has been for the last two years held by Mr. Bywater, of Exeter College, and has been founded for the purpose of enabling a graduate to travel for a year in the Turkish Empire, Greece, Italy, and Germany. The Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship is of the value of £400, to be paid by quarterly instalments, and is tenable for three years. Mr. Bywater has been appointed to the Lee's Readership in Classical Literature, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hill Grove, B.A., Commoner of Balliol College, has been elected Fellow of the same, and Mr. Grenfell, Scholar of the same, has been elected Scholar in the Exeter Examination, 1859.—There will be an election at Lincoln College on the 17th inst. to two open exhibitions of the value of £70 and two of £40 a year each; also to a Blake Exhibition of about £70 a year. On the 18th inst. there will be an election to exhibitions taken this summer the provisions of the statute for the appointment of Boards of Studies, which was sanctioned by the Queen in Council on the 29th ult., have been issued. The statute regulates the constitution of the Boards, which the following is the substance:—That there be twelve of the following Boards, viz., Theology, legal, medical, mathematical, classical, moral sciences, natural sciences, and Oriental. Each of those boards to consist of not more than seven nor less than three of the professors of the respective sciences, and, when it appears to them advisable, by the Vice-Chancellor, with the consent of the Board, be attached to the University. Power to confirm these resolutions of the Council until he has laid them before Convocation, as revised by the Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan, M.A., of Jesus College, has been elected Craven Scholar.—*Cambridge*: The Rev. Joseph Power, M.A., Fellow of Queens', has been appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Paget, who has now played from a seat on the same level. Beneath the dome as organ is being erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, and the front part of the beautiful which are to be resumed towards the end of January. The stonemasons have already begun to work at the restoration of the chancel. A choral service was performed on Sunday, and an anthem appropriate to Advent Sunday, composed by Mr. Gauntlett, was sung. The preacher was the Rev. Canon Champneys.—The clergymen selected to preach on the following Sunday afternoon are the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke; the Rev. C. Perse, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, Vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex; Rev. Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Paddington; December 23, the Rev. W. A. Scarnes, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham; Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham; December 30, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Heney, of St. John's College, Oxford, Head Master of Marlborough College; January 6, the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, Dean of St. Paul's will preach on the morning of Christmas Day, and the Rev. Canon Champneys in the afternoon.

THE MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The first anniversary meeting of the establishment of the British Columbia Mission (founded by Miss Burdett Coutts) was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday week. Owing to the peculiar circumstances which led to the formation of that mission going out to the Rev. R. J. Lundy, as the first missionary, he, therefore, very unanimously attended. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. The report of the Bishop of Columbia stated that the Bishop of Oxford's establishment appointments was of a most encouraging character—English-Church principles were being established. The Bishop of Columbia had participated in the advantages of missionary labour. The Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the meeting. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Secretary for the Colonies, observed that the mission filled an important link in the undertaking, and urged strongly the claims which the mission had upon the meeting, as the work was entirely dependent upon the voluntary principle. That principle, we may add, has proved to be of immense importance in the early days of this and other missions. A special fund was made of the discouragement which the Bishop appears to have met with in the first instance, and which was owing to the local institutions immediately resulting from the meeting at the Mansion House amounted to £1000.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO SHIPS BY FIRE.—The intelligence of the total loss of the ship *Clyde*, belonging to Glasgow, homeward bound from Australia for that port, with a cargo of wool, and the consequent relief which was made known on Saturday at Lloyd's underwriters' room. The ship appears to have been abandoned on the 18th ult. in consequence of a fire which broke out from the cargo on the 15th, and which could not be subdued. The crew were picked up by a series of fortunate circumstances, and were carried away, and speaking a dangerous leak through her heavily straining. In this state, with the pumps constantly at work, she kept afloat for several days, when the American ship *Sea Queen*, Captain Nute master, from China, hove to and took off the crew, and brought them down to the port of the crew of the *Clyde*, when they took on board, and in order to prevent the wreck causing injury by collision, to other ships, she was set on fire. The *Sea Queen* then left the burning ship and proceeded to St. Helena, where the crew of the *Clyde* were safely landed. The *Clyde* and her cargo were insured.—The ship *British Merchant*, a London Australian trader, nearly 1000 tons register, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 16th of September, while loading for London at Sydney. Captain Dutton was on board at the time, with his wife, and no sooner was the outbreak of the fire than he had great difficulty in escaping from the ship. The cause of the fire was a mystery; it originated in the main hold, and was beyond control. The vessel was a fine remarkable character viewed every except thirty-five tons of cocoa-oil, bales and tallow forming the bulk of the cargo. But a portion only of the ship and cargo is said to be insured.

Relics of the Past.

PORTRAITS OF QUEEN ANNE AND PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF MINUTE WRITING.

THE fancy for minute writing in a *capriccio* of considerable antiquity. Callicrates is related to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum-seed; Junius speaks of an individual who wrote the Apostles' Creed and the beginning of St. John's Gospel within the limits of a farthing. In later times we have of performances in this line by Peter Bales, who, in 1575, contrived to inscribe the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and two short Latin prayers—not forgetting his name, the month, the day of the month, the year of our Lord and of the reign of the Queen—all in the compass of a silver penny, inclosed in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal; "the whole so accurately wrought as to be perfectly legible." An example of the same description, but of more recent date, will be found in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 4828). It was written by one William Isaac Blanchard, in 1768, "with a good gull pen," and contains the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments—in all 1900 letters—within a space not larger than a silver penny. In the same collection, also, may be seen the unique MS., supposed to be of the tenth century, containing Cicero's translation of the astronomical poem of Aratus, with figures of the constellations, in the outlines of which are written their descriptions; the marvellous folio by Le Clabart, "Epreuves des Caractères;" the marvellous folio by Le Clabart, "Epreuves des Caractères;" and the copies of "Les Quatrains de Guy de Faur;" though these hardly come within the category of microscopic writing. There, too, we find some examples of Matthew Buckinger's achievements with the pen, which, for remarkable neither for extreme beauty nor minuteness, are so curious in connection with the writer's physical deficiencies as to deserve a word or two in passing. This unfortunate, it as to deserve a word or two in passing. This unfortunate, it appears, was born without limbs, and came to London as an exhibition in the early part of the last century. One specimen exhibition in the early part of the last century. One specimen of the poor fellow's aptitude and industry, now before us, is the card on which he sets forth his exploits. This is executed with considerable skill. It is embellished with the Royal arms and a pretty framelike border, and might easily be mistaken for a modaly-engraved *affiche* of that period. After taken for a modaly-engraved *affiche* of that period. After announcing that the performances are "by authority," it proceeds to inscribe them, as follows:—

"Lately arriv'd, and to be seen at the Globe and the Duke of Marlborough's H [sic in original] in Fleet-Street. A German born without Hands, Feet, or Thighs (that never was in this Kingdom before), who does such miraculous Actions as in the case

Mosambi, having cleared for Hong-Kong. Her slave-deck is seven feet high, and, although there were 846 slaves on board, she was not at all crowded in comparison with other vessels so employed. In addition, she carried a crew of 40 in all, including a captain, mates, 1604, and a doctor. Her dimensions are—length, 154 feet 8 inches; breadth, 34 feet 4 inches; depth, 16 feet 6 inches. She was intended originally as a New York and Rio packet.

THE LATE DR. CROLY.

THE Rev. George Croly, LL.D., an eminent poet, writer, and divine (whose Portrait we engrave), was the son of a physician practising in Dublin, and was born in that city in August, 1780. He entered at Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of fourteen, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in the ordinary course. He was ordained by O'Byrne Bishop of Meath, and immediately entered on a small curacy in Ireland, but soon proceeded to London, where he obtained the situation of dramatic critic on the *New Times*. He subsequently was a contributor to the *Britannia*, *Standard*, and *Herald* newspapers. He was at one time editor of the *Universal Review*, and was a frequent writer in *Blackwood's* and other magazines. In *Blackwood's Magazine* appeared his talented and remarkable tale of "Colonna the Painter," which made a sensation, and led to the production of his first separate and very able poem, entitled "Paris in 1815." His subsequent productions were "Salathiel," "Marston," "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," "The Three Cycles of Revelation," a "Treatise on Divine Providence," "Life of Burke," "Life of George IV.," essays on Pitt and Napoleon I., and the biography of Curran. To these may be added innumerable other publications, especially "Catiline," a tragedy of great power; and "Pride Shall Have a Fall," a comedy, which, although successful at the time, has failed to keep the stage. Among all the most noteworthy are his famous "Salathiel the Immortal," and his excellent political "Life of Edmund Burke." In 1835 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and in that parish at one time the part he took in contest with the late Alderman Gibbs was a subject of much public attention. In 1847 Dr. Croly was appointed Afternoon Preacher at the Foundling Hospital. As a pulpit orator Dr. Croly displayed very high powers, and was extremely popular. Dr. Croly, in fine, earned a solid and wide-spread reputation not only as an essayist, biographer, and poet, but as a clergyman of active industry and fervid eloquence. The rev. doctor married, in 1819, Miss Margaret Eliza Begbie, and by her (who died on the 25th of January, 1851) had issue five sons and a daughter. His eldest son, a gallant young officer, was cut short in a career of much promise on the 25th of December, 1845, when he was killed in the Sutlej campaign. The lamented death of Dr. Croly occurred in a sudden manner on the 24th ult. He was at the time walking in Holborn, when he fell down and shortly afterwards expired, the cause being disease of the heart.

On Saturday last the remains of the late Dr. Croly were consigned to the grave in the Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, of which the rev. gentleman had been Rector for upwards of a quarter of a century. It is the intention of the parishioners to erect a marble bust of the late



THE LATE REV. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D.

deceased gentleman on the south side of the church. It was presented to him a few years since, and he bequeathed it to the parish for the purpose mentioned.

THE HAMPTON PARK COURSING MEETING.

HAMPTON COURT is a spot which may be said to have a triple wreath of charms in visitors' eyes. The Londoner with his trim basket of provisions on one arm, and the married or betrothed object of his affections on the other, marches thither from the terminus, with a truly British determination to enjoy his day out, and sleeps or breathes his vows beneath the chestnut shade, when he has feasted to the full or is tired of walking through its maze, its gardens, its terraces, and its picture-galleries. The lover of blood stock slips down quietly once a year in the leafy month of June to have a peep at the Royal and Greville yearlings. Orlando (late Sandwich) is the hero of that day, and year after year do visitors return with the well-founded belief that for quality and beauty there is hardly such horse in the world. Marvellous prices have been given when the Four-in-hand Club and the first owners and trainers in England muster round Mr. Tattersall in those paddocks and on the green. It was here that there used to be such glorious rivalry between the Johns of Whitewall and Dunsbury. Here, too, it was the yearling filly Adriata headed the poll at 1100 gs., and that a noble Earl gave 3700 gs. for seven with as much nonchalance as if he had only bought a few pairs of gloves. Still he found a Walloon and a Dephantas among them, as buyers in other years had a Yellow Jack, an Imprimeur, and a Eurydice.

The park too, through which the four-in-hands wend their shady way back to town on those anniversaries, has its delights for the lovers of the leash, and many a merry party has met at the Greyhound each evening to discuss the chequered fortunes of the day. In fact, the Hampton Meeting is the great rendezvous for Cockney coursers, who must, however, have been attached to the club for three months before their entries can be taken. This year the coursing at the Chambers Meeting was above the average on the first day, and extremely good on the second; but the hares are unusually scarce, and it will be difficult to find enough of them to last through the season. The grass, too, is unusually long, which, coupled with the wet season, has caused them to run rather weak.

The subject of our Engraving, which is from a sketch by Mr. Elstob Marshall, represents deciding the course for the Victoria Stakes between Mr. Purser's Pride of the Village, by Black Cloud, and Mr. Allison's Afternoon, by Judge. The first time they were slipped neither of them got sighted, but Afternoon caught a view at last, and had a bugish single-handed course, which materially interfered with her chance. At the next attempt Pride of the Village was last out of the slips, but soon passed her opponent, and won a nice trial on all points. Mr. Warwick is always the judge, and Mr. Mills has just been appointed slipper. He has, therefore, still to acquire his knowledge of the ground, for, as our greatest greyhound-writer, "Scrutineer," observes, "Nowhere is experience more wanted than at Hampton Court, as a straight slip is most difficult to get."

FAREWELL VISIT OF GARIBALDI TO ADMIRAL MUNDY.

THE Liberator of the Two Sicilies left Naples for his island home, Caprera, on the morning of the 9th ult., never grander than in this last act of self-abnegation. Although Garibaldi embarked before daybreak, and everything had been done to avoid demonstration, numbers of people were there to see him depart. Garibaldi was greatly moved when he took leave of his friends. The *Daily News'* correspondent thus describes Garibaldi's departure:—"For three days the *Washington* had been lying off with the baggage of Garibaldi on board, though many,



COURSING MEETING AT HAMPTON PARK.

from love of him, hoped he would remain yet longer. At 3 a.m. he went on board, accompanied by Trecchi, Cattaleeo, Corizza, Nullo, Missori, and Mario, each of whom he kissed and clasp hands with. Missori, and Mario, each of whom he kissed and clasp hands with. Missori, and Mario, each of whom he kissed and clasp hands with.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received a succession of distinguished company at Windsor Castle during the past week. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came from Oxford University on Saturday, and, after passing Sunday with his illustrious parents, returned to his studies early on Monday. In the afternoon of the latter day Count Persigny had an audience of her Majesty to present his letter of recall, and Count De Flahaut had an audience to deliver his credentials as Ambassador from the Emperor of the French.

The Empress of the French arrived with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Imperial Majesty arrived by a special train on the Great Western Railway at a quarter past one o'clock, at the Windsor station, where the Prince Consort was waiting, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and Major De Post, to accompany the Empress from the station to the castle in one of the royal carriages. On the castle the Queen, with Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, received her Majesty on the steps of the principal entrance. The Imperial Majesty took the arm of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Granville, and Count Persigny followed. The Princesses Louise, Marie Sophie, and Mathilde, Prince de Metternich, Madame de Sancy, the Marquis Lagrange, and Colonel Ponsonby remained in waiting with the Queen. The Empress wore a dress of black silk. Princess of Leiningen arrived from Frogmore about half-past two o'clock. At a little after three the Empress took leave of the Queen and Royal family, and returned to London. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort accompanied the Empress to the railway station on her departure.

Whilst the Empress was in Scotland she visited Abbotsford, and her Majesty took great interest in the relics of Sir Walter Scott, which are carefully preserved and consecrated by his genius. We give on the next page an illustration of the Empress with her suite in the study at Abbotsford. The library is the home of all the sagaciously, and is cozy but by fitty. The collection of books in thirteen thousand or so, 900 volumes, many of them rare and curious, and valuable. From this room there is a communication with the study, which is, perhaps, the most interesting room in the establishment, as it is filled with the author's mementoes with the great author. It contains a small writing-table, a plain mahogany desk, and a high stool, on which Scott used to sit when writing. A few books, chiefly for reference; and a collection of a gallery of trophies, such as three rifles, while a single window admits light to the apartment. Attached to it is a closet containing a rifle, pistols, and other weapons, which belonged to Sir Walter as a yeoman, and as a member of the Celtic Society; the blue-and-red and Border uniform which he wore; and the old armory in his strolls through his woods; and the dark trousers, striped with blue cloth, and white belt, which he wore shortly before his death.

In the case of Newall v. Elliott, Vice-Chancellor Wood on Wednesday granted an injunction restraining the defendant from using an apparatus for paying out telegraphic cables, the apparatus being held to be an infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

FRANCIS BACON.—In this bright passage of England's life, lying between the dark turbulence of the feudal centuries and the generations of faithful struggle that succeeded, Bacon stands alone, the great herald and leader of the new conquerors. The statement and lawyers with whom he acted for centuries had been the chief depositaries of learning. Even through the mists of history is discernible nebulous. Raleigh, indeed, still fires the blood, and Essex draws tears; but Bacon is the great man of the age. He only knows it. His own contemporaries see not very clear to our imaginations, beautiful in face and form, by turns grave and gay, and with a mind fitted for the highest flights of poetry and philosophy, the wisest and gardens of Grey's inn, where he nurses his dark brother Anthony, writes letters minutely with plans dictated to his brother, and meditates his great work "good Christian and maid of God," staves off pestering duns, and through the bland fancy of which muses on those immortal essays which are unsurpassed in his writings—at Court threading the maze of quibbles, richly flash, gracious, stately, timid, and courageous, but never losing sight of the great and single definite fatherless to his sovereign—and yet the only one of all the glittering band who dares to tell her the truth when it is unpalatable—in the House of Commons the greatest orator of his or any other day, too great to serve a party, although he be the ablest of all who have adorned the art of faction, taking a position not between but above the cliques, by turns cherishing and chastising each, and yet always commanding the confidence of the classes, consolidating the land, at all times looking only to the permanent interests of his country.—*From "People of the Past."*

RULES FOR READING.—Read much, but not many works. For what purpose you wish intent, or to what end you are to be the art of reading, but we read to the end that we may think. Reading is valuable only as it may apply to the mind—nourishment to the digestive organs. As it is not the largest quantity of any kind of food taken into the stomach that nourishes the body best, but only a proper quantity of the best of its kind, digested; so it is not the greatest complement of any kind of information that may be crammed into the mind, but such a quantity of such a kind as determines the intellect to most vigorous energy. The only profitable kind of reading is that in which we are compelled to think for ourselves; and think intensely; whereas that reading which serves only to dissipate and divert our thoughts is either positively hurtful, or useful only as a means of relaxation from more severe exertion. But the amount of vigorous thinking is usually in the inverse ratio of multitudinous reading. Multitudinous reading is agreeable; but it is weak, and tends to make us destructive to the mental or brain-drinking to the bodily health.—"Gay Sage," says Hector, "a happy age," and he adds, "It would have been better, to my estate, for the world and for science, if, instead of the multitude of books which now overlay us, we possessed but a few works good and strong, and which, also, would be therefore more diligently and prudently studied."—*Sir William Hamilton.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the men Poole, Cooke, Chapman, Bellingham, and Vestris, connected with the bankruptcy of Poole and Bryce, of Northampton, were again placed at the bar of the Guildhall Police Court, before Sir D. W. Carden, to answer charges of wilful and corrupt perjury in their examinations in the Court of Bankruptcy. His worship expressed his intention of sending Vestris for trial, and committed all for trial at the next Central Criminal Court.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—During the births of 870 boys and 828 girls—in all 1698 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1618. The weekly return issued by the Registrar-General states that the mortality of London has continued to increase for the last five weeks, and that the deaths last ended last Saturday the deaths were 1275. The average number of deaths registered in the same week in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years 1850-59, and for the purpose of comparison, corrected for increase of population, is 1076. The deaths in the week ending the 24th ult. in the county of Middlesex are recorded the weekly list, the deaths in the present return are still less by 1 than the number in the preceding week, and the mortality still prevailed.

EDINBURGH.—Exeter Hall has been taken for Sunday-evening preaching by the Revivalists. Messrs. Reginald Radcliffe, Richard Weaver, and Henry Varley, the latter a butcher's boy, have been preaching when, according to reports in the morning papers, the hall was densely crowded. The meetings commenced on Sunday last, and on Monday Mr. Radcliffe read part of Mark vi., and then gave account of the work in which he and Mr. Weaver had been engaged in Edinburgh. He said that many of the work of characters there had been thoroughly reformed, and he spoke very encouragingly of the future. A great change had come over a few of the prisoners in the gaol of Edinburgh; fifty soldiers had been "converted," and a "considerable number" of policemen had also been led to "found peace in believing"; a multitude of the converts were at that very hour assembled in the Music Hall, the smaller Exeter Hall, engaged in like meetings in London. After another prayer, Mr. Weaver stood up and began by saying a hymn, which was sung by the whole of the audience of which was taken up by some hundreds of the congregation, and repeated loudly. He then presented himself to the people, taking for his text, "Repent, for I love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and gave his Son to be the propitiation for our sins." He said that he was a "poor sinner" who had been rescued by divine power from the depths of sin, and from the most resisting stirring anecdotes, and alternately inviting sinners to accept the saving offers, and to come to the cross for life. He next related an incident in the course of his impassioned address he called upon his hearers who had found Christ to rise. Many hands, chiefly those of females, were immediately so; and subsequently there were a few who responded to the invitation to "surrender to the Lord" on the platform and in the vestry-room. Other meetings for "inquiries" were held at the close in the anterooms of the hall.

AN INOFFENSIVE YOUNG MAN.—A burglar, who gave the name of George Thompson, and who described himself as a "traveller" in a mealsave-looking young man," was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday with breaking into the premises of Mr. Edmund Beckett, was entirely unable to be discovered, at an early hour last Saturday morning, in the act of forcing a chisel-shaped instrument into the lock of the door of the residence of Mr. Beckett, in Great George-street. The servant-girl alarmed a high wild and discreet Thompson behind the door of an omnibus. The "inoffensive young man" immediately took to his heels in front of the first person who attempted to capture him, and, being evidently a man of great activity, succeeded in getting out of sight in a very few minutes. A desperate struggle ensued. The constable succeeded in striking the pistol on one side, but the prisoner, with extraordinary agility, got his right hand with which the other hand of the "inoffensive young man" was furnished. Ultimately, although not without considerable difficulty, the constable secured and on his way to the station he observed, with soothing candour, that he had not been labouring under the slightest misapprehension as to the way the prisoner came into his back yard in quest of a ladder wherewith to make an irruption into the next house. Mr. Arnold said that the prisoner had been given into custody and called there had naturally excited George Thompson's utmost attention. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Arnold, said that he had been unconscious in the dock of the Police Court some little kaleidoscope which ever he looked at it presented a variety of colours. The whole of the scene was varied and interesting as the charms to a lady's chatelaine. There was now a pause in the proceedings, occasioned by the absence of the constable who had been in personal charge of the prisoner; next came the pistol, still loaded, but somewhat to the spoil-sport, which had been taken from the prisoner's pocket; and then the constable himself, who, in addition to the wounds inflicted by the prisoner's dentitions, have been painfully affected by remaining bent), two bullets, a box of tinder-matches, a screw-driver, a pair of pincers, a chisel, a dark lantern, and crape. In reply to a question from Mr. Arnold the police stated that the chisel was that which had been used in attempting to force the door of Mr. Beckett, with the utmost sangfroid, said that the policeman was in such a hurry to get into that, finding the door open, he had entered the house by the front door, but he the accused) pulled the trigger at that moment he might have blown the brains out. Mr. Arnold remanded the prisoner for a week, in order that he might be sent to the sessions. Mr. Arnold said the constable Williams but exhibited great presence of mind.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.—On Tuesday a will case—in which Mrs. Dennison, widow of the late Mr. Dennison, was opposed by the plaintiff, and Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., of equal fame in connection with clocks and Parliamentary reform, was the leading counsel—was heard in the Court of Probate. The plaintiff affirmed, and the defendant denied, that the late Mr. Dennison died on the 6th of January, 1860, and that his last will was revoked on the 1st of April, 1859, by being torn by his direction and in his presence. Mrs. Dennison, the widow, stated that her husband died on the 6th of January, 1860, at the age of 71. He had been ailing for some time, and had undergone a surgical operation. On the 1st of April, 1859, he was in a state of delirium, determined, or was induced, to make a will. He had previously made a will, which was in the possession of Mr. Denison executor and residuary legatee; the effect being to give Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, one of the plaintiffs, £1000 per annum. Mr. Denison had no reason executed the will then, according to the plaintiff's case, and he was present at the time, and when the will was signed. He said he had put too much power in Mr. Denison's hands, and he desired to have it back again. Mr. Denison refused to give it up, and he (Mr. Denison) told Mr. Dobbins, who had prepared the will, that he would not destroy it. He accordingly gave it up in his presence, and in the presence of Mr. Dobbins, who destroyed it. Mr. Dobbins, the solicitor of Watts, on his friend of the deceased's wife, who died before him, said Mr. Denison, "Now you have destroyed your power, and I will make you a new will." Mr. Dent frequently said, "Denison hunts me up so about the will." He said he had destroyed the will, and he would make a new one. Mr. Denison died on the Monday Mr. Denison asked me to show him the paper. I gave it to him, and he looked at it, and said, 'I am satisfied with it.' I had no doubt at the time I had but nothing to do with putting his name down. He got it into an envelope, and I sealed it up, and he sealed on the envelope. Mr. Denison—private.' He told me to send it to Coutts's, but I refused. Mr. Denison then said he would take it himself. He accordingly took it away. About an hour afterwards Mr. Dent told me to dismiss it. He said he felt very much annoyed at what had occurred, and that he had not had a very kind letter from Mr. Denison had too much power into his own hands. I said I would write to Mr. Denison and ask him to send it back to me. I did so. Mr. Dent's body is not in Mr. Denison's hands. He said several things showing his desire to have the power back. I wrote to Mr. Denison. He sent the will by Mr. Dent's messenger. He said this to many times that I asked him if he wished to see it. He said, 'No, I am satisfied with it.' I asked him if he wished to see it, and he said, 'Yes.' I then said I would send it to him, and he said he should hardly sleep at night. On the following Monday morning I went to Mr. Dent's house, and found Mr. Dent dead. I went into the room where the will was, and found it in the drawer and gave it. He then desired me and Miss O'Brien to witness it. I did so. Mr. Dent told me to take it to Mr. Dent's room, and treat it in my own room. He was sitting on the bed, and I put it on the bed. He said, 'Put it in the drawer.' I put it in the drawer still. I did not see Mr. Denison there after the will was burnt. I once asked Mr. Dent whether Mr. Denison had seen the will, and he said, 'No, I am sure he has not.' Mr. Dent frequently said his death." These circumstances were confirmed by Miss O'Brien, who added that Mr. Dent had said, "Denison has too much power." Mr. Dent's housekeeper, said Mr. Denison insisted on the order for the family not to be disturbed. Mr. Denison said, "I will be responsible for everything." He said he would take all the responsibility on himself. Mr. Denison said to witness, "I have got the will, and I will take care of it." He said that it was a serious matter to tamper with a will; but he supposed that the will was destroyed. Witness said, "Yes, I think." Mrs. Dent said that Mr. Denison was sure to stand by. Then he said that in the eye of the law any man who destroyed a will would be liable to be transported for life. Mr. Denison said, "Mr. Dent has destroyed the will, and I have destroyed the will. Mr. Denison was called, and debated the circumstances of his interview with Mr. Dent. He said that he had no doubt that the mind of the deceased was not a Dent at all, but an assistant in the shop named Bloom, to whom Mr. Dent had left £1000. He said that Mr. Dent was constantly in the habit of changing his mind. Mr. Denison's intimacy continued with this person, the will was destroyed, and he had executed the will of Mr. Dent to Mr. Denison's intercession and suggestion. There was, according to Mr. Denison's evidence, every reason why deceased should be grateful to him; and he was moreover, under no cordial terms with his relations. There was a violent trade rivalry between him and his younger brother, Richard, in Cockspur-street. During the deceased's illness he acted Mr. Dent frequently if he would see his brother, and he said, "Not at present." Other witnesses deposed to the ill-feeling which existed between deceased and the other members of his family. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, considering that the will in Mr. Denison's favour was cancelled by direction of the deceased, and that he was not a party to the destruction; but they added that Mr. Denison had "exercised reasonable ground for disputing the cancelling of the will, and did so." Deceased had no right to spread with the jury.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE BALL.—On Wednesday the annual ball in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College took place at St. James's Hall, the company on the occasion, as on the previous occasions, being a miscellaneous of the profession were present. The committee were untiring in their exertions to promote the success of the ball. About 600 persons were present.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER was occupied on Monday and Tuesday with an action for compensation for services rendered brought by Mr. Sidney Stanley against the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Lever, M.P. The plaintiff had for both acting engaged by the defendant to promote in various ways the formation of the Newark Public Cemetery, and the Public Cemeteries Act, and to carry the same through several journeys to and from England, Ireland, and Paris, and had incurred a debt of £1000. The defendant, who had promised to remunerate him in an abrupt manner, the plaintiff electing to be nonsuited.

PRIVATE BILLS.—On Monday night Mr. Pulling read a report from the Standing Orders Committee, which recommended that a private bill system. He suggested that commissioners should be appointed to go down to the localities where railways were affected by private bills, and report upon the merits of the proposed legislation. Lord Stanley expressed a strong opinion that the House should retain the control over private bills which it at present exercised, and delegate its exercise to others. It might, however, be desirable to refer the bills to a committee of persons who would be able to form a judgment on the merits of the bills submitted. Under the present system of dealing with private bills the interests of the public are often thrown into the background, and the interests of the parties concerned only considered.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.—An aggregate deputation of various members of the Evangelical League—viz., those who Lord John Russell, at Downing-street, to call attention to the persecution of Protestants in Spain. The object of the exercise of this country's moral influence for remedying the evil. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe interested the Spanish Government, and Spanish ambassador at the Court of Queen Victoria read the letter of the Evangelical Alliance and some of its provided committees, containing details of the late persecutions which had taken place in Spain, and which had been brought under the notice of the Spanish Government. Under the present, who explained to his Lordship that the letter had been sent to him for information, and the interests of the parties concerned only considered.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

After an investigation extending over several days the Royal Dockyard Commissioners terminated their inquiries at Chatham Dockyard on Saturday last.

The Government has decided on dispatching another company of Royal Engineers to St. Helena to assist in erecting additional fortifications and barracks for the garrison of that island.

The seamen of the north of England have just issued an address appealing to the public for contributions to a fund for supporting the Admiralty scheme of forming a naval reserve.

A large and handsome monument to those of the gallant 32nd Light Infantry who perished at Lucknow has been erected in the cemetery by non-commissioned officers and men, four bullets, and 86 soldiers' wives and children—being the number of the regiment who fell during the siege.

SIR BALDWIN WALKER, who has for many years held the responsible office of Surveyor of the Navy, has resigned, after more than forty years' service in the Royal Dockyards.

HER MAJESTY'S new screw-sloop *Rapid*, of 11 guns and 150-horse power, was launched in a most successful manner at Deptford Dockyard on Thursday week, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss S. Goodenough, daughter of Commodore Goodenough, C.B., Captain Superintendent of Sheerness, precisely at 11 o'clock, when the vessel glided majestically into the water, amidst the shouts of the assembled crowd, and the plaudits of the band, which played the National Anthem. The *Rapid* is to be commanded by Captain Hon. Arthur Duncombe, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.

According to a private letter, received by an officer of the Dockyard at Woolwich, it appears that the smallpox is raging on board the Chinese fleet. Out of 1000 men on board the *Kien Chang* about a fourth part of the crew were already suffering from the disease, and, with the exception of the officers, not one of the crew had been vaccinated. The vessel proceeded to the island of Saddo for treatment.

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MAIL-CLAD VESSELS.—At the eleventh hour (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) the Government has decided upon commencing building the gigantic armour-plated ship *Warrior*, the Lords of the Admiralty having determined to have a vessel of greater capacity than will combine stability with invulnerability; but, after sleeping the works for two months, they have now come to the conclusion that, in order to expedite the subject, the following decision was arrived at:—"She is not the vessel we want, but we will have her, and then we shall have some one to set to work to see what can be made of her." So, in accordance with the resolution, the *Warrior* is to be built. Her dimensions are to be increased, and the private enterprise to get the ship into the water before the end of the year. Thus, while the Government are constructing vessels of the size and power of the Emperor of the French has tested his *La Gloire*, the performances of which have been most satisfactory, the Admiralty are pursuing the old system of first constructing several other vessels on a smaller plan.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A stand of colours was presented, on Wednesday week, to the 1st Corps formed in Dorsetshire. The colours were presented by Miss Sturt, of Crichel, on behalf of the honorary commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt.

Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., of Bristol, resigns, in the event of the Government not accepting his offer, the adoption of two position—one holding forty and the other twenty rounds.

The Liverpool Free Guard of Volunteers now numbers upwards of 500 men, and the formation of a fourth company is in progress. Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps has been unanimously carried by the members.

The annual meeting of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of volunteers met as the practice-ground, Wards Meadow, to contend for an elegant silver cup, presented by W. L. Rathbone, Esq., M.P. In the contest, the prize was won by Private W. F. Barnett.

The Volunteer movement in the Penrith peninsula was held at Retford Hall, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, on Tuesday night, when readers Lieutenant-Colonel Goodman presided, and a number of officers were present unanimously. The members present went through their drill under the command of Captain Goodman, and Lieutenant Hall and Ensign Hall.

Last Saturday a public meeting of the nobility and gentry of the county of Chester was held at the Grosvenor Museum, for the purpose of establishing a rifle corps in the city of Chester, for the purpose of forming an association for promoting the efficiency of volunteer corps in the county. The meeting was numerously attended, and the object of the meeting were unanimously passed.

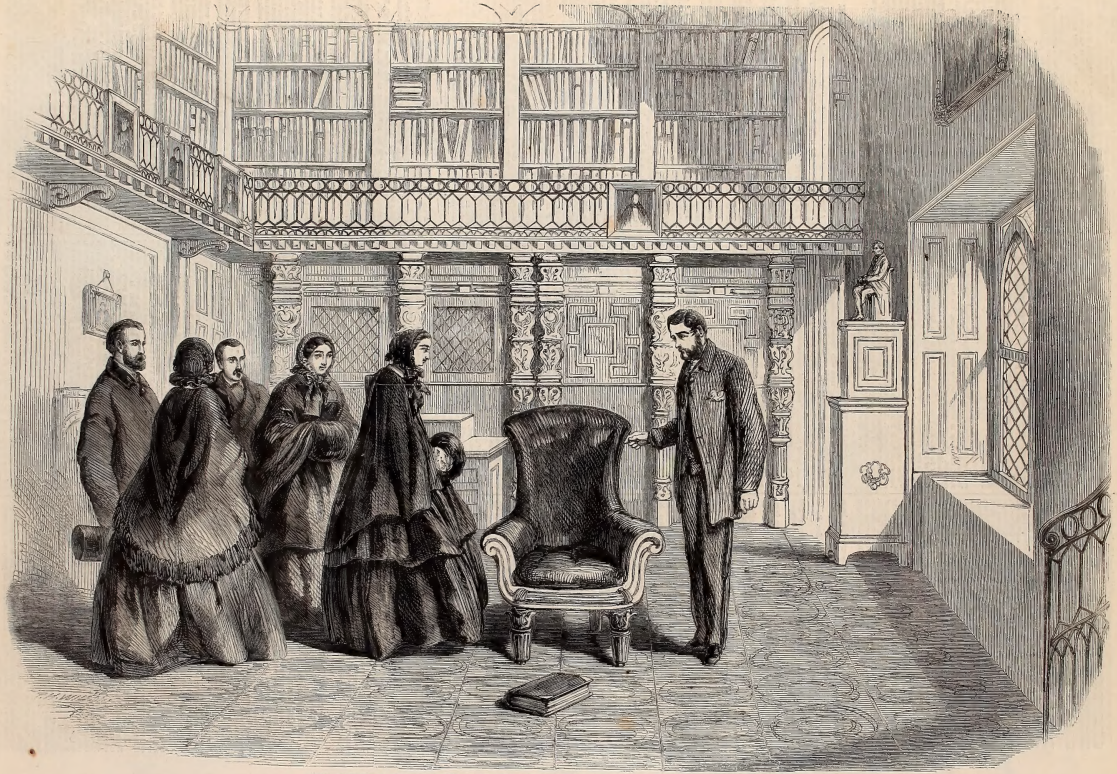
The second rifle field-day in connection with the 1st Cheshire rifle volunteers took place yesterday week at Sealand, and Bistchington Battery, and comprised parade of the whole corps, and the march past, and completed the whole of the evolutions of the corps, with the exception of the ball practice. The bugle was presented by Mrs. Simmons.

The 1st Corps of Volunteers assembled under real on Monday evening at Albany-street Barracks before the effectives of the 29th Middlesex assembled for the purpose of presenting the prizes won by the members of the company volunteers at places of public amusement or resort, and expressed a hope that the movement would be carried out in the spirit in which it had originated extensive, by implication at least, to the custom of promoting the streets and other places of public amusement.

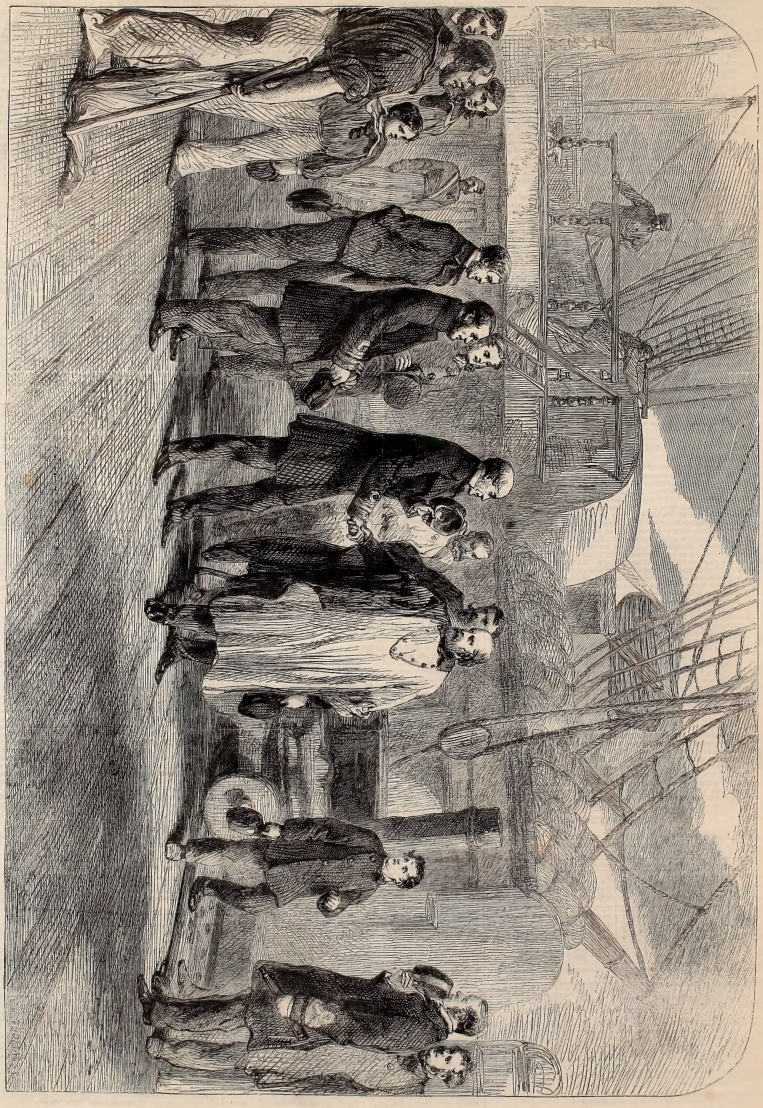
There was a rifle shooting-match at Wakefield on Monday, the 1st and 2nd battalions of the West Yorkshire regiment of volunteer militia (one for each corps), which are to be worn for a year by the best shots in the respective companies. The match was won by Private Dixon. In the contest for the silver cup, which was won by Private Drake. In shooting off the tie between Private Drake and Private Gaunt Glover won the medal. The Volunteer Band played during the evening, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Hargreaves.

The Oxford University Corps was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo on Monday afternoon in the University Parks, when a force of some 1200 men of the corps mustered nearly 300 strong, and the inspection was witnessed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The corps was commanded on parade by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The corps was first put through various movements, all of which they executed with great precision, and at the conclusion of the inspection they were highly complimented by Colonel M'Murdo.

On Wednesday week the members of the 4th company of Essex Volunteers assembled in the Cavalry-square, Canterbury, for the purpose of shooting for prizes offered by the officers of the company. The first prize, consisting of a handsome silver goblet, given by Captain Plummer, was awarded to Colour-Sergeant Norman; the second, an elaborately-gilt timepiece, offered by Lieutenant Smiley, to Corporal Linford; the third, a silver cigar-case, by Captain Plummer, to Corporal Newman; and the fourth, a silver drinking-mug, given by Ensign Fowler, to Private Hayward. The last was also the winner of the previous day by the company, the first being awarded to Private Castle, and the second to Sergeant-Major Hall.



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN SIR WALTER SCOTT'S STUDY AT ABBOTSFORD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



FAREWELL VISIT OF GARIBALDI TO ADMIRAL MUNDY ON BOARD THE "HANNIBAL," AT NAPLES.—SEE PAGE 532.

MUSIC.

The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY has begun its twenty-ninth season. Its first performance, on Friday last week, consisted of Handel's "Solomon," an oratorio which, though not one of the best of the great master's works, contains many things worthy of his transcendent genius. In composing it he laboured (as he did in several of his other productions) under the disadvantage of having to pen a little merit. "Solomon" was written by one of those literary hacks whom Handle too often employed. There is no beauty in the language, no grandeur in the sentiments, and (with the exception of the famous words in the Judgment Scene) no dramatic situations and incidents. It is no wonder that even Handel's "Mass of free" yielded to such unfavourable influences, and that his music partook of the flatness of the poetry by which it was inspired. It is no wonder is that he could rear such a structure on such a foundation. Some of the choruses are full of the very highest merit. Handel himself has scarcely written anything grander than the magnificent choral hymn, "Yet sing cease and cymbals rain," with which the oratorio concludes than "From the center curling rise," or than the double chorus of "Praise the Lord with harp and timbrel," which is one of the gems of exquisite beauty—particularly "What though I trace each herb and flower" and "Shall I see my infant gird?" These and several other gems redeem the weakness of other parts of the work. Even, however, "Solomon" has never held a high place among the works of Handel, and the performance last week was unsatisfactory. To this fact coexists the principal singers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Hope-Dolby, Miss Banks, and Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington. The acquitted themselves admirably; especially Mdme. Sherrington, who promises to distinguish herself in a manner as great as she has already done in secular music. The choruses were splendidly sung, and the whole performance was worthy of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY is also very active in making preparations for its next—its forty-ninth—season. It has been determined, in compliance with the general wish of its members, to abandon the plan adopted five years ago of giving only six concerts, and to return to the old-established custom, which has existed since the foundation of the society, of eight concerts during the season. That them will be in the month of March, before Easter; the remaining six in the month of May and June. The first of the eight will be given at Beethoven, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Professor Sterndale Bennett continues to hold the office of conductor of the concerts—an office which he has exercised for five years with so much honour to himself and to the society. It is to be hoped that the report that the directors are making strenuous efforts to render the orchestra more complete and powerful as it can possibly be made, and using every means to give variety and interest to the concerts. This great society renowned throughout Europe for half a century, never was more prosperous, more full of life and vigour, than at the present time; and, notwithstanding the competition of rival establishments, its beneficial influence on the progress of music is as powerful as it has been on any period of its history.

Balfe's new opera, "Bianca, the Bravo's Bride," was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, on Tuesday (last night). Next week we shall give an account of the work and its performance. In the meantime we may say that it has been duly successful, and will add fresh laurels to the chaplet of the composer.

THE THEATRES.

The near approach of Christmas brings to a pause the speculations of theatrical managers, and prevents the production of novelty. The Christmas pantomime is with great pains and expense and a fair amount of ambition. The LYCEUM and HAYMARKET both started with new pieces on the twelfth part of Twelfth Night. Both, however, proved unfortunate. The new drama at the former only lasted a fortnight, and at the latter had to be greatly abridged, as many an seven chances and whimsies from the pen of Mr. Arthur Law, have contributed a piece to the stage of the ST. JAMES'S for the purpose of laughter-provoking amusement of Mr. Alfred Bishop. The experiment was favour, though not calculated for popularity, and two or three weeks ago was withdrawn to make room for the best piece of Mr. Wilson Barrett's stock pieces and Miss Alleine de Rhona. At DRURY LANE the season opened with great expectations. A "combination of managers" was promised, and a new drama by Mr. Watts Phillips and Mr. Augustus Webster sponsored. The verdict of the first night was favourable, but the drama was found more attractive, and has since been withdrawn and brought to a hurried close. These facts demonstrate that there is something radically wrong in the system of the theatres. It is absolutely inferred that the public are not satisfied with the class of composition represented by the new ventures, and that a reform in what is demanded by the improved taste of audiences is of a higher quality. At the LYCEUM the spirited manageress lost no time in repairing the disaster of the opening night, and in a week or two produced a new three-act melodrama by a new author, which has proved eminently successful. She has also called in the aid of Mr. Arthur Law, the facile comedian, who promises to become a metropolitan favourite.

While other theatres have thus experienced a variety of fortunes, the ADELPHI has continued a career of triumph. "The Colleen Bawn" has had its go in one of the Christmas pantomimes. The success of this interesting drama has excited the cupidity of dramatic caterers both in and out of London, and its clever author has been under the necessity of appealing to the Court of Chancery for protection, which has been granted.

The theatres devoted to the legitimate drama in the east and north have pursued the even tenor of their way, and met with their usual amount of patronage. At SADLER'S WELLS Mr. Phelps's management has given to the stage a new actor, in the person of his son, who promises to become a valuable addition to the excellent company. At the STANDARD Mr. Sullivan, who has won golden opinions from everyone in now starring and last Monday performed *Macbeth* to a full house. At the CITY OF LONDON, Mr. T. C. Hazlewood has made an interesting engagement in the character of *Hamlet*, and was well received.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barom. reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Maximum in the Sun.	Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	
	In.								In.
Nov. 23	29·716	39·8	87·2	0·1	3·9	47·9	N.E. E.	265	·000
24	29·739	42·5	92·3	0·0	1·0	53·6	S.E.	432	·012
25	29·730	42·4	95·1	0·0	0·8	47·9	E.N.E.W.SW	317	·134
Dec. 1	29·703	46·8	92·7	0·0	0·5	49·5	E. SE.	334	·111
2	29·678	47·1	91·4	0·0	0·5	49·9	E.	334	·000
3	29·581	40·4	85·9	0·8	1·0	45·9	E. ENE.	278	·000
4	29·521	40·6	82·9	0·8	1·0	45·7	E.	270	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in inches, in English dust nine hundredths:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	29·716	29·695	29·655	29·615	29·674	29·651	29·570
Temperature of Evaporation ...	42·7	44·2	44·0	44·0	44·0	44·0	44·0
Temperature of Evaporation ...	39·7	41·6	43·7	46·9	41·7	42·7	41·5
Direction of Wind ...	N.E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

SIR J. BOWRING.—(To the Editor).—Being related to Sir John Bowring, I should be much obliged if you would correct a mistake in your impression of last Saturday. Yes there my be in rangooland Governor of Hong-Kong. I quote his own words on the subject:—"The London papers have in that I am reappointed to the Government of Hong-Kong. I cannot fancy where such a strange mistake can have had its origin." You also state that he had been by his first wife "two daughters and five sons," whereas it ought to have been four daughters, three of whom survive: he has four sons living, three of whom you mention, but each Mr. Frederic L. Bowring (who is practising at the Chancery Bar), his second son.—C. W. LAWS, Clifton.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Said Pacha, has announced his intention of shortly going on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

THE FARM.

The Christmas Fat Cattle Carnival was well led off at Rugby by Beauty's Butterfly, who won the £15 prize open to all the world. An enthusiastic butcher offered £40 for her, but Colonel Townley declined, and she will be kept to look at a little longer. What with a Farmers' Club dinner to a neighbour on Monday, the Royal, the Smithfield Show opening, and their show, and dinner as well, the agriculturists will have plenty to employ them in London next week. The Royal had two good business days this week, and have arranged to give £500 for their implement trials, at the Leeds show in July, of which is to be devoted to steam cultivation. The "steamers" will be tried about the third week of June, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, and the prizes awarded during the following week. Whether they will be worth competing for, not for further competition, but for public inspection. It is whispered that, in spite of the Royal having fallen off in funds, Saturday's Canterbury Show, the stock prizes will be increased this year; and, meaning that the Kentish Show will be a good one. Considering that this way, the blood-horse classes are not likely to be overlooked. Leeds in November will be prepared to spend any amount, so as to bring off the meeting with eclat.

The Mosen Howard, of Bedford, gained a verdict in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday against Messrs. Ransome, for their action making plough-fittings with their private trade marks. From the small quantity of these fittings which they have sold for years past, and the number of plough they have sold for years into the Retford district, the injunction of the Court will probably be a down-hill matter against one who was at once accommodated with a shed, a breast, and a host of inferior workmen. Mr. Howard, each bearing the name of his employer. One of the Ledgers created great fun in the Court by stating practically that the agent was "a false man," and that it was not him who bought the fittings, but "a man who lived next door." The firm only had the nominal damages (40s.), which they got, as they had reason to believe that Mr. Howard would not be eager to employ that man in future. When a firm sells some 6000 ploughs a year such frauds become more annoying to the manufacturer than to the agent and workmen.

As far as fowls and attendance went, the Bingley Hall Show was a great success; but, while the sheep and the pigs reached their usual standard of excellence, the cattle were a long way behind it. The Hereford numbered 20 in their four classes, and the extra prize for the best pen of three, the Earl of Ducie's, was not up to the Rugby Trophy. He was not very large, but thick-fleshed and level, and something like the Rugby beast, but he was not quite such a first-class piece, which was very fat, and the judges considered it a pretty strong pen. Mr. Price, of Aston Rowant, M.F.H., Bill's separated it from its rival, Mr. Tudge's; and the Messrs. Hill's first prize heifer was a very meritorious one, but looking none the better for her journey. Mr. Tudge's Shorthorns mustered 28, and although both the gold medals for the best "ox or steer" and "cow or heifer" in the Shorthorn classes and one silver medal were bestowed on Mr. Tudge's, the silver medal for the best "ox or steer" and the gold medal for the best pen, Mr. Richard Stratton's brother won the ox prize with a fine Duke, and Colonel Pennant, M.P., and the representatives of Bulmaiton and its neighbourhood were fulfilled with a gold medal going to their stock. This winner in the younger class it is a necessary to say, was bred by Colonel Pennant, whose Duke of Bulmaiton 2nd was a strong tendency to offal, a point from which he derives much of his style and quality. Mr. Tudge's pen of three were the best bullocks we have met with in a beast of such pretensions, a Shorthorn pen can scarcely be sent than, and the best of Yorkshire pastures; and Mr. Richard Stratton's white steer, which has not fulfilled the early promise of his youth, and now looks more like being scored, was highly commended. Colonel Pennant, M.P., was first with a pen of three, his white cow (a sad falling-off from Beauty's Butterfly), Mr. Richard Stratton was second, and Mr. Tudge third. The Duke of Devonshire's Keighley of Marsenides, belonging to Mr. W. Wells, was second; and a daughter of Mr. Tudge's Duke of Oxford, Viscount Powerscourt's, third. Each of the cows had enough food-fat and "out-shoulder" to qualify it for a carcase. Mr. Tudge's pen of three Shorthorn heifers, Mr. Stephenson's, with that nice orthodox horn-twist, and but one opponent, Mr. Farthing's cow, after her eleven years' pilgrimage and seven live calves, was first, and Mr. Stephenson's second. In the three extra beast heifer classes, the Prince Consort won with specimens of his own breeding, of which Mr. Tudge's Duke of Oxford 2nd was the representative. Mr. Tudge was much the best of the two. Earl Howe was second both for the Raven steer and the Raven heifer, Mr. Stephenson second; and Captain Hornby headed two other classes. Lady Louisa Wynne sent the silver prize for Dorking cocks in a field of sixty-one, in which three got prizes. Fifteen were in the Cochin class, and the Buffs mustered 20. Ducks seemed moderate, but the Aylesbury chicks were enormous.

Mr. Stephenson, of Bulmaiton, Bedale, Yorkshire, have decided to give up the system of secret judging, and to admit the public round the ring, as at the Smithfield Show, and the Royal will be open to spectators where in the north of England. Every year these shows are becoming more and more exclusive, and there is no way so certain to prevent the public interest from flagging and to make the exhibitors of importance of bearing the butt balls, and tups, and boars, for the use of their tenants. Even in the Smithfield Show the public are not sure of their poultry boudoirs enhance into an existing spectacle. The Royal will be open to spectators this year, and the Bingley Hall meetings shows that the public like rather more excitement than wandering round the pens, and fee on pig (for the Show on the five-shilling day) not being even able to tell what has been highly commended or condemned. Any one who compares the lifeless hound show at Middlesex, when judges and hounds were shut up in a box, with the stirring sight at Ponsford, when each huntsman was called on to produce his hounds in front of the judges on the flags—or indeed at the Harewood Hunters' Cup at Pontefract, when twelve hunters and six jumped over in the ring, and the Cleveland Bay classes filled four deep, with a few lithesome spectators walking up and down the horse lessons at the Royal, will see at once appreciate the difference between that publicity which gives every one an interest in the proceedings and those who do good to say can, and answers no earthly purpose, except that it keeps the public out. The Bingley Hall meeting has proved, in his nature who did not feel that it was equal in its quiet way to the Royal Show at the end of Newbury last week, and that one of the greatest shortcomings since which were tried in the ring this summer. First, there was not the Duchess of Cleveland's Queen Bee, Lord Spencer's of Gloyster, and Emma, when after a quarter of an hour's pauling each was called to the front, and an umpire was called in to decide. Again we saw Maid of Athelstane out for the Duke of Devonshire's and Duchess 77th at Alnwick; the cracks of the Towneley herd, headed by Royal Duchess 4th, were not to be seen at Bingley, and Royal and Duchess 77th side by side for minutes at Burnley; while Mr. Outhwaite's cow, the winner of December judging, was not to be with him for the run against the rail. One thing is certain, committees are now more chary who they select as their judges when the decision is to be public. To say nothing of the discomfort of being roused up at five, nothing can be more unfair and unconsiderate to judges than the secret system, and it is somewhat remarkable that the decisions so made are more frequently "executed" in the courts of the newspaper than any other. Really good and straightforward judges like best to do their work in public. The consciousness that they are overlooked by so many keen, critical eyes makes them doubly careful what they are about; and no bashaws can seek their masters when they rush like a lot of wild Indians into the yard the moment the judging is over, with long aggravating stories as to "our beast's never been done so." Again, we all know how different a beast looks when it is out what it does when it is in its stall or lying down, and hence, as we have heard many judges say, it is only satisfactory to them to state their justice to themselves that the exhibitors should see exactly why the decisions were made. There is also calculating the extent of ill-blood between judges and exhibitors which has arisen from such a meaningless exclusion; and, even when they can discuss their differences amicably, the judge invariably replies, "Well, but you never see them out together as a rule," and in this remark lies the whole kernel of the matter. These shows were established quite as much for the sake of public instruction in judging stock as in spreading a taste for careful breeding, and the whole lesson is lost on many spectators (who would gladly pay a heavier entrance fee) unless they are permitted to watch the judges as they examine the candidates, and summarily decught after one parade to those which are utterly unworthy of the honour of competition. Quality and not quantity are what we want at shows, and the competition would soon become more select if the owners, seeing that their bad animals had to stand to one side very early in the day, took the hint to keep them at home. Let us have more publicity, company for this future. The Americans understand these things better than we do, and have a full view of everything, from the Devon prize-winners down to the trotters. This system was in a measure followed out at Middlesbrough and the temporary stalls were crowded when Viscount Ledy Fascombe, Fandango, and The Cure were brought out for the final parade. Nothing but publicity at shows can prevent such than Yorkshire, and we trust that other counties will copy her by degrees.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing barometer is down at zero, and will continue so for the next three weeks, till the January nomination dinners come upon the scene, and encourage betting to feel its way at 66 to 1 about the Chester Cup. Those who look upon the special jockey meetings a temporary malady of their nominator for the purpose of driving back Downing-street, and those who look upon the increased power of authority that they are fools for their pains; and others are ready to bet that the Jockey Club will allow the Lincoln Handicap which has been recently perpetrated on Mr. Markwell to go unchallenged in the general confusion. Reviews of the racing season are the principal staple of the turf papers, and from one of these we learn that George Fordham had 471 mounts at fifty-one meetings last season, and that Custance had 400 and odd on an average of but five. The Volunteer Steeplechases at Hendon were great fun, and the ground was fearfully hard. The Grand Britain was not allowed nearly every one was down. Sir Charles, ridden by Mr. Henry Mason, was the first home, and Mr. Mason had the honour of a popularity as a clerk of the course and handicapper wrought quite a change in the steadiness at Croydon. Captain Barlow has hired the celebrated 6000-guinea Oulston, and Mr. Sherburne and Mr. Walhouse, and sire of the Plenty colt, for his stud at Hakston, in Suffolk; and Happy Land, Queen of Trumps, Paganini (£500), Sandiway (£1000), and Newcastle (£700) are in the market. The retirements of Masjid, North Lincoln, and Lucy Glitters are also announced.

According to Weatherby's "Racing-book Calendar" 1717 horses ran for fifteen hundred and ten Great Britain and Ireland during the past season. In 1859 their number (inclusive of nine two-year-olds) was 1414, which shows a majority of 330 over the return for 1849. The great increase of 1860 was in the two-year-olds, which numbered 698 against 564! Exactly 736 colts and 711 fillies have been entered with Messrs. Weatherby during the season, and 1717 have been named and stripped their foals. The following sires have the largest number of foals named:—Hermit (59), Barrister (54), Galopin (45), Scottish Chief (43), Chanticleer (41), The Cure (16), Daniel O'Rourke (38), De Clare (33), Fisherman (32), Hampton (32), Favolette (17), Gemini (1), Verdy (1), King of Trumps (12), Kingcraft (11), King of the Isles (14), Mountain Deer (29), Newminster (39), Orlando (21), Rataplan (19), Rosicrucian (20), Rosebery (21), Speculum (14), Strathconan (19), Talisor (19), Teddington (33), Touchstone (11), Velette (20), Vulcan (11), Wenlock Abbey (26), Wild Dayrell (22), Wild Dayrell (15), and Windbound (13). Of the 1447 foals no less than 1100 were by thoroughbred horses. Among the eight sets of twins, among which unfortunates were the half brothers to Ayrshire and Isinglass, and Mr. Tattersall's Laurel have come up again; but the happiest hits are Knight Bevor, by Chanticleer, and Double Shuffle, by Fandango from Fandango. On the whole (it may be going to be) a season of moderate promise, with a tendency to little taste or fancy. Sisters to Teddington, Velette, and Iguerande are in the field as well as brothers to Isinglass and Ayrshire, but Rose Haythorne has nothing to show.

The deer-stalking season made a capital hit, and had 272 entries, nearly all of which came. They consisted of 11 bloodhounds, 6 foxhounds, 4 harriers and beagles, 9 deerhounds, 6 greyhounds, 25 setters (12 Irish, 8 English, and the rest Irish and English), 43 spaniels, &c.; 2 beardhounds, 6 mastiffs, 6 Newfoundlands, 2 Dalmatian dogs, 3 bulldogs, 2 Pomeranians, and the rest not falling into classes. Blenheim spaniels, King Charles spaniels, toy terriers, and foreign dogs. There were entries of them (5 Welsh-bred), Mr. Sam, an ex-master of foxhounds; and another the celebrated sporting writer, "Stonehenge," who is also a judge of bloodhounds; but still Mr. Jennings of Kirby Moorside's dog left him far in the rear. The largest pointer dogs were a very excellent class; but the same could not be said of the setters, many of which were individually good, but so "very inferior," though the winner was sold for £50. It is somewhat remarkable that the Irish breed was exactly reversed in the small pointer classes. Mr. Morrall's greyhounds Momentum and Maidless were the best of the lot, and Mr. Darling and Mr. Cheshire, the only foxhound packs which were represented, shared the two prizes. A better place and raised platforms to exhibit the dogs on are sadly required, as Monday's was almost impossible to see anything for the crush.

The coursing meetings for next week are Spilsmore Club, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Burton Agnes (O.), on Wednesday and Thursday; Lace Hamlet, on Thursday; and Sudbury, on Thursday and Friday.

CROYDON STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.
Croydon Stakes.—Johnny, 1. Heads or Tails, 2.
Railway Handicap.—Mr. Burgess, 1. Surprise, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Sir. Mark, 1. Red Rover, 2.
Members' Handicap.—Mr. Dodger, 1. Tommy, 2.

THURSDAY.
Stand Plate.—Red Rover, 1. Rochester, 2.
Metropolitan Steeplechase.—Johnny, 1. Longrange, 2.
Hilling Handicap.—Mr. Dodger, 1. Tommy, 2.
Open Steeplechase.—Romeo came in alone.

THE GREAT SWINFEN CASE.—The Master of the Rolls again gave judgment on Wednesday in this case; first, as to whether a share of £600 per annum paid under the will of the late testator's grandfather to his son for his next of kin, or whether such charge had so far merged in the testator's real estate as to be payable under the will of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Swinfen; secondly and thirdly, whether the gift in the testator's will of his residuary estate to his daughter-in-law "absolutely" carried the furniture of Swinfen Hall, or was subject to be kept upon settlement for the remainder in the house; and, fourthly and finally, whether two annuities, expressed to be "clear of duty," were to be declared free of it. His Honour decided the first three points in favour of the devisee, Mrs. Florence Swinfen, and the other two against.

On Monday a refreshment and lecture room for the special use of railway employés was opened in the parish of Battersea, when the men and their wives were invited to tea, and addressed by the Vicar and other friends. Lectures will be given on Friday evenings; and on Saturday evenings a penny bank is opened for their savings.

A letter from Belize, Honduras, dated September 17, states that yellow fever had broken out on board the British steam-ship *Tarsus* at Truxillo. Eleven of her crew and two officers had died, and a great many were down with the disease. Dr. Woodbridge, Wednesday, on her voyage to Jamaica, she reported thirty-three dead, and still a heavy sick list.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On Saturday last an explosion, tremendous in its consequences, occurred at the Black Vein Pit, Risca, about six miles from Newport, Monmouthshire, and the property of the Risca Coal and Iron Company. The colliery has been in work some years in the production of steam coal, and, as gas has more or less generated, the usual precautions have been adopted. The pit was examined, according to custom, on Saturday morning, after which, between five and six o'clock, the workmen were soon descended. At nine o'clock there was a terrific explosion, and such intense horrorism it was said, as soon darkness from the bottom of the pit the gas had fired. Considerable damage was done to the workings. As soon as the terrible catastrophe became known search was instituted. Dead bodies were discovered in several directions, and the search has been unremittingly continued. One report says that seventy-seven men, the resting off all communication with sixty or seventy persons who are beyond it. Some of them will be found alive, but the number cannot be great. The hopes of any being found alive are given up; for, should the choke-damps have spread any of those still beyond the point of explosion, exhaustion and starvation will have completed the work. When the explosion occurred 199 men had been sent down to the pit, of whom 122 were in the workings, and one of the workmen was summoned before the county magistrates of this town for taking half a candle into the pit with him, and it was proved in evidence that the man that two other men were detected with nails in their possession, in order to ignite the candle for the purpose of lighting their pipes for the purpose of smoking. These things show the recklessness of the men, and point, perhaps, to the origin of the explosion.

Baron Rosmead died at his residence, Rosmare Park, in the county of Monaghan, on Saturday evening last.

Paignton, in Torbay, was visited on Wednesday week by a hurricane and waterspout, which did considerable damage.

The Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire, vacant by the death of the late Earl of Lauderdale, will be filled up by Lord Polwarth.

The Rev. G. W. Clapham, of Haslingden, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the New Independent Church in Preston.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, Dr. Briggs, is about to resign, from infirmities of age, his charge of the Yorkshire and Derby Bishop in this country, and seventy years of age.

The Queen's Bench, Ireland, has decided, in the case Donnelly v. Druitt, that a marriage celebrated at sea by the captain of a ship is not legal, and that accordingly a later marriage performed in the usual way.

The inquiry into the fearful explosion on board the steamer Tuesday was continued on Tuesday morning at the Custom-house, with a view to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence to show the cause of the explosion to implicate any persons.

A gunpowder explosion took place in a gunsmith's shop at Newcastle on Saturday last. The premises were wrecked, a man was killed, several persons were seriously injured, and much of the adjoining property was damaged.

A meeting is to be held in the Townhall, Leeds, on Tuesday evening next, to inaugurate a society called the Leeds Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association, and which has been formed by the working classes. There were 1362 volumes handed out for perusal during the day, being more than double the number usually delivered to readers at the old library in Duke-street.

The Right Hon. F. Peel, M.P., appeared before his constituents in Derby, on Thursday week, to render an account of his stewardship. His reception by a large audience was most cordial. He reviewed the proceedings of Parliament during the last session, and congratulated himself and those he had in passing the financial measures rendered necessary by the French treaty, and he declined to join in the cry for the abolition of the most excessive snowballing in the Lower House, and thought that the fruits of the Reform Bill were not yet exhausted. He was in favour of a Reform Bill, but considered it to be inadvisable to introduce it at present. He was also the right hon. member's speech a vote of confidence in him, accompanied by an expression of satisfaction at his connection with the Government, was passed by acclamation.

Repeal of the Union.—An aggregate meeting of those in favour of the Repeal petition was held on Monday last in the Rotunda, Dublin, "to claim for the people of Ireland the right to choose their own rulers." The meeting was a very numerous one, filling the whole gallery, and body of the Round Room were densely crowded from an early hour, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings. Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P., occupied the chair. The only other persons of any note present were Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., who arrived from Dublin O'Gorman, a letter of sympathy, and regretted that his absence was "it may be said with truth," he observes, "that a nation ought never to despair, and that a brave man never will do so, so long as he can draw a sword; but I confess that the results of the royal agitation of 1841, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, have shaken my faith in the practical statesmanship of Irish agitation, and have rendered me unwilling to exact the remainder of my life in labours so unfruitful as those which I gave to the cause of repeal before my expatriation from Ireland." Nevertheless he thinks that compact men may be found to carry out the object, and therefore he thinks that "it is desirable that the public should know who are the prominent persons Those who are to be held responsible." Resolutions in favour of repeal were unanimously adopted.

Conference of Congregationalists and Churches in Wales.—On Tuesday week a conference of delegates from Independent churches in South Wales was held in Swansea with the object of considering the present state of the English population resident in the Principality, and adopt such means as might be considered necessary to promote their religious interests. The conference was attended by upwards of seventy ministers and other gentlemen, some of whom had come from a considerable distance. The meeting was then called to the chair, and having introduced the business of the conference the Rev. W. Jones, of Abergavenny, delivered a long and comprehensive report on the Moral and Spiritual Condition of the English Population in South Wales, and many twenty-three places in which the services of English in connection with the English residents were required. It stated also the promises of considerable and effective aid from the Home Missionary society for many years, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Home Missionary Society and Church Aid Missionary Society would take steps for at once providing the means of grace for the English population in Wales. Mr. Morley, of London, in an earnest and kindly practical speech, urged the claims of the Welsh upon the attention of the conference, and that an appeal should be made to the churches in England to assist in the work. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Liverpool, spoke in the same strain, and expressed his conviction that the Welsh would be ready to assist in the resolution, which was supported by several other gentlemen, and unanimously agreed to. Then followed several resolutions, one of which was to appoint a committee to co-operate with the committee of the Home Missionary Society and the Church Building Society. Before the meeting broke up a very liberal pecuniary response, and the Rev. W. Williams, of Llanelwy, was requested to become an agent for the conference, and to collect funds for the new chapels by personally visiting the churches in England and Wales. In the evening a large public meeting was held, Mr. Morley in the chair, when addresses of a similar character were cordially passed.

Reform Demonstration at Birmingham.—A soirée in connection with the Birmingham Freehold Land Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Townhall, Birmingham, which was crowded to excess, and the hall was subsequently well filled by a highly respectable audience, with a great interest in the proceedings. The meeting was one of a character entirely distracted by the announcement that Messrs. Bright and Scholefield, the Borough members, would take part in the proceedings, and address the meeting upon Reform. Scholefield being in the chair. Mr. Bright entered the hall while the proceedings of the society were in progress, and was received with cheers for him; but his entrance was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic and long-continued applause. The report having been read, Mr. Bright was received with boisterous and important, as an abstract of the resolutions will show. The first resolution stated that the present system of land transfer operated to heavily prejudice the interests of the working classes, and that freehold land societies were the best means of remedying the evil. The second resolution recorded the opinion of the meeting that any proposed Reform Bill ought to have reference to freehold land societies, and that freehold franchise would be especially beneficial to the industrious artisan. The third resolution, which being in the chair. Mr. Bright entered the hall while the proceedings of the society were in progress, and was received with cheers for him; but his entrance was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic and long-continued applause. The following resolutions were then passed with loud and

THE BABIRUSSA.

THE collection of living examples of the different species of the *Suidæ* or swine family in the Gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park has lately received a remarkable addition in the animal whose portrait we give this day.

The babirussa of the Island of Celebes (*Sus babirussa*, or *Babirussa alfurus* of Systematists) is one of the most peculiar and certainly one of the most rare of this group of quadrupeds. Very few of the museums of Europe contain perfect specimens of this animal, and it is believed no have only reached England alive on one former occasion. This was in 1853, when a young babirussa, obtained by Sir Edward Belcher during one of his exploring expeditions, was presented to the Zoological Society, and lived some months in the gardens. The present example of this same animal has been obtained by exchange from the Zoological Gardens of Rotterdam. It is a fine young male, and exhibits only partially the curious structure of the tusks for which the adult male is so celebrated, and which must render him so formidable an opponent in the forest. These tusks grow upwards instead of downwards from the upper jaw, from a sheath which pierces the lip, and in the full-grown male recurve backwards until they nearly meet the sides of the face again. The whole contour of the animal is likewise very peculiar, and different from that of the ordinary pigs.

The babirussa is said to be found wild in the neighbouring islands of Borneo and some others of the Sunda group, as well as in Celebes. It attained its name from the extraordinary idea of the Malays that it originated from a cross between the pig (*Babi*) and the deer (*Russa*, or *Rusa*). A pair of living babirussas were some years ago brought to Paris by the French whaling-vessel *l'Adroluble*, and lived some time in the Jardin des Plantes, where they produced a young one. At the present moment, however, we believe that the example in our Zoological Society's Gardens is unique in Europe.

The other members of the swine family of which the society possess specimens are the wild boar of Europe (*Sus scrofa*), the wild boar of Barbary (*Sus barbarus*), the wild boar of Java (*Sus barbatus*), the Red River hog of West Africa (*Potamochærus penicillatus*), the bosch-vark or river hog of Southern Africa (*P. Africanus*), the wart hog of Natal (*Phacochærus Æthiopicus*), and the two peccaries of tropical America (*Dicotyles torquatus* and *D. albirostris*). A pair of a very curious variety of the domestic pig bred in Japan are likewise at the present moment deposited along with the wild species of the group in the gardens, and the whole forms such an exhibition of "*Porcorum genus omne*" as has certainly never before been brought together. We may add, as the most recent piece of intelligence on this subject, that one of the female peccaries has just produced a young one, the first instance in which this animal has been known to breed in England.



THE BABIRUSSA, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S NEW GARDENS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE change of local from which, until very recently, took place at Chiswick will shortly be revived with increased splendour, and under much more favourable circumstances, at Kensington. An attempt was made two or three years since to provide increased attractions to the gardens, to extend the privileges of the fellows and members of the Horticultural Society, and to add implements of all kinds to the display of the productions of horticulture; and great efforts were made to clear off the liabilities of the society and place it upon a sounder and more healthful footing. The Prince Consort accepted the office of president of the society, and his Royal Highness succeeded in rallying the leading members and restoring it to something like the prosperity of its earlier days. The Horticultural Society is also indebted to the Prince Consort for obtaining possession of rather more than twenty acres of land at Kensington, upon which new and more splendid gardens are now in course of construction.

The gardens, when completed, will be certainly the finest, for their size, in Europe, and, surrounded as they will be by open and covered arcades, ample shelter will be afforded from the wet and cold. At the northern end of the ground, and commencing at about five hundred feet from the Kensington-road, will be erected the conservatory—a fine building, with a circular glass roof, four hundred feet in length, and about half that in width. The front of this will look down upon the whole extent of grounds, and doors open from it upon the level of the ground to the first of the terraced walks in front. There will be three terraces immediately in front, communicating with each other by broad flights of stone steps. The walks will be bordered with tastefully-formed flower-beds, and on right and left will be a small basin of water. On each side of the conservatory, and communicating with, it will commence the ornamental arcades, designed by Mr. Smirke. They are in the Italian style, and consist of open arches, which support the upper terrace, so that promenades will be provided under cover, as well as upon the top of the arcades, affording accommodation for either wet or fine weather. The arches open on to ground on the inner side; the outer divided into compartments by ornamental brickwork.

This portion of the arcade, forming the top of the garden, is a semicircular in form, and the curve terminates on each side in large handsome square pavilions, one of which will be used for refreshments. Descending from the third terraced walk, and keeping in the centre of the garden, the first object met will be the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, placed upon a granite pedestal at the edge of a large basin of water. Ten feet beneath this memorial there will issue forth the waters of a cascade, supplying many thousands of gallons per hour, and keeping active the whole water system of the grounds. From this basin the water will be led by underground conduits to smaller basins on the right and left, from which in turn it flows to other canals and ornamental pieces of water, and thence returns into a deep well, to be again pumped by steam-power, and again sent on its course. Still keeping along the central walk, which is forty feet in width, the next object of interest will be a large circular bed, formed entirely of box embroidery. This style of garden decoration is a revival of the mode adopted in the time of Louis XIV. It consists of elaborate designs formed entirely of box edging the pattern or design being filled up with earth and gravel of different colours. The effect of this embroidery is most pleasing, and in winter or dull weather especially it is the more pleasing on account of the freshness of appearance which the box presents. A little further on are two large panels of this same description of embroidery, one upon each side of the great walk. The design here consists of a handsome foliated scroll, surrounded by an exquisite border pattern. On the slopes by the side walks, to the right and left, are four smaller panels of this embroidery, the designs represented being "The Rose," "The Shamrock," "The Thistle," and "The Lily," all in various parts of the gardens other specimens of this elaborate work are to be found. Several of these panels are already completed. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have shown the deepest interest in the progress of this part of the garden, and have on several occasions visited the ground to watch the development of these charming horticultural pictures—worthy to be the handiwork of Flora and her attendant nymphs. The sunk-garden in the lower part of the ground is laid out with a view to planting out flowering shrubs and evergreens, and in one part of it a maze will be constructed for the enjoyment of visitors who, not content with the "mighty maze" of life, seek to discover artificial labyrinths. The open corridors or arcades will be continued on each side of the garden from the square pavilion at the top, and also along the south side of the garden, forming a continuous walk under cover of rather more than three-quarters of a mile in length. The side arcades are also after the designs by Mr. Smirke. The front of the arcades is formed into compartments, each of which has four pairs of ornamental stone columns, carrying three semicircular arches. The lower arcade is from a design by Captain Fowke, the arches being supported by ornamental terra-cotta columns. An elegant council-chamber for the Horticultural Society, available for small flower shows, has been erected on the east side of the garden, and communicates with the arcades, and through them with the gardens. The site for exhibitions of flowers is at the extreme south of the ground, but, when the weather is unfavourable, the exhibition can be held in the arcades, pavilions, council-chamber, and other covered portions. The ground is abundantly supplied with broad and convenient walks. In addition to the central walk, there is one upon each side, and a broader walk in front of the colonnade upon three sides of the ground. Including those on the upper terraces, there are not less than six walks, which cross from east to west, and one of these is carried by an ornamental viaduct over the walks.

The whole of the works are being carried out under the direction of Mr. Eyles, the late chief gardener to the Crystal Palace; and the gardens will be completed by the 5th of June next, when they will be opened by a rural fête which for extent and variety will surpass anything of the kind that has ever yet been held. Prizes to the amount of more than £800 are offered by the society. There is every reason to believe that her Majesty and the Court will be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the new gardens.

We give an illustration of the way in which the Horticultural Society are removing large trees to their new gardens at Kensington Gore. The subject before us is a fine specimen of the deodar, 26ft. high and 18ft. through, which was removed from the society's garden at Chiswick. Its weight, with the ball of earth attached, was not less than eight tons.

The mode of operation is as follows:—After the tree had been duly prepared, a strong platform of wooden planks was placed under the ball of earth containing the roots. The sides were also secured by means of planks and short boards to prevent the roots from being injured. The transplanting-machine was then placed over it, and by means

REMOVAL OF A LARGE TREE FROM CHISWICK TO THE NEW GARDENS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

of powerful screws and chains it was raised to the required heigh for removal, and was carried in a vertical position to its place of destination. The society intend to remove a considerable number of large trees in this way with a view of producing an immediate effect in the new gardens. We are glad to learn that some of the fellows are materially assisting the council by donations of trees. Lady Holland has contributed several fine trees from the plantations of Holland House; and W. Gibbs, Esq., of Lyntenfield, has presented to the society many handsome red-twigged lime-trees from his estate at Bristol.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH, KENSINGTON.

To meet the requirements of the important and rapidly-increasing neighbourhood of Onslow-square and South Kensington, a church (of which we give an Engraving) has been commenced, and will, it is



ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH, ONSLOW-SQUARE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

hoped, be completed and consecrated on the 24th inst. This church is calculated to contain about 1600 sittings, of which one-fourth will be free, or let at a nominal rent, for the benefit of the poor. The style of the architecture is Perpendicular. The height of the roof is 37 feet, and the spire is 160 feet high. Mr. Preske, the owner of much of the property in and about Onslow-square, has contributed £5000 towards the cost of the church, besides having



THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. DAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 544.

granted a site free of expense. Contributions have been received or promised amounting to more than £2000, and about £3000 more is required, which it is hoped persons interested in the erection of the church will contribute, and thus enable the Incumbent (the Rev. Capel Molyneux) to enter upon the duties of this important sphere without the serious responsibility and practical incumbrance of a heavy debt.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN E. EVANS, OF THE VALE OF NEATH RIFLE CORPS.

THE 17th Glamorgan or Vale of Neath Rifle Corps have presented their Captain with a handsome sword and shako. Captain Evans, when the volunteer movement first developed itself, determined to raise and equip a corps, to be composed exclusively of members of an establishment of which he is the head—the Vale of Neath Brewery—and the corps is now nearly a hundred strong. The men and their friends having resolved to present him with a sword, a subscription was raised for the purpose, and on Monday, the 19th ult., the presentation took place. The sword is of Damascus steel, with silver scabbard, embossed silver hilt and guard, silver rings and buckles, and silver chain; and a handsome shako was added. The presentation was made by Mrs. Griffith, in the name of the subscribers. Captain Evans made an appropriate reply, and he afterwards entertained about 300 persons, including the members of the corps, to a champagne dinner. Before the presentation took place there was a brief inspection of both the Neath and Cadoxton Corps before Major Roney, the new Inspector of Volunteers for South Wales. They were under the command of two regimental officers—Captain Wards and Captain Vassittart. Having fixed bayonets, they were formed into four contiguous columns, and were made to march past in open columns in quick time. This was done very creditably, the wheeling being excellently done. The columns then formed into line, and, having saluted, Major Roney inspected both companies in succession.

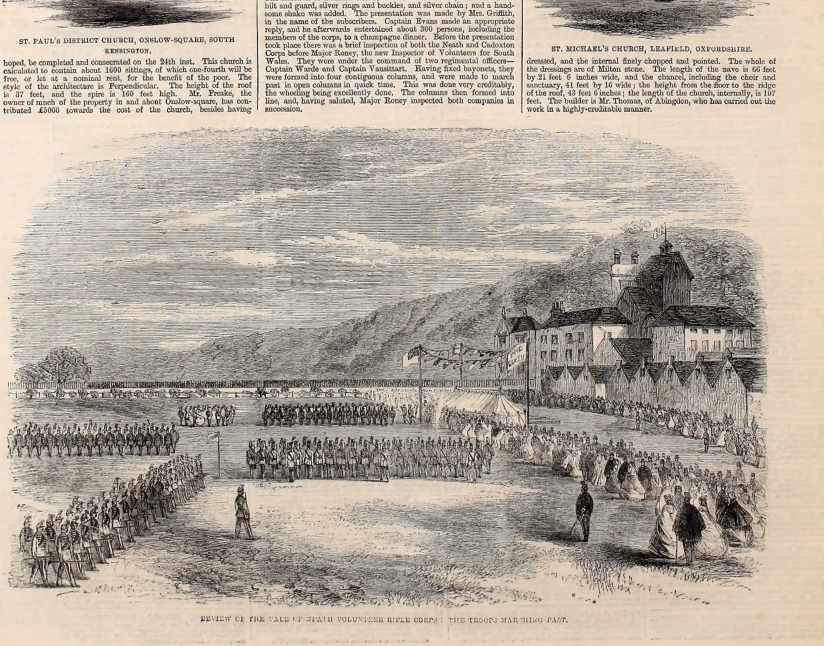
NEW CHURCH AT LEAFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Leafield, near Witney, Oxfordshire, the first stone of which was laid by Lady Churchill on All Saints' Day, 1853, was consecrated a few weeks ago by the Bishop of Oxford. The style of the new church is Early English, from the designs of G. G. Scott, Esq. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles; a chancel, also with aisles; and a vestry at the north-east corner, with a vault under for hot-air apparatus. There is a central octagonal tower and spire, surmounted by a weather-vane rising 145 feet 6 inches from the ground line. The tower is ornamented by four double lancet windows, with Milton stone shafts, moulded bases, and carved capitals; and the spire by four gabled single lancets, similarly decorated. The nave is divided from the aisles by a bold arcade of four bays on each side, supported by circular piers, with moulded bases and square capitals, from which the arches spring square, with bold labels over them, above which are inscriptions painted on zinc: the clerestory windows are square-headed triplets, with detatched mullions, standing fair with the inside of the wall. The tower is supported by four massive piers, with rich carved capitals and deeply-moulded arches which rise nearly to the bell floor. The whole of the roofs are of stained deal, open framing, plastered between the rafters, and covered with felt under the Stonesfield slate. The sittings are open, of pitch pine, stained and varnished, and will accommodate about 500 persons: 250 of these seats are free and unappropriated. The church is entered from the west by a deeply-recessed doorway, with a carved medallion in the tympanum; and on the south by a handsome porch. It is built of local stone, the external face of the walls being hammer-



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LEAFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE.

dressed, and the internal finely chopped and pointed. The whole of the dressings are of Milton stone. The length of the nave is 66 feet by 21 feet 6 inches wide, and the chancel, including the choir and sanctuary, 41 feet by 16 wide; the height from the floor to the ridge of the roof, 43 feet 6 inches; the length of the church, internally, is 107 feet. The builder is Mr. Thomas, of Islington, who has carried out the work in a highly-creditable manner.



REVIEW OF THE VALE OF NEATH VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS: THE TROOPS MARCHING PAST.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW
THIS WEEK.—Visitors to London will find the Palace naturally gay with attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday next and
Every following day, GREAT POULTRY SHOW.—Admission, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday next and
Every following day, GREAT CATTLE, POULTRY, and ROOT SHOW in the Centre of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Commencing
Wednesday next.—The STALLS of EXHIBITORS, now fitted up in the Centre of the Nave, will be open to the Public, and will contain a Complete Description of Articles suitable for PRESENTS to persons of the year.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday next.—FOUR ILLUSTRIAN HOUSES, or thirty inches high, THREE BRITANNY STAGS, another thirty inches high, and a Group of young ROYAL BRITANNIAS, 18 inches high, will be exhibited in the Centre Transept, in addition to the usual Collection of Statuary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the
Week ending Saturday, December 15.—Monday, open at Nine o'clock.—Tuesday, Grand Concert of Sacred Music.—Wednesday, GREAT POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, and AGRICULTURAL ROOT SHOW.—Thursday and Wednesday Evenings, Fireworks.—Show will also be exhibited on Thursday.—Instructive Readings on Thursday and Saturday.—Every thirty inches high, the steep Cascade, and the Great Fountains will Play.—Grand Orchestral and Great Organ Performances daily.—Extensive Fitness Rooms.—Admission, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, One Shilling; on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2s. 6d.; on Saturday, open at 1.30 to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will
Appear nightly in their unique act and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled MERRY MINUTIAE, at Hengler's Grand Cirque, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—Doors open at Seven, Commence at Eight.—Mr. W. Carlo.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HAMILTON'S
EXCURSIONS to the CONTINENT, Daily, at Three; Saturdays, at Half-past Two.—Hamilton, Mr. Lowndes' Brighton, Sadd. St.; Arun. St.; Gallery, 18.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).
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ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. HENRY
LESLIE'S CHOIR.—FIRST CONCERT, FRIDAY, December 14, at Eight o'clock, when will be performed, for the First Time, Dr. Sterndale Bennett's Ballad, May Queen, and Mendelssohn's Hymn, Hear my Prayer. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. each, at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; or at Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

SPIRITRAPPING EXPLAINED.—
Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo, price 10s. 6d., MODERN SPIRITUALISM: its Origin, Progress, Present Position, Mediums, and Doctrines, with Full Directions for Circle-holding, and Receiving Communications from Departed Friends. By T. P. Barkas, Author of "The Coal Fields of the North of England," &c. With Portrait of the Author, and Illustrations of Spirit-Drawings. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, Paternoster-row.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—Fifth
SEASON.—All PICTURES intended for the Exhibition to be sent to 53, Pall Mall, on Tuesday, the 18th of January next.—Hon. Sec., Miss Rigby.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD
CLUB.—The Directors have appointed Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th DECEMBER, Hours 9 to 6 each day, for the Reception of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.—By order, Philip Pusey, Secretary.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS
have Lessons Daily to Adults in the Valse, Galop, Lancers, Polka, Mazurka, Schottische, and Quadrilles, at Moderate Terms.—Argyll-rooms.

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BANK, Limited, is prepared to receive Deposits and Accounts for the BANK OF NATAL, at Durban, hereby give NOTICE that they are authorised to grant Bills on account of that Bank, which they will issue Letters of Credit free of charge.—By order of the Board, Thomas Gillett, Manager.

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to the HERALDIC OFFICE. No fee for search. Arms painted and painted. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, with Name and Motto, 6s. Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s. Crest of Arms, 12s. Arms, and when granted, 20s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. Pedigrees traced. Lineage and Arms of Any Family, 5l. 5s. Boutell, Herald and Antiquarian, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

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On the MAGAZINE-DAY in JANUARY, 1861, will be published the First Part of a superior Edition of the ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, with complete Marginal References, and with Notes, not printed on the ordinary quarto paper, and will be found to be the most elegant and the cheapest Bible ever published, price One Shilling. It will be published in Monthly Parts, and will be completed in the fifth Edition of the Holy Scriptures one of the most remarkable productions of the Printing and Publishing Arts.

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CHAPMAN and HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Ready this day.
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PAUL THE POOR AND PAUL THE FRIAR: a Story of Rome in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols. One vol. demy 8vo, price 18s. with 28 Illustrations by "Phiz."
CODE OF FISTICUFFS. By Bendigo. Post 8vo. [Dec. 28.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

SMITH, ELDER, and CO.'S
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NICOLE, Makers to the Queen, Lange, and others, have on hand, 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., 120s., 140s., 160s., 180s., 200s., 250s., 300s., 400s., 500s., 600s., 700s., 800s., 900s., 1000s., 1200s., 1400s., 1600s., 1800s., 2000s., 2500s., 3000s., 4000s., 5000s., 6000s., 7000s., 8000s., 9000s., 10,000s., 12,000s., 14,000s., 16,000s., 18,000s., 20,000s., 25,000s., 30,000s., 40,000s., 50,000s., 60,000s., 70,000s., 80,000s., 90,000s., 100,000s., 120,000s., 140,000s., 160,000s., 180,000s., 200,000s., 250,000s., 300,000s., 400,000s., 500,000s., 600,000s., 700,000s., 800,000s., 900,000s., 1,000,000s., 1,200,000s., 1,400,000s., 1,600,000s., 1,800,000s., 2,000,000s., 2,500,000s., 3,000,000s., 4,000,000s., 5,000,000s., 6,000,000s., 7,000,000s., 8,000,000s., 9,000,000s., 10,000,000s., 12,000,000s., 14,000,000s., 16,000,000s., 18,000,000s., 20,000,000s., 25,000,000s., 30,000,000s., 40,000,000s., 50,000,000s., 60,000,000s., 70,000,000s., 80,000,000s., 90,000,000s., 100,000,000s., 120,000,000s., 140,000,000s., 160,000,000s., 180,000,000s., 200,000,000s., 250,000,000s., 300,000,000s., 400,000,000s., 500,000,000s., 600,000,000s., 700,000,000s., 800,000,000s., 900,000,000s., 1,000,000,000s., 1,200,000,000s., 1,400,000,000s., 1,600,000,000s., 1,800,000,000s., 2,000,000,000s., 2,500,000,000s., 3,000,000,000s., 4,000,000,000s., 5,000,000,000s., 6,000,000,000s., 7,000,000,000s., 8,000,000,000s., 9,000,000,000s., 10,000,000,000s., 12,000,000,000s., 14,000,000,000s., 16,000,000,000s., 18,000,000,000s., 20,000,000,000s., 25,000,000,000s., 30,000,000,000s., 40,000,000,000s., 50,000,000,000s., 60,000,000,000s., 70,000,000,000s., 80,000,000,000s., 90,000,000,000s., 100,000,000,000s., 120,000,000,000s., 140,000,000,000s., 160,000,000,000s., 180,000,000,000s., 200,000,000,000s., 250,000,000,000s., 300,000,000,000s., 400,000,000,000s., 500,000,000,000s., 600,000,000,000s., 700,000,000,000s., 800,000,000,000s., 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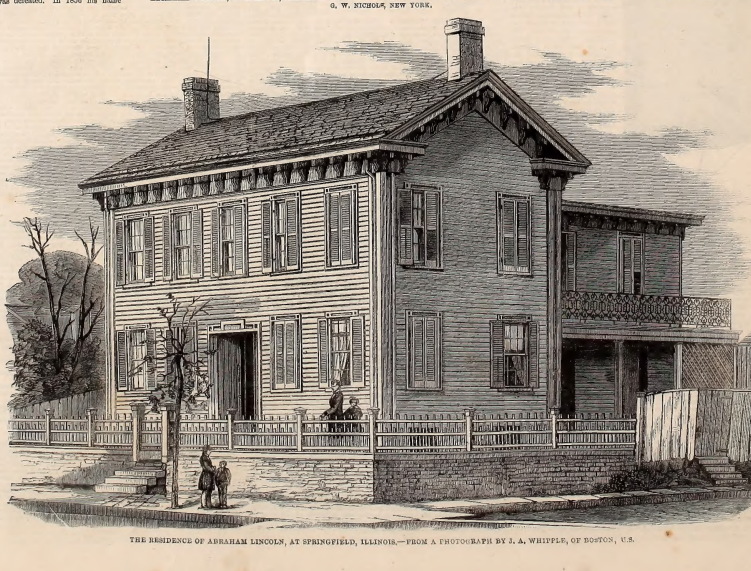
MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who has just been elected President of the United States, was born in the county of Hardin, in Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. His grandfather, who emigrated from Virginia into that State in 1781, was killed by the Indians whilst he was engaged in clearing his lands. His son, who, like himself, was very poor, also died prematurely, and left a widow and some children, one of them being Abraham, then aged six years. The widow, with her children, after a while, took up her residence in the south of Indiana, and there Abraham in course of time reached man's estate. In stature he is almost gigantic, being six feet three inches. His mother was able to give him but little education—in fact, he passed only six or eight months at school. He was in succession a farm-labourer, a woodcutter, and a boatman on the Wabash and the Mississippi. In 1830 he went to the State of Illinois, and earned his living for a year by working as a labourer in the fields; and then he got a place as a shopman, and afterwards enlisted as a volunteer in a company which was raised at New Salem to take part in the war in Florida against the Indian tribes headed by the chief called the Black Hawk. He served with credit, and was promoted to the grade of Captain. On his return to Illinois he took up his residence near Springfield, the capital, and has ever since resided there. In 1832 he was a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, but failed. The year after, however, he was elected, and he sat during four Sessions. During this time he studied law, and, having become an advocate, practised with great success at the bar of Springfield. In politics, to which, whilst following his profession, he paid great attention, he joined the Whig party, and was a warm supporter of Henry Clay. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and continued to belong to it till 1849. He was a strong Abolitionist, and repeatedly expressed his sentiments on the subject of slavery. In the stormy debates which took place on the Wilmot proviso he bore an active part, and voted not fewer than forty-two times for that measure. He opposed the war with Mexico as unconstitutional. From 1849 to 1854 he kept aloof from the political arena, devoting himself exclusively to the exercise of his profession. In 1854 he was the candidate of the Whigs for the dignity of Senator for his State, but was defeated. In 1856 his name was at the head of the list of electors of Illinois, who voted for Fremont, in opposition to Buchanan. In 1858 he was unanimously designated by the Republican Convention of the State to succeed Mr. Douglas as Senator, and a warm contest took place between him and that gentleman. Both visited every part of the State to harangue the populations; Mr. Lincoln boldly declaring for the abolition of slavery, and Mr. Douglas standing by what is called squatter sovereignty. Fortune was then adverse to Mr. Lincoln, his opponent having been elected. The nomination of Abraham Lincoln at the Chicago Convention as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and his election to that high office, are events too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any recapitulation.

The personal appearance of Mr Lincoln is thus described in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*:—"Mr. Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportionate to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forwards, and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and at the same time simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark-grey eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full-grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and, though thin, is wiry. His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It, nearer resembles that of Clay than Webster, but it is unlike either. It is very large, and, phrenologically, well proportioned, beckoning power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a large complexion, with the appearance of having been weatherbeaten, complete the description."

A great Republican jubilee was



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS, PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.—FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY G. W. NICHOLS, NEW YORK.



THE RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. A. WHIPPLE, OF BOSTON, U.S.

held on the 20th ult. at Springfield, Illinois, the home of Mr. Lincoln. It was intended primarily as a congratulatory county meeting, but it unexpectedly assumed vast proportions, and was attended with a demonstration of the greatest significance. The town of Springfield was illuminated in the most brilliant manner, and the most intense enthusiasm was displayed. The Wisconsins formed in procession and proceeded to the house of Mr. Lincoln: he was forced to appear before them and make a short address. The words he spoke were few, but their import, so far as they had a bearing upon the present agitation, was extremely conciliatory. He spoke as Citizen—Friends and Fellow-citizens—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you for your attendance with all others who have, by their votes, to indorse the Republican cause (Applause). I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended the Republican party. We in all our relations let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any one by his vote. (Cheers, with cries of Good enough.) Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should act together in the bonds of fraternal feeling (Hammers and cheers). Let me again beg you to accept my thanks and to excuse me from further speaking at this time." Among the other speakers was Mr. Trumbull, whose remarks were listened to with great interest, as indicating what will probably be the policy of the incoming Administration.—He said that Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as chief magistrate, will neither belong to that party nor any party. When he as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has been elected—a State against any encroachments upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. The Republican party are fortunate that they have in power to prove that they have never intended, and do not intend, any encroachment upon the rights of any State or section.

STORM-SIGNALS.

DISASTROUS accidents sometimes have the effect of rousing mankind's attention to sudden shock, and of causing it to become fully alive to facts, the importance of which they had been but dimly con-

1.—CONE.

scious of before. The frightful gales of the autumn of last year, and particularly that in which the *Royal Charter* was wrecked, have called special attention to the storms which in the late autumn and winter so frequently desolate our coasts. It is well known that for some time before the arrival of the storm she becomes, by the fall of the mercury, given notice of its approach; and that, if these indications be attended to, and the proper precautions taken for the safety of ships, the yearly record of lost vessels would be much less than it unfortunately does now. Continued and extensive observations have also shown that, while the prevailing winds on the British coasts are from the west and south-west, winds from the north-east and east are also frequent; and that a gale

2.—DRUM.

begins from the south or south-east it frequently veers by south to west, while it commences if coming from the north to north-west, thus having the character, in being rotatory, of a true hurricane. The general direction and character of cyclonic storms have been described and illustrated in this Journal.

The storm-charts which have been constructed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Maury at the United States' Observatory have now been possible it is to deduce from many individual observations the laws which regulate the movements of the storms in existence. It has been found that in the North Atlantic Ocean the first part of the course of circulating storms runs nearly parallel to the north-west, and that the rotatory storms of the northern hemisphere revolve from right to left in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch or clock.

It is hoped that what has been done for America will generally may in time be accomplished for the coasts of Britain. And it is proposed that the knowledge already obtained by constant observations shall now be allowed to remain dormant. The storms which originate in the middle Atlantic at once be made useful, at least to all those vessels which, of the British shores.

A series of observations on the storms of Britain have been for some time in progress, and have resulted in the conviction that they are cyclonic in character. In fact, the course of the cyclones in the case of the wreck of the *Royal Charter* gale of the 25th and 26th of October, 1859, and of the storm of the 1st and 2nd of November following, have been ascertained. It has also been found that storms from the south-west, which come on gradually, are followed by storms from the north-west, which are sudden and very violent. Of the former of these the barometer alone, and of the latter that instrument with the thermometer, give sufficient warning.

The barometer which have been and will be employed for public use to seacoast towns and fishing villages have been and will be of great service in proper warning, which can and will be given, to the lives and property.

A plan of utilizing barometrical and meteorological observations was laid before the British Association in July last by Admiral R. Fitzroy. The plan is now under the beginning of practical consideration and operation. Daily, between eight and nine a.m., telegraphic communications are made from a certain number of places to the central station in London. These relate to readings of the barometer, to the state of the wet and dry thermometer, to observations on the direction and force of the wind, on the properties of clouds, and on the character of the sea. The information sent from five of these places—namely, Hull, Portsmouth, Dunrose, Cork, and Galloway—is telegraphed forward to Paris; and a communication, giving the results of similar observations made at the French ports, is returned. Communications are also made to Copenhagen, the Hague, Berlin, and Lisbon. The Continental messages reach London between one and two p.m. The barometrical observations are immediately recorded for index error, and reduced to the standard of temperature of 32° mean sea level. The whole of the observations are then tabulated according to a prescribed form.

Should there be no signs of bad weather, no further notice is taken of the communications; but, should it be judged that notice has been given of a coming storm, messages are sent back to each of the telegraph stations; and the signals which imply that a gale is to be looked for from the south or from the south are hoisted accordingly.

These signals consist of a cone and a drum, both of which are made of canvas, painted black, and stretched upon hoops. They are about 3 ft. 6 in. in height, and about 3 ft. in diameter, and present a similar appearance from all points of view. The drum is a cylinder; the cone, and, in case of special danger, a second cone is added under the drum.

The *approximate direction* of the wind is indicated by the position of the cone—the points uppermost showing that the wind is to be expected from the north-east, south-east, and south-west, and the point below from the south-west.

3. Cone with point upwards.
4. Cone with point downwards.
5. Drum.
6. Cone and drum.
7. Cone and drum.
8. Cone and drum.

The diagrams Nos. 1 and 2 show the cone and drum separately; and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, the signals as hoisted on poles erected for the purpose.

These signals are supplied not only to the telegraph stations, but also to all coast-guard stations intermediate between them, which have direct communication with London. When notice is sent that signals are to be hoisted they are repeated from one telegraph station, which receives the message from London, as far as the next, by means of the coastguard stations. It is expected that by these means the signals will be visible at each coastguard station in a single night round the coast in about four hours after the observations are first made.

Ships within sight of shore will thus be warned, and will be able to make arrangements to meet the coming storm. It is to be hoped that these measures, wisely carried out, will assist much in diminishing the probabilities of shipwreck on the crowded coasts of our country.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

His Grace Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Hereditary Earl Marshal and Hereditary Chief Butler of England, Premier Duke, standing immediately after the Princes of the Blood Royal, and Premier Baron of England, was the eldest son of his Grace Bernard Edward, K.G., Duke of Norfolk, by his wife, Charlotte Anne, daughter of George Granville Leveson Gower, Duke of Sutherland. He was born the 30th of November, 1815, and succeeded his father, 25th of August, 1856, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was early in life in the Horse Guards, and was for some years A.D.C. to the Duke of Richmond, when Governor-General of Canada. He was returned to the House of Commons from 1837 to 1851, and for Limerick from 1841 until the dissolution in 1852, when he succeeded to the title of Earl of Arundel, and in right of an ancient barony created by writ in 1295, which, and which he was entitled to sit in the House of Lords, and took his seat on the Woolsack on the 5th of February, 1857. He was a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Sussex, and as Earl Marshal and Hereditary Chief Butler of England, and Master of the Queen's Household, and his conscientious sense of justice in these different capacities was remarkable. He had also a seat in the Privy Council, and filled the honourable office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He was a Roman Catholic, but by no means a bigoted one, and was, in fact, a thoroughly religious and good man. In public life he came but little forward, and seemed to shun sought him exceedingly, and was universally respected. He married, first, in 1839, Lady Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Granville Lyttelton, Bart., by whom (who died in 1845) he had no issue. She wedded, secondly, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Lloyd, K.C.H., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and by him (who died in 1860) she had issue. Her Grace, the present Duchess, is the second daughter of the late Sir Alexander Dixie, of Bosworth, Leicestershire, Bart., and was married, first, to William Sidney, Esq., of Oulsley, in the county of Salop, and, secondly, to Henry James Sheldon, Esq., of Brailes, in the county of Warwick, and Lords Arms, married to the late Sir Wolston Willoughby Dixie, eighth Baronet of Bosworth, in the county of Leicester. Her Grace is therefore descended, as of great antiquity in Ireland, and distinguished in the military annals of the kingdom both in ancient and modern times. Sir Robert Dixie, Knight, played an important command during the Irish Rebellion, and three of her ancestors attained the rank of General in the British service—Generals Henry Eustace, Royal Engineers—and the Right Honourable Sir Wolston Dixie, Bart., M.P., was the general Lieutenant-General Sir John Scott, of Scott's Grove, Capital Burgess, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia of Malmers. Her eldest brother, the late Rev. Charles Wolston Dixie, Rector of Market Bosworth, was created by the Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland "as having established his right to the dignity of Baronet by virtue of the letters patent of the 4th of James I., and the Viscount were reversed." The representation of the family of Eustace and Dixie is now vested in Sir Wolston Dixie, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of Trimlestown's nephew, Captain Charles Beamont Eustace. Lady Trimlestown was at the time of her death in her eighty-seventh year.

SIR EDWARD M'DONNELL.

This highly-respected citizen of Dublin, who during his useful public career has done so much for the great prosperity of the Irish railway system, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. M'Donnell, Esq., of Rosbuck, in the county of Dublin, and not without a brief notice. Inheriting position and fortune from his father, Edward M'Donnell, as a man of business much enhanced his private property and reputation by his energy, integrity, industry, and talents; and his public life was equally deserving of the highest praise. He occupied a distinguished place in the ranks of the Irish public men. As Municipal Council of Dublin he discharged the duties of civic representative with ability and zeal, and as Chief Magistrate of the city with much precision and dignity during the year of the Exhibition, 1854. On the death of Mr. Carr, Sir Edward M'Donnell was elected to the Board of Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company in May, 1848. For many years previous to his death he was chairman of that line, and acquired under the presidency of Sir Edward. The trunk line was scarcely completed as far as Cashel when the various branches since opened by the company were not in existence. This national undertaking may be said to have had its birth in 1844, when the deep interest in the line of south property was scarcely exceeded by his attention to his own private affairs. The formation of the company was finally completed in 1845, and the line, from Kilkenny, Cork, by the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant, in 1846. At all public meetings Sir Edward was a prominent figure as chairman of the company, Sir Edward was a prominent figure as chairman of the company, Sir Edward was a prominent figure as chairman of the company,

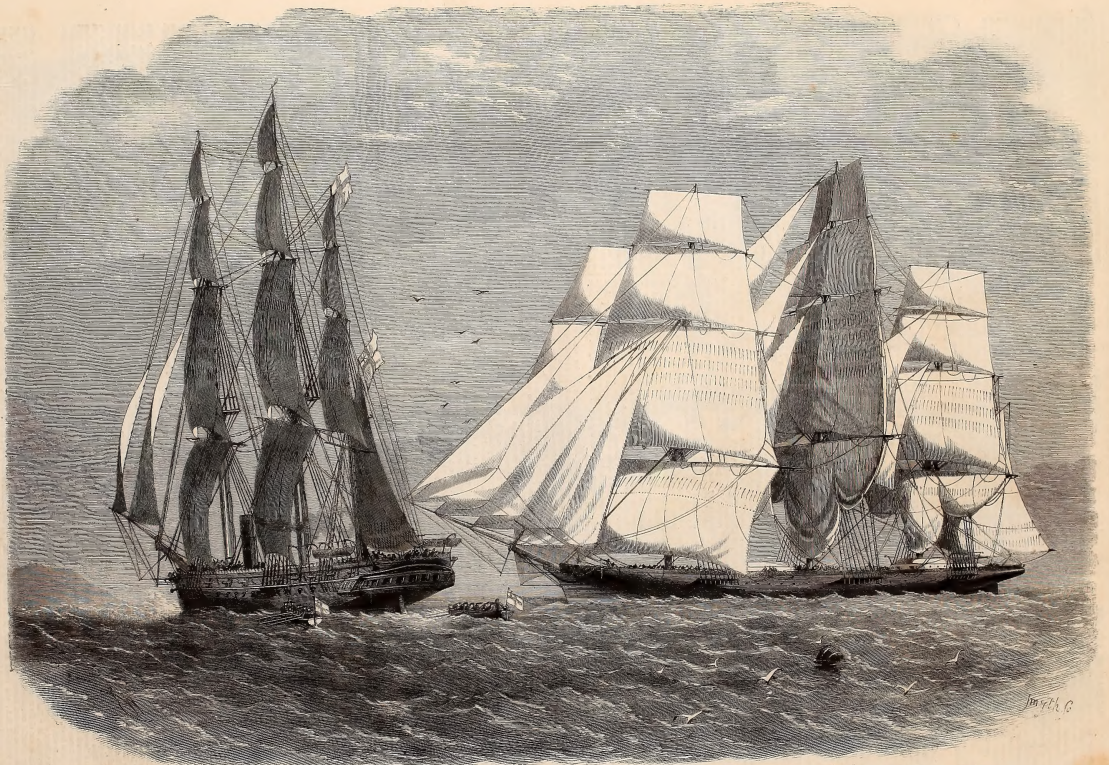
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

DEC. 8, 1866.

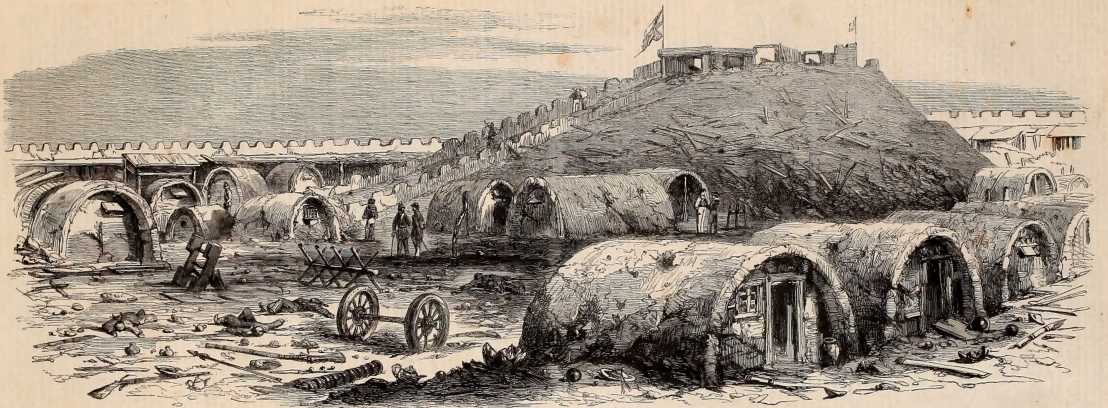
LITERATURE AND ART.

EVERYBODY by this time has seen the new penny. The "Académie Française" has its "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française," which is the authority for the spelling of the French language; and we who hold that the English Academy should be established, and that it should publish a dictionary which should be the authority for the spelling of the English language, have long been of opinion that the Mint should publish a penny which should be the authority for the spelling of the English language. The "Académie Française" who hold their disputations in the Jardin des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," who hold their disputations in the columns of the daily press immediately fall foul of the legend inscribed on the newborn coin. "Why Britt- with a double t?" asked one, on the newborn coin. "Why Britt- with a double t?" asked one, an Academician, who, as becomes a Frenchman, is somewhat ignorant of matters commercial; accosted us, suppose to the euphonious Greek coin of "Rule Britannia." It has been shown since that the double consonant is perfectly correct; that her Majesty is Queen of "all and in Britains," just as the classical plural is in "Britt." Thus, too, "coss" is fully entitled to the classic authority of "Britannia metalla" for "counties;" and "Britt" for "Reverende Fires" and "Ll. MM." for "Leges Majestatis." A graver objection to the penny is made by a correspondent in which her Majesty's profile is exposed. We exceedingly regret that in which her Majesty's profile is exposed. We exceedingly regret that "*ea pia bona ars* semper et ubique *fovenda*," for the sake of the kingdom of Italy, or even the charming Imperatrice of the Russias, of which the Queen has hailed little silver five-rouble pieces of Russia, of which the Queen has hailed little silver five-rouble pieces from Russia, with which they were presented with Siberia by the Government for defacing the coin of the realm.

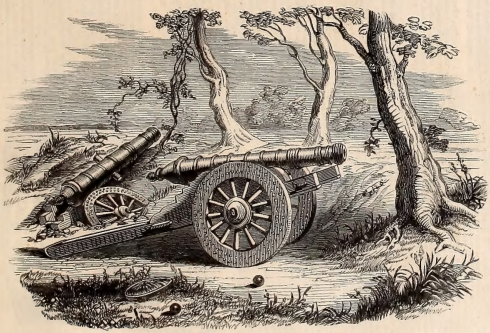
On the 17th inst. the great jewellers, Messrs. Christie and Manson, have no such the very valuable musical library of Mr. John Hullah. Surely in a column dedicated to literature and the arts we may be allowed to call attention to the claims of a gentleman who has done so much for Music, the satire of Letters and Science. The Hullah is entitled a fairly sale by auction, and doubtless the ensuing week. But it is a labour of love of, and a taste for, music into the very rudest of the people of a new world, and to whose indigeneity and love of song he fallen upon now that, as our opportunity offers for all lovers of art to come forward and purchase, if possible to get into the country, the whole of the world and prove "fancy prices" for the works in Hullah's library, and the sum of the sale to accumulate to the advantage of the fund. We swell the proceeds of the sale to accumulate to the advantage of the fund. We swell the proceeds of the sale to accumulate to the advantage of the fund. We swell the proceeds



THE SLAVER 'SUNNY SOUTH,' ALIAS "EMANUELA" SURRENDERING TO H.M.S. "BRISK," BEARING THE FLAG OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR H. KEPPEL.—SEE PAGE 530.



THE WAR IN CHINA.—INTERIOR OF THE NORTH FORT, PEIHO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



CHINESE FIELD-GUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DINING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

BRITISH COINAGE.

(Continued from page 525.)

As our object in relation to the earliest coinage of the Anglo-Saxons is to give only such a general view of minting in those times as may be interesting to the public we shall endeavour to eschew whatever is doubtful and provocative of controversy in the subject.*

Leaving, then, the mystic period which immediately followed the departure of the Romans from this country to be studied in the pages of Rolling, Leake, Lindsay, and other numismatic authorities, we shall prosecute our inquiries into the progress of the coinage from the days when Egbert contrived to unite the larger portion of the petty kingdoms of the Heptarchy under his sole dominion, at the beginning of the ninth century. "The greatness and glory of this Monarch," says Lindsay, "consisted rather in the swallowing up of the other subject States, and in the new styling of the heirarchy by the name of England, than in having a larger dominion at the end of his predecessors." His establishment of a mint in other States, or rather his incorporation of them with the West Saxon Kingdom, of which original Mint the Kentish Mint was then upon the whole that name of which we are to this day so proud, has unquestionably elevated Egbert from the ranks of the Heptarchic Kings made him for all ages a man of mark. He may, in truth, be said to have been the First King of England, and little fact alone will justify the preference accorded to him in these articles.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, for our purpose that his coins are all of them of workmanship so artistically and numismatically speaking. Mr. North has remarked that "the money of King Egbert is so rude and so bad as to be considered almost as, especially as that of some of his predecessors, and of Offa in particular, exhibits a degree of elegance and finish." On his coins he is sometimes styled Rex alone; and sometimes Basileus is added in a monogram within an inner circle of the obverse. It may be generally observed, however, that they are inferior in all respects to the rest of the Saxon money. The cause of the deterioration is a question which has given rise to much discussion, and has been variously and discussed, but which cannot, that we know of, be satisfactorily explained. In our previous article it was intimated that the coins of special workmen were engraved by each of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs and such of their privileged officers as were permitted to exercise the art, but will take the trouble to refer to the report of the Royal Mint Commission published in 1849, he will find it there stated, on competent authority, that the coining process of coining was abandoned in this country "about the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century."

In the second place, he takes exception to our assertion that the Saxons did not decline the honour either with regard to the appearance or the standard of their coins. Now what says Ruding?—"It has been conjectured, but on no sufficient grounds, that the Saxons were, before their arrival in Britain, entirely ignorant of the art of coining, and that they had not any current money. But this latter opinion is contradicted by numerous passages, two by none more forcibly than by their early coinage in this island, which, instead of imitating the Roman coins, as it would unquestionably have done had the Saxons been unacquainted with money before their arrival here, *differs from it not only in type, but in the more essential points of weight and fineness.*"—p. 21. In reply to his last observation, that the coins of the Saxon gold coins, we have only to commend to his attention the following passage from Lindsay:—"That gold was at a very early period coined by them appears from a passage of Bede, quoted by Wise, p. 228, 'Aurum illud auditum quod de caelis venerat.'" Lib. iii. c. 8.

ANTIQUE SILVER SHOE-BUCKLE.



A FEW weeks ago, as recorded in this Journal, William Jenkin, an ore-dresser, of Redruth, Cornwall, dragged up in Falmouth harbour an antique silver shoe-buckle, one of a pair which, from its pattern, little defaced by time, the name and title of an illustrious warrior of old—Sir George Bryges Rodney, Admiral of the White. This buckle is now in possession of the Hon. Sarah Munby, sole surviving daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The second complementary convention edict to the Commercial Treaty between England and France, has been published in two decrees; the one having been signed on the 16th ult. by the Emperor, and the Imperial decree on the same day. It regulates the import duties on all the manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen textile fabrics, in whatever material, and brings these hitherto entirely prohibitive duties more or less moderate duties; indeed, the new duties, the greater as well as the ad valorem duties, which have been adopted in the case of prints and other similar cases, ranging in general between 10 and 20 per cent, will here cannot be much doubt entertained that in good made of wool, as well as of cotton, flax, hemp, &c., a considerable trade will spring up between the two countries in consequence of this reduction.

The general scope of the supplementary convention to the French Treaty is thus indicated by a contemporary:—

Manufactures of wool, previously prohibited, are to be admitted at 15 per cent ad valorem, reduced to 10 per cent in 1864; hosiery of pure wool, equally excluded hitherto, is to enter under similar conditions; blankets, which were formerly charged 240f. per 100 kilogrammes, will pay 15, and ultimately 10, per cent; and carpets of all kinds, the duty on which was from 360f. to 600f. per 100 kilogrammes, are to be charged 15 per cent ad valorem. The duty on lead-ores and on lead in pigs, which is 10f. 50c. per 100 kilogrammes, will per cent ad valorem; and the duty of 3f. per 100 kilogrammes hitherto levied on lead in sheets, pipes, and shot, is to be reduced to 2f. 50c. in 1861, and to 2f. in 1864. Cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel, unhammered, rolled, hammered, and hoked, paid 8f. 40c. per kilogrammes, all others being prohibited; new single yarns of pure wool, bleached or not, are admitted, according to their fineness, at from 50c. to 1f. per kilogramme. Cotton goods are placed upon an equally advantageous footing. Cotton yarns unbleached, certain yarns unbleached, certain qualities of which were charged 1f. 60c. per kilogramme, all others being excluded, are now admitted at a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, or 1f. per kilogramme, according to their quality; bleached and dyed yarns, heretofore prohibited, are admitted at the same rate. Cotton tissues, unbleached, unbleached, and dyed), velvets, fustians, quilting, dimities, damasks, counterpanes, and printed cotton goods, will pay 25 per cent ad valorem, but for furniture or hangings), have been up to this time under the ban of absolute prohibition, will pay 30 per cent ad valorem. Flat cambrics, varying according to the quality and value of the goods, but ranging in some cases from 1f. to 1f. 25c. and 1f. 50c. per kilogramme, will pay 25, to 3f. per 100 kilogrammes. Linens also come in for a considerable reduction of duty, and the new tariff will be found to be one which affect our commerce, but will quite sufficient to promote a considerable extension of trade; damasks, for example, which were formerly charged 600f. per 100 kilogrammes, and 100 kilogrammes, being now admitted at 12 per cent ad valorem (or about 100 kilogrammes, being now admitted at 12 per cent ad valorem (or about 100f. per 100 kilogrammes). Linen thread, lace, and cambrics, lace, and embroidery, which were formerly duties having been reduced from 1f. 20c. to 2f. 80c. per kilogramme; on lace, 15 per cent ad valorem; and on hosiery, 1440f. per 100 kilogrammes, will pay 25 per cent ad valorem, or were formerly from 1f. 80c. to 7f. 20c. per square metre, is now fixed at a duty of 1f. per metre for the former, and 2f. for the latter. Articles hitherto prohibited, pay respectively 1f. 20c. and 2f. 60c. per 100 kilogrammes; and glassware and looking-glasses, which the convention has also been excluded, may enter at a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem. Tiles, bricks, and drainage pipes are placed on the same footing on common tiles, which from 1f. to 1f. per 100 kilogrammes; fine earthenware and fine stoneware, prohibited up to the present time, will pay 25 per cent ad valorem, for the present to 15 per cent in 1864; and porcelain of all kinds, paste, and biscuit, is to pay 25 per cent ad valorem, in lieu of the present impost, which ranges from 180f. 60c. to 222f. 60c. per 100 kilogrammes. Such are a few of the leading features of the convention.

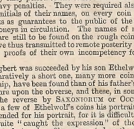
It is stated that the French Government has obtained from dealing with the Zollverein Government the right of free shipment of merchandise in order to give it an opportunity of negotiating with other Continental countries in favour of a more liberal policy in regard to the exportation of rags.

The *Gazette de Liège* says:—"The manufacture of arms in this city is constantly increasing. Not less than 600 men, more than doubled, the wages of workmen have tripled, and certain arms which formerly cost 1f. 60c. to 2f., now cost 5f., 6f., and 7f. The increase in wages has had the effect of giving to greater skill on the part of the workmen."

The Congress of Paris has been reopened, and, to the great delight of the Russian population, the opening discourses were given in whose language was spoken by each of the plenipotentiaries was hearing once more their native tongue, the tongue which for eleven years Germans—the language of the foreigner and the hated conqueror—had proscribed.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.—We copy from the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1861 (its 90th year), which has just appeared, the following information respecting the Sovereigns of Europe:—Emperor Napoleon III. at present, including the dispossessed Italian Princes, 47 Sovereigns, of whom 20 are Catholics, 17 Protestants, and 10 of the Greek Church. The youngest, Prince Henri XXII. of Reuss Greiz, is 14. After the King of Würtemberg come the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, 73; the King of Saxony, 69; the Schaumburg-Lippe (who is since dead), 68; the Duke of Nassau, 67; the King of Prussia, 64; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 63; the King of Bavaria, 59; the Grand Duke of Hesse, 58; the French (the Emperor excepted), 57; Victoria, 56; the King of Sardinia, 54; and the Emperor of Austria, 50. The youngest Sovereign is the Prince of Reuss Greiz, whose age we have already recorded. The oldest Sovereign is the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 88 years; the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau-Cothen, 84 years; Prince Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 82; the King of the Netherlands and Baden, have reigned from 30 to 39 years; fourteen, comprising the Kings of Prussia, Würtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, and the Emperor of Austria, from 11 to 19 years; eighteen Sovereigns, among whom are the Emperors of the French and Russia, the Kings of Italy, the Kings of Sweden, the two Siciles, and Sweden, have reigned less than ten years. The last Sovereign who succeeded to the throne was Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who succeeded to Meckleburg-Strelitz." Since the work mentioned above appeared, Prince Adolphus George of Schaumburg-Lippe, Ambassador at London, has died on the 21st ult.

THE VEIL.—The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following:—"Mlle. Blanche de Beauval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, was about eight months ago left by her parents, married to the Viscount Chauvy, but on the bridegroom elect was in delicate health he was recommended to go to Italy for change of air. The marriage was postponed until his return. The Viscount, however, never reached his destination, having died on his way thither, and the intelligence of his death caused the grief-stricken bride the veil. Her resolution was carried into effect a few days ago, at the Carmelite Convent of the Rue d'Ulm, in the presence of a large crowd. At four o'clock the doors of the chapel were filled with persons who had been invited to be present, and soon after a long train of carriages arrived at the convent. Mgr. Saint Mille, son of Mgr. de Beauval, in the prime of youth and beauty, entered the chapel leaning on the arm of her father, and was dressed in a magnificent white satin trimmed with lace; a wreath of orange blossoms confined her long flowing veil, which fell gracefully over her shoulders, and she held a white satin prayer-book in her hand. She was conducted to the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address, in which he pointed out the duties she had undertaken to perform, and the vows she was about to take upon herself. In a moment after the curtain was drawn and she was seen on the other side of the grating on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, 'Yes.' On this, one of the nuns who was standing by removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head, let her beautiful hair fall on her shoulders, and then with a scissors severed the tresses close to the head. A murmur of regret was heard among the fashionable persons present, and many were observed to sob. Mlle. de Beauval then left the chapel, but reappeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the habit of a novice. She now knelt on the step near the altar, and a funereal cloth was thrown over her, the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the 'De Profundis' was sung, while the persons in the chapel were sobbing."



ALFRED'S SILVER PENNIES.

which has endured so many centuries in the course of which it has which will probably become obsolete only when the present system of money has also succeeded by one of decimal subdivision.

There is little, if any, doubt that the earliest and most common coins of the Anglo-Saxons were the silver pennies, and that the value then the penny by one-twenty-fifth part. The sceatta was the smaller coin of the two, and of the remainder little is known to the beginning of the tenth century. The etymology of the latter has occasioned much curious speculation. It first occurs in the laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons, who began to reign about the 688. In the legislative documents of this Monarch and in those of his successors it is spelt *penig*, *pening*, *peninig*, *penning*, and *pending*. By some the word is derived from *pendo*, to weigh; by others from *pecunia*, to knock. One writer suggests that it comes from *pecunia*, and another has sought it in Greek. The most plausible of those theories is that which refers the word *penny* to *pendo*. If that etymology be allowed, it seems probable that the penny was unknown to the Saxons before their arrival in Britain, but was adopted, together with its name, at the same time that myrse—the origin of mint, from moneta—was introduced. By the word "penny" it is held that the Saxons intended a species of money of which 240 were coined out of one pound of silver. This number, of course, gives 24 grains to each penny, and makes the pound equal to 5760 grains.

In time the larger sums were not unfrequently computed in pennies, and in one ancient record it is shown that so many as 3000 pennies constituted the payment of a little bill. Even halfpennies and farthings—coins too diminutive in size and value one would think for our gigantic appetites—were also coined in Egbert's time.

To return, however, from this digression. It is only needful further to observe of the silver coins of Alfred that the name upon them generally is either simply ALFRED, or ALFRED REX, whilst in his charters it is ALFRED REX ANGLORUM ET SAXONUM. The reverses of the coins bear, in some instances, the name of the moneyer by whom they were minted, and in others a monogram of the town where the coins were struck. Thus, in the first Monogram given above the monogram is that of London, whilst the second bears the name of the moneyer who struck it.

Alfred the Great died in the year 901, and his son Edward, distinguished by the name of Edward the Elder, succeeded to the throne.

As if to compensate for the little attention paid by his immediate predecessor to the coinage, Edward appears to have been literally moneymaker. He established mints in many parts of the kingdom, and as a consequence his coins are numerous. Many of the smallest are pretty generally believed to have been coined in several previous reigns, and to a single specimen have been assigned a date anterior to his. As the laws enacted by Edward the Elder are estimated by shillings alone, we may as well glance here at the probable origin of the word. In the Anglo-Saxon language that of Love" shilling" is considered to be a Saxon word importing merely money. Jonius, on the contrary, deduces it from the Greek word Tessaron, and Wise is derived from *scilion*, to sound, "ut propria sit nummus tinniens sono integro percussus." Lye, however, derives it from the Saxon word *scylle*, or from *scealg*, to scale, and then concludes that it meant so much silver cut or slit in China. Mr. Clark, again, asserts that the Anglo-Saxons and Saxons borrowed their money terms generally from the Romans, trace the word shilling from *scillicus*, "which signified in that language a quarter of an ounce, or the eighth part of a Roman pound." From *scillicus*, he says, came *scille*, *scilla*, *scilling*, for so the Saxons always wrote it. Mr. Clark, however, forgets that the Romans called the Saxons borrowed from the Romans a coin which was the forty-eighth part of a pound of silver. We have no further comment on the remarkable coincidence of proportion, for, as the Roman and Saxon money pounds were different to each other, it is impossible that coins which formed the 48th part of the Roman pound could correspond in similarity than that which arose from their bearing the same proportion to the Saxon pound. Of the other derivations we are the opinions of the chief authorities on this matter, which, like many others previously alluded to, must be left in unequivocally unpenetrable mist.

It is a noticeable fact in relation to the coins of Alfred's immediate successor that, although the names of no less than seventy-five different moneyers appear on the reverses of extant specimens, there are no such names upon the obverses. Edward's coins bear his name and title alone. His title upon them was invariably EDWARD, or EDWARD REX. The word ANGLORUM, too, is rarely found upon them, and almost always adopted instead of it.

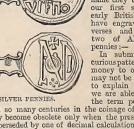
On the death of Edward, which occurred in 924, the throne was occupied by his son Athelstan, a Monarch to whom we are indebted for the clearest laws and regulations concerning the coinage which have been promulgated during the whole course of those enactments, are of a very singular and stringent nature. In a grand synod, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by numerous Bishops, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of "noble and wise men, it was enjoined that there should be throughout the whole realm of money throughout the realm. At the same sitting it was ordained that no coins should be minted except in "cities," and that death was the enactment which savours too much of the barbarity of the good old times. A moneyer found guilty of dishonesty in his vocation was to have a hand cut off, and "hung upon the mint-smith's door," and to be nailed to the mint, as a warning to his fellow-craftsmen! When accused of fraud, he was, however, allowed to clear himself by the "ordeal iron" and, if he managed to pass through the terrible ordeal unscathed, he was to be "quit" of the charge, and his hand was not amputed. Failing to do so, the hand was forfeited, and disposed of in the way described.

The cities, as this synod it was provided that there should be in Canterbury seven moneyers—four belonging to the King, two to the Archbishop, and one to the Abbot; in London, eight; in Rochester, three—one for the Bishop, and two for the King; in Winchester, six; in Lewes, two; in Hastings, two; in Hythe, two; in Romney, two; one; in Shaftesbury, one; and one in some other burgh then unenumerated.

The comprehensive and explicit rules propounded by Athelstan were not without effect. Much confusion had previously arisen from the fact of various moneyers belonging to the same mint using their exclusive peculiar dies. But on nearly all the coins of this Monarch the name of the moneyer and that of the town at which they were minted marked upon them; and this, no doubt, was a voluntary arrangement of the local moneyers, as they became answerable only for their own work.

To show still further the care taken by Athelstan in everything that had related to money-making, it should be stated that in his laws it is recorded that in the course of almost every coin which was at any time in circulation under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Thus the laws of misdemeanours are estimated in sceatts, pennies, thrymsas, shillings, and marks; but, for the purposes of illustration, we have already spoken. Of thrymsas and mancuses it will only be necessary to say that the first was equivalent to three pence, and that the latter a Saxon word signifying three; and that the thrymsas appears to have been equivalent to three-fifths of the shilling of 12 pence, and to three-fourths of a shilling when that coin subsequently reduced to four pence. The term mancus was probably of Italian origin, and derived from the Latin word *mancus*, meaning maimed. The value of the mancus has been distinctly recorded by Archbishop Ælfric, who says that one hundred mancuses, or 3000 pennies, were equivalent to 30 shillings. There are writers who affirm that the term "mark" arose from that of mancus; but, having discredits the supposition, we always use the mark was clearly of Danish extraction.

As has been previously remarked, Athelstan absorbed nearly all the



ATHELSTAN'S SILVER PENNIES.

which amount to above a hundred. On the death of Athelstan, in 940, his brother Edmond occupied the throne for the short period of six years, and was succeeded by another brother, Eadred, whose seal, upon his death, was filled by his nephew, Eadwig. In these reigns the instructive practice of impressing the names of the towns which gave them birth on all the coins of the realm fell into complete disuse during the whole period, with the exception scarcely any materials of interest for our annals of the British coinage.

(*To be continued.*)

DEC. 8, 1860.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE GLACIER THEORIES are again discussed, being brought forward in *Fraser's Magazine for* December in a favourable yet discriminating article on Dr. Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps." The writer, in conclusion, expresses his concurrence with the views of Dr. Tyndall, whose explanations, he says, "though they may not embrace the whole truth, probably involve a large proportion of it. At all events, the progress of the subject is now considerably advanced, as accurate experiment, and not an vague imagination has been introduced into the reasoning."

THE NEW PLANETS have been named as follows:—No. 60 (discovered by Mr. Pogson on Sept. 13 last), Titania; No. 61 (discovered by Mr. Goldschmidt on Sept. 19), Danaë; and No. 62 (discovered by M. Chacornac on Sept. 12 last) is still unnamed.

THE CONDUCTION OF HEAT BY GASES.—From a course of experiments Professor Magnus, of Berlin, has obtained the following, among other results, with respect to hydrogen gas:—"It conducts heat more rapidly than any other gas, and higher in cause than it conducts heat like the metals; and that it conducts heat and electricity under the same laws, namely, proportionally."

THE SENSIBILITY OF THE HUMAN EAR FOR THE PITCH OF MUSICAL NOTES.—M. Fessel, of Cologne, on testing the new Puritain tuning-fork reserved took he heard differences of pitch of one-fifth of a vibration heard with the right ear being somewhat higher than that heard with his left. On examining the matter, M. Fessle he has not as yet found out, among amateur musicians, whose ears are precisely alike in the estimation of the pitch of musical tones. He conjectures that the reason for this difference is temporal, probably, that the external passage of the ear is set in vibration, like a speaking-trumpet, by the sonorial that rider it, and that the sensation of pitch is the pitch of the entering sound according to the form of the individual ear.—*Philosophical Magazine.*

FOSSILS FROM GREECE.—M. A. Gaudry has exhibited at the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences a magnificent specimen of the fossil bones recently brought over by him, being the results of his excavations at Pikermi. Some of the bones are considered to have belonged to a great animal about fourteen feet and a half in height, the leg and shinbone being about three feet and a half in length. A massive and radius of another animal, although broken at the extremity, measure more than thirty inches, consequently exceeding in size all the fossil bones which they have considered to have belonged to a dinotherium.

CHEMISTRY OF ZINC AMALGAMS.—Sir H. Davy, in 1826, discovered that an amalgam of zinc has more chemical affinity than pure zinc. M. J. Regnauld has also published a memoir on the subject communicated by him to explain the phenomenon. He concludes that it is due to the differing electricities of the metals combined, and to the consequent production of the electrical stains of soft iron and steel.

THE ELECTRICAL INDUCTIVE SPARK obtained from Ruhmkorff's apparatus has been repeatedly investigated by Du Moncel, who among other experiments repeated the spark in the action of powerful electromagnets, and discovered that it was affected in precisely the same manner as the electric arc by which the ordinary electric spark is influenced by the magnetic force. The *Philosophical Magazine* for December contains a note on this subject by Dr. P. Riess, of Leyden, who, after giving an account of his experiments, by which he obtained the same results as Du Moncel, expresses his trust that physicists will admit that he and Du Moncel are justified in considering that "in the inductive spark the point of light is to be attributed to the resistance of the ether which charges successively in the secondary and the secondary wire, while the luminous atmosphere is produced by the electric fluid continual in the parts of the wire nearest to the solid points.

PHOSPHORUS IN THE ATMOSPHERE.—A memoir on this subject has been read before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Berral. In 1852 and 1853 he detected appreciable quantities of phosphate of lime in the ash residue of various rain-waters. Having for the last few years had analysed many specimens of waters collected at Paris, and has been led to conclude that there are more lime than the amount of phosphoric acid in the air at Paris than in that of the country. The presence of phosphorus in the air he attributes partly to the action of the sun's rays on phosphuretted hydrogen, and to the emanations of phosphoretted hydrogen from decaying animal matters in the soil, and partly from manufactories of phosphorus. M. Berral and Fatteur show what an important part these small particles of matter play in the production of cryptogamic plants, and in the nutrition of the vegetable, and confirm the scientific doctrine that the atmosphere contains all that is necessary to feed the most sterile soils.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF BODIES BY HEAT AND DISSOCIATION form the subject of an elaborate paper in the *Philosophical Magazine* for Dec. by St. Claire Deville, the eminent mineralogical chemist. He first considers those compounds which at the ordinary temperature of the air, as carbonic acid, nitric acid, and nitrogenous compounds, oxides of the precious metals, &c., which nevertheless are decomposed with more or less facility by heat, and which he explains by a theory that nitrogenous compounds, particularly the explosive ones, are endowed with a temperature of maximum stability, which is the limit for the state of stable equilibrium of their molecules. Molecular attraction in bodies produces certain definite molecular groups which constitute their stability, which vary with the temperature. This diminishes as the temperature is increased, and at a certain temperature they enter into a state of partial "dissociation." For an account of the wonderful phenomena connected with this subject and the conclusions derived from it, we must refer our readers to the paper itself.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY elected a new council on the 30th ult. Sir B. C. Brodie has been prevailed upon to retain the presidency. The several councillors, viz., nominal, eminent writers, and the treasurer and secretaries. A response is represented by Mr. J. C. Adams, the discoverer of the planet Neptune; a profound mathematician by Mr. Boole; a chemist by Dr. Odling; the physical sciences by General Sabine (the treasurer), Messrs. W. H. Miller, C. G. Barlow (secretaries), Professor J. Tyndall, Dr. Hooker, Professor Stokes, Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester; the medical sciences by the president, Dr. Sharpey (secretary), Sir Henry Holland, and Dr. Hooker; natural history and geology by Professor T. Huxley, Dr. Hugh Falconer, and Mr. Alex. Henfrey; civil engineering by Colonel Portlock, Mr. Vignoles, Mr. Graham; Dr. A. Williamson, and Colonel Sykes; and miscellaneous political science by Mr. Grote, Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, and Dr. W. Farr.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Monday last Dr. E. Frankland, D.C.L., was elected honorary member in the room of the Rev. John Barlow, resigned, who was at the same time elected a manager. Both of these gentlemen have delivered courses of lectures at the evening discourses at the institution. Mr. Barlow gave a course on Mechanics in 1851, and on the Science Applied in 1852, in which he showed the use of several laboratory lectures on Animal Chemistry, a branch of science in which he is regarded as a high authority. Dr. Frankland's course in 1857 was on Chemical work containing an account of his experimental researches in scientific chemistry, and in 1859 on Chemical Physics, which he repeated in the Royal Polytechnic Institution in 1857, of Making Water. Both of these courses were edited by him. At the same meeting the Rev. Alex. Dennys, and E. Smith, Esq., were elected members of the institution.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DIALECT.—Prince Lucien Louis Bonaparte has for some time been engaged in collecting specimens of the country for some philological purpose. The "Song of Solomon" was selected by him for the several translations, and the following specimen, which is given on behalf of his Royal Highness, the assistance of some gentlemen conversant with the dialects of the northern parts of the kingdom has been requested, and completed to the satisfaction of the Prince, by Mr. James Pinkerton, of Lancaster, the well-known author of "Dialogues in the Lancashire Dialect." Reporting that specimens of three of the dialects spoken to govern the dialect of the district:—1. The dialect of the fells and dales; 2. The dialect of the Lancashire Coalfield; and 3. The dialect of the sea-coast. The change of the sound of *a* to "ee" into—1, *a*, as in "art," as "kaar" for "know"; 2, *ah*, the first sounded like a in "art," the second like that of the word "bone," "stain" for "stone," "stah" for "stone," &c. 3. A change of *a* as in "ee," into *ai* as above—thus "gaain" for "gain," "taake" for "take," "waake" for "wake," "waaid" for "wait," "gaid," "caild," "taild," &c., which are pronounced "gaid," "caild," "taild," &c. 4. The frequent substitution of *ee* for "oi" as "ee" for "oi" (or in "er") for "oi," "ran" for "one," "we" for "with," "ivery," &c. "hev" for "have," "hes" for "has," with numerous alterations occur in many other words, as will be plainly seen in the text. 5. A further pronunciation of the letter *a* at the end of a word—"ma-ma," "gave," "take," "make," are commonly sounded "gav-e," "tak-e," "mak-e," but more frequently "gaav," "taak," "maak," are the sounds represented in this translation.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

A WEAK CHIEF'S CHASTISEMENT.—The following story of feuds committed by a pseudo clergyman is told by a local journal:—The estate of Rudloch, in Wiltshire, finding himself in debt, and in order to raise a sequence of ill health, advertised a few weeks since for a clergyman to perform his duties, and shortly afterwards received a communication from a person calling himself the Rev. William Simpson, whose testimonials were highly satisfactory. The worthy secretary accordingly, on the gentleman arriving, nothing with him but an empty carpet-bag) with a decent story of having lost his luggage on the railway; and Mr. Rudloch, with his personal kindness, put him at quantity of plate for his use. His first attack was on a neighbouring clergyman for a short, after which he patronised several tradesmen in Devizes for clothing, boots, confectionery, groceries, and other articles to a large extent. After two or three Sundays, however, the Bishop of Salisbury's request to have an inspection of his letters of orders became too pressing to be resisted; and, finding the plate getting too warm for him, he suddenly decamped, with his carpet-bag full to bursting of Mr. Bradford's plate, and no end of articles of clothing, &c., which he had ordered in the name of Mr. Rudloch. The testimonials were of course forged.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. GILBERT.—No. 1 is very pleasant; and the other, though less elegant, is difficult and well worked out.

D. L.—The problem by Mr. Bolton, which we mentioned last week and which adorns our present Number, is the first of a series of three which he has composed on the same theme, the merits of which were collected by the Society of the Chess-Players, and a prize was offered and given to the party who first sent in the correct solution. The conditions, we believe, were that it was to be solved within a given space of time, and without the chessboard being moved.

E. H. Brighton.—Certainly, should bestow more pains upon his problems, or, at least, spare us the trouble of looking each move twice before we can be sure that the last solution of the most obvious solution in two moves—1. P to Q 4th (ch), 2. Q takes P. Mate.

J. S. Tavistock.—Unfortunately it has been, by a mistake, overlooked for that fact in the published variation White may play 3. Kt to K 4th, and Black to Q to R 4th.

J. Wright.—Your solution is correct, and we have received it through only the others sent.

X. Y., and E. Z.—Our solution of Problem No. 874 is precisely correct. The move regretted by the latter correspondent is the only one that will do. The others are all defective.

The following are the names of the successful solvers of Problem No. 873:—Rev. G. Bird, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Bull, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bird, Mr. Bird, Mr. Bird

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Return tickets issued on Saturday, Dec. 22, and intermediate days, will be available for the return journey on Wednesday, Dec. 26.

W. CHAWNER, General Manager.

Euston Station, November, 1860.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1064.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

INDIAN TAXATION.

"HAPPY is the country that has no history," says the proverbial philosopher. If there be any nation on the globe that is, or has been, entitled to enter into this charmed category, at least it cannot be British India. There have been occasionally times when the recurrent arrival of the mails have failed to create that temporary and spasmodic interest which it is to be feared is alone excited in the minds of the English public in regard to that country; but those times have been few, and generally far between. Indeed, those periods of tranquillity and absence of exciting intelligence have usually borne the character of that lull which in nature precedes the tempest. We have had enough, and to spare, of tidings of wars waged for the acquisition and the defence of territory, the necessary products of a policy which in a great empire is supposed to be that of glorious and



1. Lieutenant-Colonel Inge's Beerhound "Brimstone."
2. Mr. Jennings' Bloodhound.
3. Mr. Edgar Hanbury's Mastiff.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel Alton's Newfoundland.
5. Mr. Henry Gilbert's small Pointer "Bob."
6. Mr. James Hincks's Bulldog.
7. Mr. Wilkinson's Toy Terrier (weight 3¼ lb.).
8. Mr. J. Stretch's Maltese Lion Dog (weight 5lb.).
9. Mr. J. Stretch's King Charles's Spaniel.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 605.

paternal annexation, but which in a partisan leader on the Spanish Main would have been rank buccaneering, or, as the modern phrase goes, filibustering. Then came the culminating horror of the mutiny in the Native Army, which by a somewhat illogical sequence has brought about a governmental revolution in our Eastern empire; and now we have before us a prospect not a little alarming of a civil—not merely native, as we apprehend—rising against the plan and purpose of taxation which, in conformity with the new system of administering the affairs of India, has recently been brought into operation.

There can be no doubt that the native population are either actively or passively obstructing the collection of the income tax. From about a number of cases of a like description we select a few instances in which are shown the results of the first attempts at working the new impost. At Simla, when the qualified officers explained to a gathering of natives, such as shopkeepers, dishmerchants, &c., that they would have to pay the income tax, the announcement was met with disapprobation, and loud complaints were made of their having to pay four per cent on their profits, and there was a general declaration that the tax was most distasteful to them. At Dumpore, it is stated that income tax operations had been carried out vigorously by the authorities, but the result, in the shape of collections, it was expected, would not be at all commensurate with the exertions of the assessors. At Moulmein, we are informed, matters assumed a still more serious aspect. When the news arrived that the income tax had passed into law the Commissioner, instead of carefully translating the wording, and explaining the nature of the law, sent native policemen round the town, and even into the houses in the interior, to explain the act after their own fashion. These men, perfectly ignorant of the duty imposed on them, went about circulating most exaggerated ideas of the law, and telling the people that they must by a certain date send in returns of their property, and on the gross value of which, of every description, the tax was to be levied. When the forms to be filled up were distributed it was found that even the value of their wearing apparel was to be inserted, and great excitement ensued. Threats were uttered that the shops and factories would be closed. Petitions were presented to the Commissioner; and, at deputation having waited upon him, they were merely told that their representations would be forwarded to Calcutta if they chose, but that the authorities would not in any account wait for a reply or stay the operation of the tax, which would be collected at all hazards, even if in doing so the town and country were reduced to the fishing-village and jungle which it was thirty-five years ago. The next day a deputation, consisting of native merchants, accompanied by a large crowd of natives, was received by the Commissioner. That functionary repeated his threat of reducing the district to a jungle, and a cry arose from the assembly that they would not pay the tax. A guard of sepoys were ordered to disperse the people, and, ludicrously enough, the Commissioner is described as taking his hat and stick and in person driving the crowd a considerable way from the Court House where they had assembled, but failed to disperse them. The statement goes on to say that the Europeans were determined passively to oppose the tax, and placards were posted about stating that determination, and containing expressions most insulting to the Commissioner and even to the Queen.

In another district it is said that the blank forms issued to the natives are so badly worded that the people cannot make out what has been demanded. Some taking with them the blank forms, wandered in the street, asking friends whether they could by any process translate the Government vernacular into that of the people. Some repaired to the office of the Commissioner, but found that the officials there were in as complete a difficulty in this respect as themselves. It is asserted positively that the native mercantile community have no objection to the assessors, either as to their competency for their work or their maintenance of that honourable reticence which is essential to the satisfactory working of a tax like this. It is also stated that uneasiness with regard to the working of things accompanying the collection of the tax prevails in Scinde, in Pegu, and in Martaban. In short, the whole of the Indian population is in a state of ferment.

Without going further into details, it may be remarked that some of the facts stated above present serious causes for alarm. It was not too much to expect that the collection of a fiscal imposition of so delicate and exceptional a character as that which is here complained of would call all the good sense and patriotic feeling of Englishmen at home to enable them to endure with patience and forbearance, should have been carried out with the utmost care and the greatest tact. Instead of this, it would seem that the details of the necessary machinery are imperfect, and the practical working of some of the officials intrusted with an important duty by no means conciliatory or judicious. It may be uncharitable to suggest, but the suggestion is one that involuntarily arises out of the consideration of statements such as we have alluded to, that the unpopularity of the income tax, not being confined to the native population, there is an indisposition on the part of the native functionaries of the State to render its working too easy or too satisfactory. If such be the case, the people who surround the question, obvious enough and numerous enough, will assume a magnitude and a proportion wholly beyond and above anything that could have been expected; and may produce effects which the best auguries of the reformers of the administration of Indian affairs could not have calculated upon.

It is useless for those who cling to the traditions and the usages of the governmental system of the East India Company to refuse to acknowledge and to endeavour to obstruct the progress of what is confessedly an administrative revolution in India. For good or for evil, a new state of things has been inaugurated in that country. The principle on which the appointment of Mr. Wilson was based was that old things were about to pass away and new things to arise: that what was possible in administration, whether fiscal or political, in England, was capable of adaptation to the purposes of Indian government. Amongst the difficulties to be met, and the reforms to be effected, was the disagreeable fact of a yearly discrepancy between expenditure and revenue involving a chronic deficiency. At the present moment every effort consistent with safety and economy is being made expeditiously to adjust the narrow monetary resources of the empire balance, and a deficit of some seven millions had to be provided for. In a similar conjuncture in this country resort was had to an income tax by a statesman to whom when the Duke of Wellington was asking his cost in Hungary. They go from the Austrian capital and the other Ministers of the empire, by railway, to Brünn, Raab, and Pesth.

The Emperor of Austria, it is stated positively, has promised to the Comte-Sclavonian deputation the union of Dalmatia to Croatia and Sclavonia, and the Triune Kingdom to the United Kingdoms, to be governed by a Ban.

M. Kameny has been appointed Provisional President of the Court of Chancery of Transylvania.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Cabinet, in consequence of the elevation of the British Minister at St. Petersburg to the rank of an Embassy, has appointed Baron Brunnow Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at the Court of St. James.

The decree emancipating the Russian peasants has been signed by the Emperor, and will be published to the people on the occasion on the 1st of January. Various rumours are in circulation respecting the essential character of the great reform; but nothing positive has yet transpired, except the important fact that the personal liberty of the serf is formally stipulated.

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Reports have for some time been circulated to the effect that large quantities of warlike munitions were being accumulated on the Danubian Provinces by Sardinian agents for the use of the malcontent Hungarian refugees in Turkey, and in Moldavia and Wallachia. Circumstance is given to them reports by a despatch from Constantinople, dated December 14, stating that the Sultan's yacht Pote has seized a Sardinian vessel, provided with false papers, and laden with a large cargo of arms and ammunition shipped at Genoa. The Porte has protested against this fraud, and the cargo of treasure which it contributes.

Agitation prevails in the Danubian Principalities. At Jassy the Metropolitan Sophronius and the Greek priests have been arrested and conveyed to a convent, where they are provisionally undergoing imprisonment.

Letters from Adrianople report a desperate fight on the fête-day of St. Demetrius (Oct. 26), in the Greek church of that city between the Orthodox Greeks and the Latin Christians. The latter got the best of it, and turned their opponents out of the church.

GREECE.

The secession movement still continues with undiminished notoriety in South Carolina and the other malcontent Southern States. As far as regards the latter, it does not appear as if South Carolina had counted herself to secession almost beyond the power of retracing her steps. Governor Pickens has addressed a proclamation to the South Carolinians, and argues that the time is gone by even for a conference of Southern States. He has, however, being urged by the extreme party to permit secession without interference on the part of the Federal authorities. The proclamation of business and the critical state of monetary affairs, of course, also operates.

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The latter was visited on the 24th by one of the most violent storms which has occurred for several years. The damage done to the shipping was very great. The Alliance blew a gale in New York. Some damage was done to vessels in the lower bay, but nothing serious occurred in the immediate harbour.

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CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

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The second session of Electoral Hesse formally agreed last Saturday to the Committee's proposal to declare its constitution illegal; and the Elector dissolved the Assembly on the 5th inst.

Mr. Stuart's exploring expedition has been compelled to return, by the hostility of the blacks, after it had penetrated to lat. 19 deg. 20 min. S., in the country between the Adelaide and Gulf districts.

The proffered mediation of the English Government between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, it is stated, in the Austrian Lloyd, has been declined by the Prussian cabinet. The question will consequently be settled by the sword, and not by the decision of the representatives of Assembly.

The advices brought by the West African mail state that the monster who is now King of Dahomey has actually asserted 1700 human beings in honour of his predecessor, and his cadre to complete the number of victims to 2000. The European traders (probably Spaniards or Portuguese) have been retained by him as Ministers, in order that they may be witnesses of these appalling sacrifices.

A duel has been fought between two subalterns in the Russian army of the Caucasus—Prince de Gortchekoff and Baron de Fittinghof, in which the latter was shot through the heart. The survivor and two seconds have been arrested, and their documents seized, but no trial will be made, with the consent of the latter, in consideration of his efforts to effect a reconciliation, he has been released to his regular military employment.

AUSTRIA.

A Ministerial crisis at Vienna has terminated in the appointment of Baron Schmerling, a moderate Liberal, as Minister of State. Herr Plener is the Minister of Finance. It is stated that the programme of the new Minister includes revision of the Concordat and the privilege of worship, abrogation of the provisions of the Concordat, and a general constitution of the whole empire, excepting Hungary and Venetia.

On Monday the Congregation of the Comitat of Pesth was opened. The Counts Carolyi and Nyari spoke in favour of the unconditional restoration of the Diet. The Vienna journals publish a telegram from Pesth, dated the 19th inst., asserting that the city was splendidly illuminated on the occasion; and that, though there was much agitation, public order had not been disturbed.

The discontent in Hungary seems rising every day, and finds each day a new channel of expression. The sympathetic excitement in Poland and in Roumania is also a striking sign of the times. Numerous corps of volunteers are being sent to Hungary. They go from the Austrian capital and the other Ministers of the empire, by railway, to Brünn, Raab, and Pesth.

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The *Progrès de Lyons* announces that among the great porcelain works which exist in that city, the manufactory of Mr. Lyonnet is the first of all the French railways.

The second session of Electoral Hesse formally agreed last Saturday to the Committee's proposal to declare its constitution illegal; and the Elector dissolved the Assembly on the 5th inst.

Mr. Stuart's exploring expedition has been compelled to return, by the hostility of the blacks, after it had penetrated to lat. 19 deg. 20 min. S., in the country between the Adelaide and Gulf districts.

The proffered mediation of the English Government between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, it is stated, in the Austrian Lloyd, has been declined by the Prussian cabinet. The question will consequently be settled by the sword, and not by the decision of the representatives of Assembly.

The advices brought by the West African mail state that the monster who is now King of Dahomey has actually asserted 1700 human beings in honour of his predecessor, and his cadre to complete the number of victims to 2000. The European traders (probably Spaniards or Portuguese) have been retained by him as Ministers, in order that they may be witnesses of these appalling sacrifices.

A duel has been fought between two subalterns in the Russian army of the Caucasus—Prince de Gortchekoff and Baron de Fittinghof, in which the latter was shot through the heart. The survivor and two seconds have been arrested, and their documents seized, but no trial will be made, with the consent of the latter, in consideration of his efforts to effect a reconciliation, he has been released to his regular military employment.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

THE STATE DEBS. — Hanover, Thursday. — England has accepted the proposal of Hanover, that the third million of thalers for the redemption of the State Debt be distributed among all other States except England and Hamburg, according to their naval importance.

SAVOY.—Berne, Dec. 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Council of the States, M. Almeras, from Geneva, gave notice of an interpellation on the state of the question of Savoy.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Robinson will, it is said, be the successor of Sir Baldwin Walker as Surveyor of the Navy.

The Board of Admiralty have, it is said, decided on seeking for the services of Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy, as one of the Surveyors of the Navy.

The examination of candidates for appointment to the Commissariat by the Council of Military Education will commence at the Royal College, Chelsea, on Monday, the 15th inst.

A competitive examination for candidates for assistant surgeons in her Majesty's Army will take place in February next, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There will be about fifty vacancies.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will commence on the Vice-President and members of the Council of Military Education on Monday, the 16th inst., at her Royal Highness, Chelsea.

The Treasury have decided, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, to lend the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on his resignation of the pension sole interest, according to the Indian scale, as was expected. The decision will create discontent.

The next examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before the Vice-President and members of the Council of Military Education, will commence at the Royal College, Chelsea, on Tuesday evening next. The examination of candidates will commence on the 7th proximo, and not exceeding on the 12th inst.

Tuesday's *Gazette* gives notice that the distribution of the sum of £6,000 granted by Parliament for the relief of the widow and children of the officers and crew of the vessel which was lost on the China station to the eastward of Singapore, between the 1st of October, 1860, and the 31st of June, 1861, will commence on the 15th inst., at the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the formation of an additional brigade, to be known as the 14th Brigade of Royal Field Artillery. This brigade, which consists of four batteries of garrison artillery, is already complete, the whole of the military retired from the Royal Regiment Artillery Militia, recently disembodied. The strength of the new brigade, which will be under the command of Major Money, is at present limited to 600 rank and file, including 22 officers.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The corner of the Buckingham Palace Road has been inaugurated with a public dinner.—Major General Augustus pending.

The Inkerman Company of Volunteer rifles have just been presented with a very handsome and valuable silver bugle by Mrs. Beaumont.

The ladies of Sidlesham have presented a handsome flag for the purpose of presenting the 1st Wilts Rifle Corps with a handsome silver bugle.

Companies 1 and 2 of the 2nd Tower Hamlets corps have presented handsome swords to Sergeants Boyle and Markham, the musketry instructors of the regiment.

The first prize at Perthshire shooting of the 7th corps of Volunteers, on Wednesday week. The prize was a handsome silver goblet, presented by Mr. Stewart, Perth. Private Wilson, Perth.

The cup given by the Prince of Wales to be shot for by members of the Oxford University Rifle Corps was won by Mr. Cox, of Wadham College, at Trinity College.

The ladies of Wolverhampton have presented the members of the corps in connection with that place (the 5th Staffordshire) with a set of musical instruments for a full band.

The members of the Alcaston (Norfolk) company have just had a consultation for two days, at the end of which they presented Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P., with a Warwick Vase.

The firing for the prizes offered for competition to the members of the 5th Surrey Rifles was concluded on Saturday last. The number of prizes was twenty-five guineas, the gift of J. L. Betts, Esq., was won by Mr. A. Stewart, Sawyer; the second, a gold watch, by Private Wm. Gilliland, Bricklayer's Copper, by Mr. Otto; the third, a rifle, value five guineas, the gift of Major Betts, by Mr. Bowyer; and the fourth, a silver claret jug, by Private Wm. Gilliland of Mr. Charles Peter, by Mr. Weston.

A competition has recently taken place between the members of the 1st East Riding Artillery Volunteers, at Hull, for the prize value £5 5s., given by Mr. Cook's gun on Thursday week, over the butt clasps. In the first class the first prize was a silver cup, presented by the Hull Rifle Association, and was won by second prize, value £3; third prize, value £2. In the second class the first prize was a silver cup, presented by a gentleman resident in Hull, and won by second prize, value £2; third prize, value £1. In the third class the first prize was value £2; second prize, value £1 10s.; third prize, value £1. In the fourth class, first prize, value £1; second prize, 15s.; and third prize, value 10s. The following is the result of the day's shooting:—Sergeant Major Sergeant Holder; 1; Sergeant Cutbush, 2; Private Gordon, 3. Second class, Sergeant Lamb, 1; Private Bolton, 2; Private Bowyer, 3. Third class, Private Stephen Hudson, 1; Private Baldwin, 2; Private Saunders, 3. Fourth class, Private Bowles, 1; Private Bradshaw, 2; and Corporal Moore, 3.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir Thomas Wynyard, K.H., M.P., of Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland, has been brought into her Majesty's Court of Probate, in bearing date July 17, 1858, and a codicil thereto, dated December 1, 1860. The United Kingdom estimated for probate duty at £70,000. The only legatee mentioned in the will is the adopted daughter, Caroline Wynyard, spinster.

Charles Wyndham, of the 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, to whom he had left the whole of his property, previously to the execution of his will, on the 1st of June 1858, and he had not since made any other disposition thereof. He had also appointed him executor. Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., died at Lucknow, died intestate, and his estate and effects will be shared according to the statute of distribution of intestates. The personal property, estimated at £4,000, is to be saved, having been granted to Elizabeth Lady Wyndham, the relict of Sir Henry, and to the guardians on the 16th of July last, appointed by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at the age of seventy.

The will of Mr. Thomas Hall, late of Bath, gentleman, residing at 21 Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, who died on the 19th of July last, was proved in the principal registry; the personalty being under value £4,000. The executors are the Rev. John Hall, Vicar of Bathwick, Bath, the testator's brother, and the testator's wife, who died in his lifetime. Probate was taken out by the surviving executor. The will is somewhat singular. It is addressed to Mr. Jenkins's own handwriting: it bears date the 20th of October, 1852, and was executed in the presence of and published by two persons who, by their wills that they may "if they choose, close this controversy for ever, and so to confound the plans of the enemy, who is watching for the moment to recognise the principle of emancipation." "What the Dissenter demands is, that his religious principles, his acts, and publishing his own will, and declared that they had to present confession." He disputes the assertion that the levying of the rate for dissenters respecting Acts of Parliament, and the Church of England, of the large towns, he maintains that the great bulk of the population are not "the votaries of rival creeds and establishments," but men who are "ignorant, indifferent, or more unfortunate." He, therefore, puts the question—Is the Church of England to be maintained as the Church of the unchristianised and unbelieving mass." Answering this question to the disappointment of the supporters of the two to design Parliament with perfect fairness, and with a broad issue, in favour of maintaining the union between Church and State, and, incidentally, in favour of church rates." The ground to be taken is, that "on the union of Church and State depend, in a large measure, the happiness, the greatness, and the liberty of England." The right hon. gentleman, who was listened to with preferred attention, sat down amid general applause, and, after discussion, Mr. Lowndes Chesham moved those resolutions, embodying the recommendations of Mr. Disraeli, which were unanimously adopted.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received during the past week at Windsor Castle the reigned husband of Princess Alice, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The Princess Alice's nursing religion also arrived at the castle for the purpose of attending Princess Alice. Prince Louis of Hesse left Windsor on Saturday last for Berlin, Prussia, Germany, of her Majesty's Royal Forces and Albert; and the Rev. Dr. Fulford, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, Cambridge.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, the visitors staying in the Castle, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Fulford preached the sermon.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor by special train and went to the Isle of Wight. They arrived at Osborne, King-street, Portman-square. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort afterwards visited Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse. The Queen and the Prince were accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Alfred. Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, and Her Majesty in the park, and went out shooting. Sir Charles Wood had the honour of accompanying the Queen in the Royal carriage on Monday, the Prince's party in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor for Osborne, and proceeded thence by a special train to the Isle of Wight Railway. On arriving at Oxford, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended by Colonel Bruce and Mr. H. Brand, Groom in Waiting, Her Majesty was in waiting, Her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted to Frewen Hall, the Prince's residence, by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of the Colleges, and the authorities of the University, preceded to view the different colleges and other objects of interest, and returned to the Royal train at Frewen Hall. The Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of Christ Church had the honour of presenting to the Prince of Wales addresses from the University before o'clock the Queen and Royal party left Oxford, and arrived at Windsor Castle about half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor Castle by special train. Her Majesty arrived at Osborne about half-past two o'clock. The Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Osborne for Gosport, where they embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and proceeded to Portsmouth, where they landed, and proceeded by special train to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at half-past seven o'clock.

Viscount Torrington and the Hon. M. Sackville West have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice is betrothed to his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, eldest son of the reigning Duke. In 1862, when Princess Alice will have attained the age of nineteen years. The elected husband of the Princess is the eldest son of the reigning Duke of Hesse and heir-presumptive of the Grand Duke of Hesse, who has children. The mother of Prince Louis is the Princess Mary, daughter of the late Prince William, whose name was distinguished in the great war.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who came to town expressly to go to Windsor Castle at her Majesty's invitation, left Stafford House on Monday last to pass a few days at Chatsworth.

There will be a Chapter of the Garter at Windsor on Monday, when the Earl of Ellesmere will be installed as a Knight of the most illustrious order.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Cambridge House for Brodlands, where her Ladyship intends to receive company next week.

Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel and Lady Julia Hay have left Lynn on a tour in Spain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The nomination for the election of a member for the southern division at the county of Nottingham is fixed for Tuesday next. Lord Lovaine is the candidate of the Liberal and Sacred Education party.

Barnard Castle New Music Hall was opened on the 6th inst, by the Duke of Cleveland: H. Fosse, Esq., M.P., the Rev. T. Wilson, and many influential gentlemen. The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a first performance of selections from Handel's works.

The memorial of the late Mr. Robert Ingram at Boston. It is decided, will consist of a white marble statue ten feet high (from the studio of Mr. Munro), on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, the base of which will be a fountain composed of a bronze female figure pouring water from a vase. The material cost £1,000.

At Accrington, Lancashire, on Monday, there was a sale of goods distrained from two of the parishioners for non-payment of Easter dues. The parishioners had previously held a meeting, at which the ratepayers against the unjust levying assembled to mark their disapprobation of the conduct of the Vicar. Five or six hundred persons were present.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AS P.G.M. OF OXFORDSHIRE FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday the Duke of Newcastle was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Nottinghamshire. The ceremony took place at Oxford in the New Masonic Hall, recently erected. At eleven o'clock the brethren assembled at the Merchants' Hall, and at twelve they proceeded in procession to the Sheldonian Theatre, where the transaction of business, reception of the Worshipful Grand Master, and the installation of the Duke of Newcastle took place. A grand banquet was held at the Masonic Hall, at which the choice wines of the banquet was held at the Masonic Hall, at which the choice wines of the banquet was held at the Masonic Hall, at which the choice wines of the

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA.

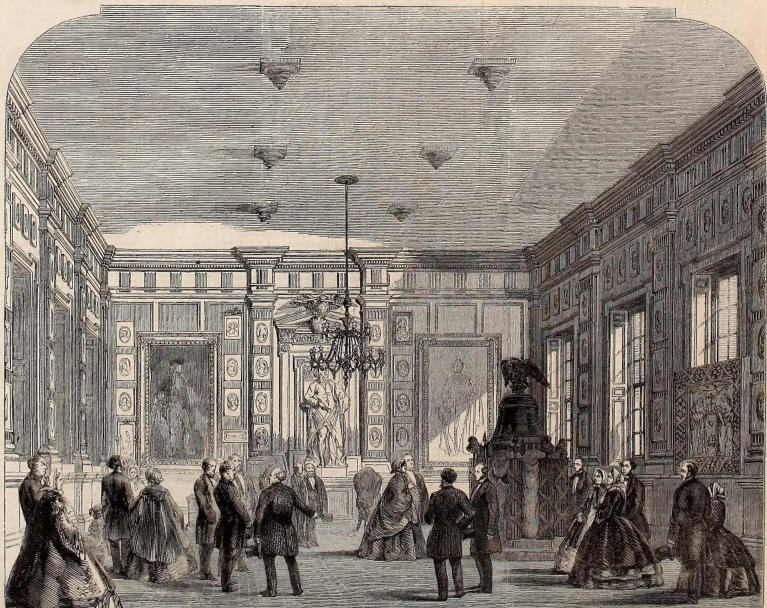
MOUNT VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON—once the home but now the tomb, of Washington—is about fifteen miles south from the city of Washington, on the River Potomac. Whilst the Prince of Wales was at Washington, the guest of the President of the United States, an expedition was made to Mount Vernon. On the morning of the 5th ult. the distinguished party embarked, under a double salute for the Prince and the President, and went down the broad and glittering waters of the Potomac. Arrived in front of the famous historical mount, the anchor was dropped, and the party landed. The visit to the tomb of Washington was a most impressive scene. Before it the Prince, the President, and all the party, stood uncovered. It is, as a correspondent remarks, "easy moralising on this subject, for there is something grandly suggestive of historical retribution in the reverential awe of the Prince of Wales, the great-grandson of George III., standing bareheaded at the foot of the coffin of Washington."

Washington's House at Mount Vernon (of which the subjoined is an Engraving) is, according to the *Times'* correspondent, in shocking plight, and fast going to ruin. The following is his description of the house:—"In the centre of the lawn is a long, straggling, old-fashioned, wooden country-house, three stories high, with very tall, square wooden pillars, supporting a broad balcony, which shades over the whole front. Beneath this, in an irregular square stone pavement is a long, angular, wooden seat, white and almost decayed, placed close by the side of a narrow double-leafed door, from which the yellow paint is worn, and the panels are shrunk and cracked. Above the balcony, with its wooden lattice balustrade, ruined and broken like torn lace, is a sloping irregular tiled roof, green with the moss and damp of many years. Four pointed little gable windows peep timidly from under the eaves of this, while in the centre of the ridge rises a little glass lantern, like a belfry, with a huge rusty weather-cock, and an iron lightning-conductor of great thickness. At either side of the house, curving backwards, are the blanched remains of little vaulted arcades, leading to dilapidated farm-buildings in the rear, while, on the left, another large tiled outhouse, in better preservation, though still in keeping with the rest in swift decay, completes the scene. Such is the first appearance presented by the remains of this world-famous building; such, and no more, are the plain simple features of the house in which George Washington lived and died. Every window in its quaint white wooden front has an interest now; every little peculiarity is scrutinised as you stand amid the silence that belongs to decay, and note its every aspect for memory to treasure up and dwell upon hereafter. The old, faded green blinds are closed over the sitting-room, as if the house was mourning; the others are open, but dim, hollow, and vacant, looking eyes from which the light has fled for ever. The closed windows speak only of death; but there is something in those sightless, glazing panes, stained black with dust, and tapestried with webs; there is a mute, appealing mournfulness in their decay—in the sad efforts which they seem to make to keep the daylight from entrance into the gloomy rooms beyond, that is almost touching; that speaks of one not only dead, but dead and long forgotten. The gaunt white columns are riven with unseemly gaps and crumbling to decay; the bell-wires outside the house are worn to threads and parted, leaving a mouldering, rusty stain along the wooden walls. The upper windows seem to have grown decayed and lost their light, as if from long neglect of use, for years have come and gone since these were wanted—since any faces looked for light from them. The very walk under the arcade has a faint cold echo of the past; the solitary tap, tap from drops of water breaks on the stillness with a



MOUNT VERNON, THE RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER.—SEE PAGE 555.

ion and which here is noise; the old green-tiled roof droops in slow lands, as if, its duty done, it, too, was slumbering to decay with all the rest. There is a loneliness about the place, about its solitary quiet and formless, that more than clings to tombs; it is the chilly loneliness of the forsaken mansion of one greatest in world's history, left desolate, and never to be used again. The stacks of chimneys stand in sharp outline against a cold October sky, dumb and cheerless, breathing no signs of hospitality or token of life within those mute, white walls. There are no swallows near the building, no people round the place—the vane above the lantern is rusted into quiet, never broken here save by the falling leaves or wind, or ring, drip of water. Here the sun-rays softly rest on the ghastly look, so, all white and empty, its iron bolt rusted and dead, its dim, shadowy-looking windows gazing out the light of a cold October sun to be seen through its little panes. The most bigoted stranger that ever trod within these sacred precincts must feel, even without one thought from his mind, or even a feeling of sorrow that this touching relic of one of earth's noblest dead should be now in such a state and left to such decay!

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

On the morning of the 10th ult. the Prince of Wales drove through Philadelphia with the Mayor and other officials of the city, and visited several of the public buildings and admirable institutions of the Quaker city. One of the most interesting among the many lions of Philadelphia is the State House, containing the halls of the old Congress, rich in associations with the important acts of the Revolution, and wealthy with its commencement. Independence Hall, the apartment east of the entrance (of which we give an engraving on page 561) is that in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed, and in which Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army. From this room in the building, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read, and from these steps, also, Washington delivered his farewell address on his retirement from public office. The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in his account of the Prince's visit to Philadelphia, says: "Independence Hall—it could not be—is certainly a very interesting relic in itself, and American citizens [of equally interesting descent] from all parts of every Britain, with respect and obeisance, and every stranger, even the with portraits of the heroes of Republican freedom, including two of Washington, taken at different periods of his career, and a splendid full-length one of Benjamin Franklin, which gives a considerable idea of the great statesman's appearance. A philosophic-looking portrait of Washington's mother, a most amiable-looking old lady in a cap and shawl, and the dress generally of the early part of the reign of George III., also attracts much attention. There are likewise portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Penn, the founders of Pennsylvania, and many of the revolutionary Generals. The whole series is to the last degree interesting, particularly to Americans, who are so proud of the founders of their great Republic. Upon the elevated pedestal, adorned with inscriptions and emblems of Liberty, and inclosed within an iron railing, stands the old cracked bell whose deep tones first proclaimed liberty through the land. It was cast in the city, and has the name of the founder upon it, and is very remarkable that the words "Proclaim Liberty" are also engraved upon the rim of the relic. Several original letters of Washington and others are framed and displayed upon the walls, as well as some of the original paper money issued by the revolutionary party. The old rebel brick building, with its chapels and side rooms, and its trees shading its venerable front, affords a striking contrast to the noble marble and stone palaces which tower above it on all sides. It is in all respects a most interesting relic of the past.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 18.—General Fast for India.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Hanoverian Royal Jewels restored, 1857.
THURSDAY, 20.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed President, 1848.
FRIDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.
SATURDAY, 22.—Antwerp surrendered, 1832.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 50	1 20	1 50	2 20	2 50	3 20	3 50

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Every Evening during the season new Legendary Opera, BLANCA, THE BRAVO'S BRIDE—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Frank Matthews, and Mr. Charles Lyall. Mr. Balfe will conduct. Doors open at 7; commence at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places for Subscribers, Office open from Ten till Five. Mr. Gye, Jun., Acting Manager. Mr. Harrison.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Six Nights before Christmas, and last Six Nights of Miss Amy Sedgwick.—Monday and Tuesday, An Arrow Case; and THE MILL—Miss Amy Sedgwick and Mr. Buckstone. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Sir Peter, Mr. Chippendale; Lady Teazle, Miss Amy Sedgwick. Saturday, THE MILL—Miss Amy Sedgwick and Mr. Buckstone. Box Office open daily, from 10 till 5. Doors open at 6, commence at 7. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. Buckstone.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Webster.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A CHILD CHANGED.—Mr. J. L. Toole, THE COLLEEN BAWN.—Mr. Dion Boucicault. Saturday, Last Night but Three, THE MARRIED BABY.—Mr. J. L. Toole. Mon. & Sat. Commence at Seven.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of appearing in their new and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled HERRY ELECTRICITY, on Monday, December 17. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS TO THE CONTINENT, Daily at Three; Evenings at Eight, except Saturday Afternoons at Two. Admission, Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.—N.B. The Hall has been beautifully redecorated for the occasion.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturday. Morning Performances every Saturday Afternoon at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Places and Tickets may be secured daily at No. 28, Piccadilly, from 10 till 5.

SPIRIT-RAPPING EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED.—At the ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON HALL—Mr. HENRY ROYAL will deliver a LECTURE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, December 19, at Eight o'clock precisely, on SPIRIT-RAPPING and TABLE-TURNING. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Secured Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 5s. Doors open at Seven. Secured Seats, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 5s. 6d.; Area, 1s. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Hall; and of principal Booksellers and Librarians. Carriages to be ordered at the Hall.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY.—A Full-length Portrait Model of the Murderer JAMES WILLIAMS, who died in Newgate, and the Head in which the portrait was formed; also, Portrait Models of MILLARD, YOUNGMAN, etc. now added, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. Admission, 1s. Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from 11 till Dusk, and from 7 till 10.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).—The most Brilliant Experiments in Electricity ever shown, exhibited by Mr. Gardner, on the Instantaneous Production of Light, Heat, and Motion. Dec. 17, Mr. Hutchinson—The Lantern Revolving Model of Steam Engine. Dec. 18, Mr. Pepper—Dissolving Views of the North, described by Mr. Kloss.—A Unique Collection of Paintings—Dissolving Views—Diving Bell—Ascent of Mont Blanc—Ghosts—Diamond Engraving—Rock-grinding—Lectures by Dr. Bachhoffner and Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price. Lectures by Dr. Bachhoffner and Dick and Bat, at 3 and 8 every Day, on the Electric Telegraph. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10. Portables in preparation for Christmas.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS DAY this year falling on TUESDAY, and a day's closure of the Palace being required to meet the Sunday feeling, the usual Christmas Festivities will commence on Monday, December 24. Full particulars will be duly announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, December 22.—Monday, open as Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, the Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Illustrated Lecture Daily, by Mr. J. R. Pepper. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances. Extensive Collection of Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles. Fountains Playing. Saturday, Open at Ten. Christmas Eve, Saturday, open at Ten. Entertainment and Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open at 1.30, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. Admission to Non-Shareholders, Sixpence each. Season Tickets, £1 1s. and £2 2s.

SIMS REEVES and ARABELLA GODDARD will appear at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Evening next, December 17, when Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Adelaida," accompanied by Miss Arabella Goddard; and "Gentle hope from Heaven descending," from "Brian Boroo." Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT this year will take place on Monday next, December 17, instrumentalists: Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti. Vocalists: Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Benedict, Conductor. Commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

PROPHETIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN early in JANUARY. Pictures intended for Exhibition should be sent in before the 20th of December.

FOR CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those wishing to make a useful and ornamental Present are recommended to purchase one of WARNER'S Self-Acting Copying Presses, price 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., and 120s. Salesroom, 465, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

THE MOST UNIQUE CHRISTMAS PRESENT is the PANORAMA TABLE, invented by Mr. Ingledew, and sold by him only. This elegant novelty, from 6s. upwards, at Barnard's, No. 339, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and 58, Baker-street, W.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—The Prince of Wales Canoe, Punted Skiff, Boat, and Punt-fishing, with Rod, Line, and Bait, may be delivered, free, at any part of the metropolis, by MALKIN, 54 and 55, Strand Green, Hackney, London, N.E. Catalogues free.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Well-assorted Boxes of Purples or Colouring Tricks, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s. and 30s. each, of C. MAGNUS, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Depôt, 70, Ground Floor, Paternoster-row, corner of Bridge-street. Prompt attention to country orders.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—The most Elegant and Extensive Assortment of Portable Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Bagatelle Boards, Work-boxes, Envelope-cases, Tea-trays, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Cribbage-boards, Dominoes, Tablets, Bibles, Prayer-books, Albums, Purses, Pocket-books, Pocket-knives, Scissors, Razors, Strops, Paper-knives, Pencil-cases, Writing-cases, Reticules, Netting-boxes, Card-cases, Needle-cases

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Down Day Mail Trains leaving London at 7.35 A.M. and 9.30 A.M. and Down Express at 6.0 P.M. will not run on Christmas Day, but will run on Boxing Day.
For other trains on Christmas Day will run as on Sundays.
Return tickets between Saturday, Dec. 22, and Saturday, Dec. 29, and intermediate days, will be available up to and including Thursday, the 27th of December.
Euston Station, November, 1860. By order, W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 8, King William-street, London. Established 1834. Paid-up Capital and Funds invested carefully £749,000
Assurances of every description undertaken on the most liberal terms consistent with security.
Money advanced on Mortgage, Life and Reversionary Interests, and on other good securities in connection with Life Assurance.
By periodical Bonus. WITH Report to the Secretary, M. E. INNES.

THE OAKLANDS PARK HOTEL, is situated 11 mile from the Wellington-Thames Station of the South-Western Railway, 17 miles from London, and stands in a delightful and healthy locality, commanding extensive views of the Thames, and is fitted, within its own grounds, of forty-five acres; the rooms are spacious, and replete with every modern convenience. Omnibuses meet the trains at the Wellington Station. Carriages with and for Hire. Terms Moderate. Applications for Apartments should be addressed to the Manager of the Oaklands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, will meet with immediate attention.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufactures and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted for British Colonies, the Continent, and United States.

JAPAN LILIES, Chinese Paonies, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Orders for, and specially sent carriage-paid, Collection, "K" Size, half, 6s. 6d.; Paper Edition, 4s. splendid; Bulbs, Roots, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Greenhouse Specimens, 30 Golden Sorrentos, 12 Iris, 12 Ixias, 12 Freesiacus, 6 Gladiolus, for Insect-proof Pots, 3s. 6d.
BUTLER and WYCLOCK, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

CARTER'S No. 6 20s. Collection of Bulbs for Conservatory and Outdoor Blooming.
1 dozen Single Hyacinths for Pots or Glasses, in 12 sorts;
1 dozen very fine Hyacinths for Pots or Glasses, in 12 sorts;
6 Double Roman Hyacinths, in 6 sorts;
6 Dwarf-growing White Dutch Narcissus
12 Fortescue Jonquils
12 Van Thol Tulips
12 White Crocus
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12 Yellow Crocus
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12 Striped Crocus
12 Tournesol Tulips
12 Finest Large Dutch Iris
12 Scarlet Turban Ranunculus
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For further particulars vide the Autumn Supplement to "Carter's Gardeners' Vade Mecum." Which will be forwarded, post-free, on application to James Carter and Co., 237, and 238, High Holborn, W.C.

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THE IRISH DIAMOND BROOCH, universally admired, in gold, with the design of 12 stones.—Address, Mr. DAMPIER, 7, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TO LET, for £150 (cost 240 guineas), Two superb Diamond and Pearl BRACELETS, perfectly unique in character, and containing of course the finest diamonds. May be seen at Wilkins and Co.'s, 62, Cornhill, London.

ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, and richly-engraved case and dials, £4 4s.; Silver, ditto, £2 12s. 6d.—CHARLES HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 168, Regent-street, W.—Observe 24, Strand, Coventry-street. The new list of prices free.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS. 61, S. Martin's-le-Grand, Cheapside, Clerkenwell, Strand, Clock, and Astronomical Maker by royal appointment to her Majesty the Queen.—33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

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SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit Visits to their magnificent Establishment. The Second Floor is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Plate (Sterling and Electro). Their Stock of Rich Cut Glass, Table Cutlery, and Bronzes is the largest of every article required for the Table and Sideboard. The Show-room devoted to elegant and beautiful stock of Argentine Plate, the manufacture of which is not to be excelled in every respect for quality and design, and is fitted up a separate Show-room for the display of Dressing and Dining Room Cases of the most exquisite design and workmanship, at prices which defy competition.
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BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN send for DEVENDEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES Lockets, Bracelets, &c., which are most fashionable. Engraved Brooches, in gold gold, to show their brilliancy. Lockets, Bracelets, &c., of every description, at Moderate Charges. Gentlemen's Rings, Studs, Pins, &c. Jewellery, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street. CUTLERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 350 Illustrations of his Extensive Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Kitchen Ranges, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Furnishing Ironmongery, Tea Trays, Urns, Kettles, Clocks, Bath Gilling, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea and Coffee Machines, Culinary Utensils, Orders to the value of Fifteen and Fifty Pounds to the Country Inch Ironmongery, at 39, Oxford-street, W.
1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, a, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-street, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE HERBERT INGRAM LIFE-BOAT.—The Royal National Life-boat Institution, which has been the means of saving so many lives on our coasts, M.P., propose, by public subscription, to plant a life-boat on some part of the north-east coast of Lincolnshire, in memory of the lamented Member. Mr. Ingram had rendered, through the medium of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to the Constitutional cause in that county, and to the country at large, the following sum:—
Contributions to the Herbert Ingram Life-boat Fund have been received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street; and the Cashier of the Illustrated London News, Milford-lane, Strand.

NATAL.—The COLONIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL is ADVISED to DRAW on the Undersigned for SECURED MONEYS on account of Bearer, hereby given Credit for Bills to be drawn at Sight or Usance. Bills to be sent to the Bank. Terms and Rate of Exchange may be had on application to the Undersigned. H. HEWETT, Manager.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The claims upon this special hospital, owing to the long continued prevalence of pulmonary complaints, are greater than ever. The Governors have, therefore, the painful duty to appeal to the benevolent for increased support, as the number of in-patients has for the last month been 120, but the means to properly support so many cannot be obtained. Patron—Her Majesty the Queen. Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. Treasurer—Sir Thomas Phillips, Knt., Lord-mayor. Physician—Dr. Walshe. Secretary—Mr. Charles Hebbert. Office, 132, Sloane-street, S.W.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS			
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen	...	...	£100 0 0
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort (to the Organ)	...	...	21 0 0
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	...	...	21 0 0
The Rector for Archbishop of Canterbury (Contract)	...	...	100 0 0
The Rev. Dr. Hessey will have Letters of Credit free of charge.			

From the Illustrated London News of August 4 ... ... 100 0 0
August 4 ... ... 7626 13 0
Lord Ebury ... ... 250 0 0 | Messrs. Glyn and Co. 105 0 0
Earl Beauchamp ... ... 21 0 0 | Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street 105 0 0
The Earl of Ellesmere ... ... 21 0 0 | Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths ... 105 0 0
Lord Overstone ... ... 21 0 0 | Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. ... 105 0 0
John Walter, Esq. ... ... 21 0 0 | J. H. Hessey, Esq. 105 0 0
The Rowsell Company ... ... 21 0 0 | J. H. Hessey, Esq. 105 0 0
Messrs. Longman (2nd don.) ... ... 21 0 0 | Messrs. Coutts and Co. (2nd don.) ... 105 0 0
Messrs. Longman (3rd don.) ... ... 21 0 0 | Messrs. Glyn and Co. (2nd don.) ... 105 0 0
The Golden-hat Company (3 don.) ... 199 0 0 | John Bilke, Esq. (2nd don.) 10 10 0
Messrs. Coutts and Co. (2nd don.) ... 105 0 0 | Messrs. Hoare (2nd don.) 10 10 0
G. J. Yarborough, Wm. Esqre, Fred Barker, C. J. Monk, Alderman Sim (2nd don.) 31 10 0
From taxing in the Cathedral, to this date 1 13 0

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW ORGAN.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort	...	...	£25 0 0
From names already advertised in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 4			289 17 0
August 4			314 17 0
The Rector			10 10 0
Lord Wharncliffe			10 10 0
Subscribers to the amount of £5 and under:—Messrs. J. Rowsell, James Haggard, Dr. Rogers, Miss Chadwick, R. J. Bush			11 5 0
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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW ORGAN RECEIVED BY MR. COX, OBLATOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

From names already advertised in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 4			£20 10 0
The Gregory Company			11 10 0
Subscribers to the amount of £5 and under:—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Fielding ... Whitfield and Family ... collection by F. Ingram, Esq. ...			11 7 6
From taxing in the Cathedral, to this date			1 13 0

Donations to the Cathedral Fund will be received by the following Bankers:—At the Bank of England: Messrs. Drummond; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street; and at the Chapter House, St. Paul's-churchyard. Messrs. Longman, Messrs. Rowsell, Messrs. Hessey, and Messrs. Haggard, Dr. Rogers, Miss Chadwick, R. J. Bush 11 5 0
From taxing in the Cathedral, to this date 1 13 0

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From taxing in the Cathedral, to this date 1 13 0

THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
PUBLISHED NEXT SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22,
WILL CONTAIN
A SUPPLEMENT IN FOUR COLOURS:
"The Bay of Naples," by S. Read; "Snowballing—Christmas Eve;" and
"Returning from Christmas Prize."
ALSO, A WHOLE SHEET OF
CHRISTMAS TALES AND AMUSEMENTS,
WITH THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS:—
The House on Fire on Christmas Eve. | Night Match at Christmastide of the Year Eighteen Hundred and Caught. | Sixty.
Christmas, 1860. | A Merry Christmas!
Home for the Christmas Holidays. | Christmas in Long Year.
To Christmas. | The Waits of Yore.
The Prodigal Son. | Tour in the Highlands.
From Drawings by J. Gilbert, G. Durand, J. Leech, S. Godwin, R. P. Leitch, H. Weir, Maurice, Pasquier, R. Doyle, Paul Gray, Phiz, and F. Clayton:
AN ORIGINAL SONG, MUSIC BY BALFE;
AND A SHEET AND A HALF OF
CHRISTMAS NEWS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Among the subjects to be Illustrated next week will be the Ceremony of Installing the Duke of Newcastle Provincial Grand Master of the Notts-Derbyshire Freemasons; the Christmas Prize Cattle; and the Lillupution Horses recently brought to this country from Africa.

The whole will comprise the Number and Three Supplements (Four Sheets), price One Shilling; Stamped Copies, Twopence extra.

To ensure a supply, orders must be given immediately.

Early in the Ensuing Year, a beautiful
PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI,
PRINTED IN COLOURS,
will be presented (GRATIS) to the Subscriber to this Journal.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

THE progress of events in China, striking and remarkable as it is, has tended very materially to extend the dimensions of the question involved. On the face of it there is a curious sense of the ineffectual in the movement of the allied forces at Pekin, the flight of the Emperor, and the occupation of his capital by a force of Europeans whose numbers it would not be a very fatiguing mental effort to count. But there lurks in this brief statement that our Army in winter in the Imperial city a peculiar importance and significance. It also means anything it implies an indefinite postponement of the settlement of the matters in dispute and the beginning of the old circuit round of diplomacy. The absence of the nominal head of the realm will not only add to the difficulties of negotiations on these remarkable functionaries in China whose business it is to carry on negotiations for the sole purpose of having their authority disavowed at the last moment. The absence of the Emperor, however, is decidedly advantageous. It is no longer a question of a brief and successful campaign, and a temporary occupation of the metropolis of the empire. It has reached a point far beyond that. There is a very serious question to be solved by Prince Kung and the remaining two winter quarters, under peculiar circumstances, in Pekin. We in England not too long ago learnt the nature of the cost of the maintenance of a fleet and army at a distance of a few thousand miles; we are, probably, about to become equally acquainted with financial requirements of that nature upon a scale by no means tallying with the mere numerical force of our troops employed in China. While we are incurring an expense which is very easily calculated, owing to the largeness of the figures by which it is counted, our opponents will rely on that *vis inertiæ* with which they are so bountifully endowed, and it will be a very difficult thing to say, having got into Pekin, when we are to get out of it. It is to be hoped that the fuller accounts which will be brought by the mails will go far to neutralise the effect which has been produced by the telegraphic dispatches. It is, of course, to be supposed that the Plenipotentiaries are not constituting themselves with seeing all due preparation is made for a comfortable sojourn for the winter, and certainly now is the time for these functionaries to prove of what stuff they are made. As things appear to be, their difficulty is to catch an authority with whom they can deal, and to obtain a treaty which will be binding upon any body or for any time. Unless there occur some very special alteration in the state of affairs, it seems very probable that we are as far from the arrangement of our relations with China as ever.

A political "star" has at length deigned to illuminate the sombre firmament of the recess period. Mr. Disraeli has delivered, at Prestwood, in Buckinghamshire, an address upon the subject of church rates, which nobody can accuse him of want of giving an uncertain sound. He says that it has been arranged that the question whether a National Church shall or not exist shall be tried on the church-rate issue, as, in an action of ejectment, the right of cutting down a tree is made to do duty for the right to an estate. Therefore he calls on the friends of the Church to stand by the rate, unless they propose to give up the Church altogether; and in support of his proposition, he avails himself, with adroitness, of the admissions made by some of the ultra-Dissenters before the Parliamentary Committee, to the effect that they regarded the abolition of the rate as most desirable, but only as the means to an end, the severance of the connection between Church and State. The success of the opponents of the abolition during last Session appears to have convinced Mr. Disraeli that a very good fight may be made in the next, and he does not seem to think that the Hierarchy is sufficiently demonstrative. At the same time he appears to be perceiving that the Nonconformists of the present system are great, and he desires to attempt a return to the abandoned plan of taking the money wanted for the Church out of a general parochial rate, not to bear the existing obnoxious name. He also adds exhortations to churchmen to unite upon the question, and use all their energies and influence in support of what he terms the Church. The matter has been too often discussed in these columns to leave it necessary to say more than that Mr. Disraeli's policy is evidently inadequate to meet the difficulties of the case. While alluding to a Conservative demonstration, we may as well add that it is announced that Lord Robert Montagu (son of the Duke of Manchester, and member for Huntingdonshire), who recently obtained near political notoriety by his classical speech in Parliament, is one of the filibusters of the day, to be let loose on the Government "whip" for that party.

Sensation has been created by the announcement of the new French Minister of Public Instruction, that the pens of the future henceforth to enjoy a freedom, which he endeavours to make of still greater value to the Parisian journalists by showing them, in a long historical essay, that it is really not enjoyed in England. Further, he has requested of the Emperor (who is good enough to confess, "I am but a child") as a present hanging over certain of the papers may be cancelled and considered as NON AVENUE. Hitherto, the parties to whom this boon is conceded have not been very gushing in the expression of their gratitude, nor have they shown any disposition to avail themselves of the new license. It may be that they are waiting in order to comprehend more completely what precise value they are to attach to the liberating missive. Some of them think, we fear, that the views of their Government are something like those of the Attorney-General in the immortal "Fudge Family" of Moore:—

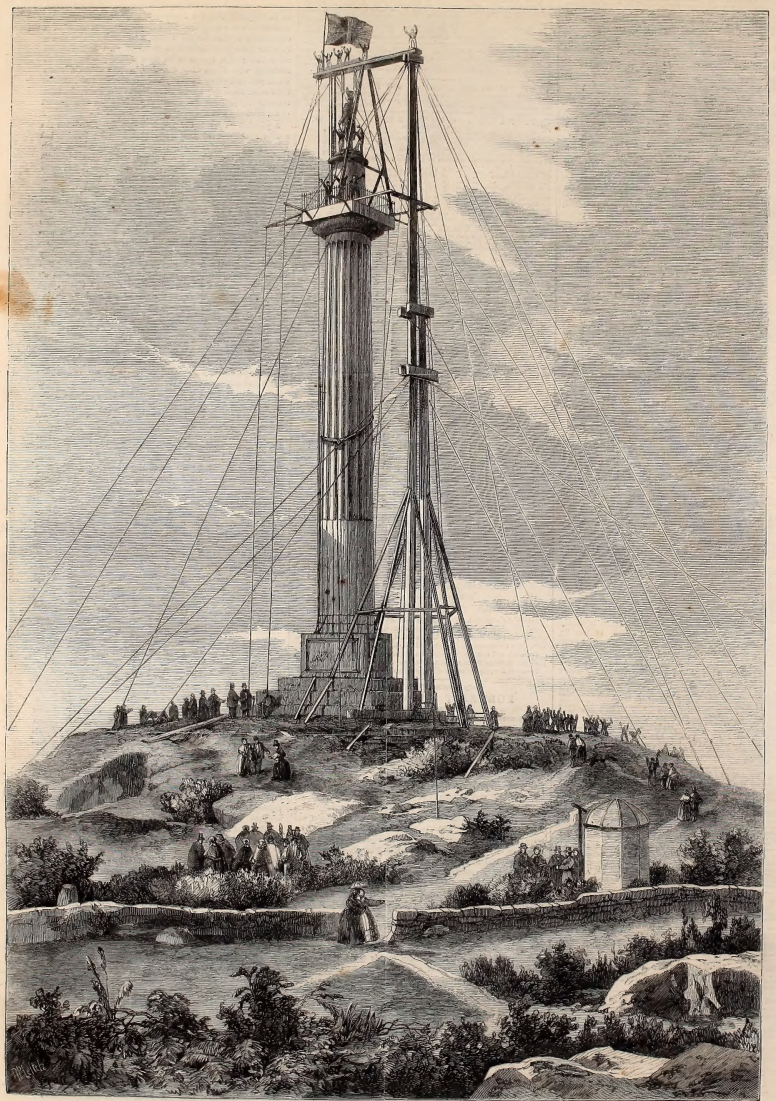
My Lord, I venture, as ex-case,
To offer some of the pieces
My only aim's to crush the writers.

Almost as interesting, at least to English readers in cattle-show time, is the announcement that French experiments have shown that the plant called in that country "ail" or "ail royal," the Allium Ialic Latin alias—is extremely valuable for green fodder, a fact which we commend to the attention of our agricultural friends.

Princess Alice, who was born in 1843, is it is now announced, to be married to the heir of the fortunate bridegroom being Prince Louis, of Hesse, who, like Prince Frederick William, is the son of the heir presumptive of a childless ruler. This will, of course, be the domestic event of the season, and all her Majesty's subjects will unite in an affectionate hope that the new matrimonial alliance may be a happy one.

Southwark has honoured itself by electing Mr. Layard in spite of his having come late into the field, and there being arrayed against him all the local prejudices of the borough. Mr. Layard's majority over Mr. Locke exceeds seventeen hundred, and eight thousand of a constituency of 10,000 (in 1860) went to the poll. Mr. Fawcett retired at the end of the preceding week. Southwark has thus not only made choice of a worthy representative, but has done her share in emancipating from the metropolitan constituencies the stigma of being given to elect nobodies, with local influence, rather than men of real mark. Mr. Layard has now a new and bright career before him; and if he avail himself of his advantages, and specially if he avoid giving the petitfogging advocate of Conservatism reason to suppose he sees any opportunity of doing as they did in the Crimean debates—namely, fasten upon minor inaccuracies in order to discredit large accusations, his energy, popularity, and intellect will secure him a front place in the Legislative ranks.

Incomet astonishes seldom spoken of without that "impatience" to which Lord Castlereagh was pleased to fix the adjective "ignorant." Perhaps, in a new case which has arisen, such impatience may always be tolerated. It appears that the dead have to pay as well as the living, and that an executor whose testator's accounts are being made up, is called upon for nine months' tax from the time of the decease of his friend. Sidney Smith was therefore a little in a hurry to conclude his summary of the life of a taxed Englishman, who at last lies down with his fathers to be "taxed no more."



RAISING THE ANGLESEY STATUE TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS NEAR MENAI BRIDGE.
FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. C. HASLAM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 569.



THE INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE IMPROVEMENTS RECENTLY MADE, WITH THE NEW EASTERN TRANSEPT IN THE FOREGROUND.

Two years ago the Metropolitan Cathedral would hardly accommodate more than 500 worshippers; since that time, however, congregations of 2000 and upwards have been commodiously placed under the dome during the special evening services; and at this present Advent the choir has been reopened, after a cessation of a few months, with greatly-increased space for the ordinary daily services.

It was never the intention of Sir Christopher Wren to subdivide the length of the church by the organ, which till lately occupied the centre, but he was overruled by the authorities of his day, and the effect of his interior was nearly spoiled. The present Dean and Chapter, however, have allowed his judgment to prevail, and the organ has been removed to the north side to a position chosen by himself, as shown on a drawing lately discovered and preserved among the cathedral records. The solid and gloomy screen which supported the organ has been taken away, and the choir is at present open westwards, and will probably either remain so or be terminated by a screen of an exceedingly light and open character.

To increase the importance of the apse, now, for the first time, seen from a distance, as well as to obtain more room for the congregation, the stalls which occupied the arch nearest the apse are transferred to that next the dome, leaving the easternmost arch open, so that a kind

of transept is formed north and south, in accordance with the form of some of the early Basilican churches with several of our own cathedrals—as Canterbury, Lincoln, Ely, and Ripon—and not used for the purpose, with an early design of Sir Christopher Wren, the stalls have also been brought down to a somewhat lower level, by which the general appearance of height and breadth has been increased.

A general impression has prevailed that the interior of St. Paul's was not worthy of its exterior; but the increase of apparent size obtained by these alterations, and the development of the general proportions, will lead indisputably to the conclusion that adequate and suitable colour and ornament alone are wanting to remove this unfavourable impression, and to place the interior on a level with the exterior, for with the already acknowledged magnificence of the exterior.

The choir has been desired exhibited for many years, but has been due since last summer. Four of the leading City companies—viz., the Goldsmiths', the Merchant Taylors', the Fishmongers', and the Skinners' Companies—have generously funds sufficient for, adding the sum of £5,000 arising from the dome and their contiguous saulings, extending about twenty-six feet from the dome, and this work is now rapidly proceeded with. The Goldsmiths' Company also have voted a similar sum for the choir, to that of the Fishmongers' Company, and the Brewers' Company have given a smaller, but liberal, donation. The work is soon for the completion of all the City companies in gilding the saulings and arches alone. Besides the magnificent organ screen, two small pedestal windows, and a memorial pulpit for the dome, have been presented by friends of the house of the same kind. A great organ is now being erected in the south transept, and will stand directly for one of the piers, that, when sufficient funds shall have enabled it to be finished with a handsome case and a suitable number of pipes, this organ will prove not only of great advantage for Divine worship under the dome, but also a splendid and appropriate ornament to the church.

If Sir Christopher Wren had been properly supported when the cathedral was built this work would not be left for this generation to do. He views of the interior of the dome and the saulings should be painted, and of the proper embodiment at its summit of the lantern and cross, which will be the crowning feature in the sun of the great architect.

The cathedral was built during the reign of William III. a second time, and could it have been carried on with rapidity during his reign, it would have been completed in seven years, and have enjoyed the confidence of the Court, and when he would have been allowed to embellish the work in his own way. The larger part, however, of the proceeds of the coal tax which had been set apart for and used in the rebuilding of the cathedral seems to have been diverted to the military expenses of the King; and, as the coal tax was not to cease Anne larger sums were devoted to the cathedral, during the latter part of that reign than in the earlier part of Wren's work, and ultimately was by the Commissioners appointed to administer the funds; and, finally, in June, 1718, was suspended from the office of Surveyor-General, and "one Benson," a creature of the new dynasty, put in his place. The decoration of the dome was intended to Sir James Thornhill, who has painted a work which cannot be commended, for in its way, but violently incongruous with Sir Christopher Wren's design. It was the pleasure of the second Hanoverian sovereign to in a manner now performed, to have beautified the inside of the cupola with the usual accompaniments of monarchy, and to have painted in the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, which strikes the eye of the visitor at first with great magnificence and splendour in appearance. But, as this art was a great novelty in England, and not generally appreciated, it did not meet with encouragement is deserved. It was imagined also the expense would prove too great and the work of too long time for execution; but, though these and all objections were fully answered, yet this creature was so far flattering to royalty.

Has not the time now arrived for doing tardy justice to Sir Christopher Wren? It is quite clear that the £100,000 voted by Parliament should be as liberal as it was one hundred and fifty years ago? Has not the Corporation of London, who have received for various public purposes the proceeds of the coal tax ever since it was stopped from the bare and unfinished edifice, should feel that nothing could be more much to the glory of the City than to restore to the splendour of their cathedral. The City companies, which have already begun to do a very large hand—for memorials of their wealth to the nobles and gentry of the kingdom, whose ancestors gave large subscriptions towards the rebuilding to expend £60,000, while the posterity of the coal tax for the rebuilding of the cathedrals should still remain faithful in support of this great national work. There has been a subscription during the last twenty years for embellishing our cathedrals and ecclesiastical monuments, but London alone had to share this burden. It is a disgrace that the wealthiest city in the world shall have subscribed less than many of our provincial towns, not only relatively to the size of the city and the inhabitants of the metropolis to remove the reproach to which we are liable in the eyes of foreigners for the unfinished state of the cathedral. It does not lie with the Dean and Chapter to take the leading all these steps; but the capitular revenues, as it well known, have for many years been applied out of their control to Ecclesiastical Commissioners, too, are strictly limited by Act of Parliament as to the purposes to which their funds can be applied, and, therefore, for the maintenance of the cathedral, is barely sufficient for the annual necessary repairs.

A considerable number of noblemen and many of the London bankers and citizens have been, indeed, come forward with handsome subscriptions; but it is the mass that chiefly contribute to make up the importance of this appeal, that the number of moderate subscriptions may show how the people's heart is for the work—a work so important that, by suitably adorning a building dedicated to the worship of God, the glory of thousands of English and other visitors may be encouraged, and the glory of the metropolis enhanced by the improvement of the most splendid ecclesiastical edifice.

Our Engraving represents the interior of the cathedral as seen from the east end, from the new eastern transept in the foreground. The organ of the choir is seen on the north side. Behind the new organ screen (a point not yet decided on, as above stated) the dome is seen, with one of the new proposed pedestal windows, and the semi-circular triangular spaces between the great arches. The smaller cupolas of the roof are also seen, and are enhanced in a similar way to the view from east to west was hitherto entirely lost, in consequence of the interposition of the solid screen and organ, but it is now one of the most striking in the cathedral.

Divine service took place on Sunday week, at the usual hours, in Dean presiding at the morning and the Rev. Canon Gregory in the afternoon. The increased space did not seem to throw any additional strain on the voice of the preacher, and the effect of the alterations to the eye will be more fully appreciated when the hoardings, which at present shut off the dome and the new parts, are removed; but the Dean and Chapter were anxious to resume the services in the choir with the least possible delay.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—Her Majesty and the Queen Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Christian, met the Empress of the French at Victoria Station. On the arrival of the Empress, after quietly surveying the wonders, and making herself comfortable in the royal waiting-room for the short journey to Dover, Mr. Gueglen, Holt Gueglen's Hotel at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, on her return to France. Her Majesty's luggage, with the exception of her own, had been sent on by the morning mail, and arrived almost unobserved at the railway station. Mr. Tedder, the courteous secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, with Mr. Cooper, the manager, and Mr. Knight, superintendent, were in attendance to receive the Royal party and conduct them to the Imperial saloon in a separate train, composed of the ordinary right-hand train. The Empress was accompanied to the station by the Duke of Cambridge. As the train moved out of the station the custom of cheering baby the august traveller "Godspeed" on her journey homeward. Her Majesty was met at the railway platform at Dover by Mr. Lord, of Lord's Hotel, Eckington, conducted on board the Imperial Government steamer for France, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, amidst deafening cheers.

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—Lord Stanley, M.P., took the chair on Wednesday at a meeting of the general committee of the British Syrian Relief Fund, held at the Caledonian Hotel, to receive a report from the executive as to the condition and prospects of the refugees. It was announced that her Majesty's Government had made a grant of £1000 in aid of the subscriptions, and that the little proceeds a total of nearly £3,000. The report showed that 27,000 persons were in receipt of aims, the largest proportion being women, 17,000 of whom had been relieved in one day at Beyrout. A quantity of material for clothing had also been sent out, and the women and children employed in making it. Many touching illustrations of the approving of the report were agreed to unanimously.

LITERATURE AND ART

It is one of the blessed properties of Christmas that it has something intimately to do with everybody. This is a very homely way of expressing the fact that the great festival abstinence is universally relished by our "everybody" we meant everybody in the realm of England. It is not a religious ceremony is performed on Christmas Day, and all the rejoicing and merry-making, the feasting and the giving are reserved for the first day of the new year. With us Anglo-Saxons Christmas Day is merely Christmas Eve. The Scotch, as well as the very highest, are comforted at that genial time. If her Majesty at Windsor has her loyal household to dinner, the Princess carvers, and Dukes and Earls at their palatial seats rear Christmas-trees for the German children. The Queen's turkey and "goose-chic," the purpose in the union workhouse is regaled with an extraordinary dinner, and the poor children have nuts and oranges in the evening, and the very convicts in the prisons have their Christmas fare of plum pudding. Yes; Christmas comes home to everybody, and everybody is delighted with the advent of the universal holiday. Even the poor author now being crammed with meal in Norfolk with a view to Leadenhall market, "fattening" for Christmas, is, we dare say, not unwilling and gobbling, what fervid invectives would they not pour forth against the inhuman process of fattening on Christmastide!

For persons connected with literature and art, of whom in their vast numbers there must be some thousands in London, the three weeks preceding Christmas Day are a season of unmitigated toil and trouble to which the labours of the crank are but a feathers, and the agonies of the tread-mill are mere child's play. Messrs. Cassell and Co., William Beverley and his brother scene-painters never think of going to bed on Christmas Eve, and Messrs. Judd and Glass, on the twenty-sixth of December, One good night's rest to a scene-painter would be almost equal to the accumulation of the Christmas pantomimes on Boxing Night. Then consider the editors and contributors of the various periodicals that publish extra Christmas numbers. Think upon the draughtsmen, the wood-engravers, the lookbinders and the colour compositors, the publishers, and even the printers' devils. A negro in the Southern States may be worked to death, but a printer's devil is scandalously overworked by his "masse" were he to be compelled to undergo a tithe of the torments and mental and physical misery by the children of literature and art who, their work cuot over, are left to Christmas as best they can, practically as either fate.

Perhaps the most inventive, the most conscientious, taskmasters at Christmas time are the children. We don't mean in the way of toys or sweetstuff, but in the way of literature. Juvenile books are a fad on all those departments of trade. But just look at the children's Christmas books—the books that are to be "given away" when they have over such a glorious congress of rainbows of gay binding and dazzling colours as can be seen anywhere else any week of the year, except in Somerset House to St. Paul's? Animated nature, Sandford and Merton, Harry Bolyn's Pocket, The Arabian Nights, Count Hamilton and the Countess d'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales, Grimm, and Andersen's nursery rhymes have all been laid under contribution for the amusement of the young ones. The best writers for the young are paid handsomely for their books nowadays, and one so longer sees those atrocious libels upon children's nature which, in the days of Goldsmith, were current even after first our boyish fingers fluttered the pages of Mr. Fillikins and the Little Boy who Lived in a Barrel.

Our neighbours across the water have been quite as busy in the production of children's books, and we have been running over a pile of delightful Christmas cases, designed for the instruction and the rising generation of France. The French are ordinarily supposed to lack interest in the young, but the contrary appears to be the case, leading some little child's stories in French lately which Hans Christian Andersen would have been glad to have written. Madame Colomb, or Richard Doyle to illustrate. Here is a charming little story called "Un Conte d'Autrefois," translating tones. A good mamma tells her little girl that she must always go to bed early because she only has two prayers. "Yes, mamma," answers missy; "but mamma! I open them when directly afterwards I've quite forgotten what I've said."

De Keyser's "China," and "Le Tellers Eclisants et Curieuses" are now again at the head of the fashion. Gavarni, Daumier, Grandville, Isabey, Nanteuil, Tony Johannot, Staal, Meissonier, Gustave Doré, Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, Madame Colomb, and everybody is trying to "coach up" sufficient Chinese lore to figure in the Christmas Books. People whose acquaintance with the "Middle Kingdom" was confined our remembrance to the Chinese Junk in the Regent's Park grocers' shops now talk glibly of the mighty Foks, of the Imperial Dragon, of the Celestial Empire, and of the Yellow River. Even the "Gates of etiquette" of the *Tchang'saking*, or Street of Eternal Happiness, are familiar to everybody. Where, then, is the use of a good deal about China of late years; but the Dutch Embassy of Charles II., the Jesuit Fathers, are untivelled for minute details, while Mr. Sutherland Edwards, a young and promising Russian scholar, inform us how it is that the Russians, who have had for years an embassy at Pekin, are so much better acquainted with the Chinese manners and customs in that metropolis where they have had, as already stated, no embassy for years. The Russian language is sufficiently enough at appreciating popular literature; and such a work as the "Songs of the Chinese," translated by Mr. Bowring, may judge from the fact that Mesera. Trübner have in the press a Russian translation of "Must do our readers imagine, of all books in the world?—"Baron Munchausen!"

Still hanging on Christmas, can we deny a word of welcome to the extra number of the *Illustrated London News*? Why, "Christmas Day on the Sea"? The framework surrounding the ordinary round of Christmas fare is the Christmas Day spent by the crew of a Margate hoy—Ramsgate village, the chief character a "down-east" sea-captain, Silas Gorgan by name, who, as the reader will find, has the mystery a half-destroyed letter found in a bottle, and in which the writer, a lady, begs the finder to give to a doubt of the integrity of the father of a fine young Gallerman. Silas, with his favourite mate, Bill Bowsprit, and Tom Sail's a wonderful steward who, as he walks and talks, is interrupted by the "Ahoy!" of passing vessels, and, in the course of the narration, under all circumstances of distress, is that "people"—meaning passengers. Everybody is going to or when they first come aboard.

The curators of the Museum of the Louvre have just acquired a splendid triptych from the Daniell Gallery in Rome. It is the work in the pencil of one of the early Italian masters (name uncertain), at the close of the fifteenth century. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi, chalk drawing of a young girl's head, by Leonardo da Vinci, for 20,000 francs.

M. Dupont-White has translated Mr. John Stuart Mill's essay on Liberty, which, it is said, "has created a great light in Paris. Liberty" progresses over the water; and not the least remarkable contribution to the Anglo-French literature is M. le Comte de Persigny's remarkable essay, in the *Revue Contemporaine*, on the English constitution, English press, and the rigorous trammels by which journalists were bound in the days of Queen Anne and the Hanoverian kings.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* more than hints that the honour of the first invention of photography belongs to Lord Brougham, that extraordinary man having, so far back as 1795, in a paper read, illustrated by diagrams, distinctly entered into a disquisition on the changes undergone by a plate of silver exposed to the action of light when exposed to the rays of a spectrum.

There is a long and interesting essay in the January number of *Macmillan*; a new one shortly in *Fraser*; a new one, as men all know, in the *Cornhill*; and a new one in the *Gentleman's*, which is the first part of a melodramatic character, we hear, in the second number of *Temple Bar*. The "latest winter novelty" is to be called "The Seven Sons of Mammon."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Some diplomatic changes are announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. St. Petersburg has been raised to the full rank of an embassy, and Lord Napier, who is Minister at the Court of the Netherlands, has been appointed to the post of Ambassador. Sir John Crampton, our present Ambassador in Russia, has been appointed to represent England at the Court of Spain; and Sir Andrew Buchanan has been transferred from Madrid to the Hague. Mr. Lumley is appointed Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, and Mr. Layard, Under Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments in his Council for the ensuing year—Vice-President, Sir James Weir Hogg; Chairman of Committees, Mr. Arbuthnot; Military Secretary, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.; Financial Secretary, Mr. Grant; Legislative, Sir T. Erskine Perry; Public Works, Mr. Rivers Wilson; Political, Mr. Edmund Hammond; Political, Mr. W. J. Eversfield; Public, Mr. J. P. Willoughby.

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "Bianca, the Bravo's Bride" (the successful production of which we recorded last week) continues to be performed to the overflowing houses; and it deserves its success, not only from its intrinsic merit, but from the care and splendour with which it has been brought out and the excellence of its performance. The libretto, from a practical point of view, Mr. Polgrave Simpson, is founded on a forgotten melodrama, called "Bagnating; or, the Bravo of Venice," by "M. G. Lewis, Esq., M.P." The once-celebrated author of "The Monk" The subject is full of improbabilities, and is sometimes tedious; but it gives room for abundance of stirring incidents and striking scenes, and has enabled the author to write effective and spectacle. The hero of the piece is a certain Prince of Verona, who is under the influence of the daughter of the Duke of Ferrara. The Prince is a romantic gentleman, who desires to be loved for himself, and therefore adopts the plan of a humble name and obscure adventure, in which character he gains distinction, and also the love of the Duke's daughter. Having broken up a formidable band of robbers, he obtains from their dying chief a revelation of a conspiracy against the Duke, to which the brigand was an accessory. The Prince personates the brigand (*Portogruaro* by name), and in this disguise obtains access to the confidence of traitors in order to counteract their designs. In this enterprise he is successful. After a variety of adventures, in which he appears sometimes as the brave *Portogruaro*, and in the course of which he saves the life of the Duke's daughter and her father and brings the conspirators to justice, he at length brings about the denouement by proclaiming his own name and rank, and thus explaining the motive of his mysterious doings:

> I vow my fate to bind to her alone,
> Whose love for me transcendes all my throne.
> Should love me for myself—what'er betide—
> Then I will be a Prince—if not, I'll die a Bravo!

All this would be very well in an Adelphi melodrama, but it has not the strong situations necessary for a great serious opera. Balfe, departing from his usual style, has emulated the grand manner and intense passion of Meyerbeer, forgetting that such music ought to have a corresponding subject. The appropriate music of Balfe is the "airs" or the "Prolettes" becomes overstrained and exaggerated in a merely melodramatic subject. Nevertheless, there are many passages of real beauty in the music of this opera. He has adopted a larger and loftier style than that to which he is accustomed. In the scenes in which numbers of persons are grouped together on the stage, the concerted music—the combination than he has ever produced before, which, melodious often beautiful, and instrumentation is always masterly and full in varied and effective colouring. There is no instance of a single set piece of Balfe, which cannot fail to become generally popular. The best of them, we think, are two duets, "Sweet Bianca, hark!" and "I was my only thought," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne; and "The hope I ever forget" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and by Mr. Harrison. The performance is admirable in every respect. We have never seen Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison in greater advantage; and the other principal characters are excellently represented by Miss A. Mary, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Wharton.

The Christmas performances of "The Messiah" at EXETER HALL have begun. The first took place on Friday last week, and the second will take place on Friday next. The first performance had its usual grandeur and sublimity in the choral music, which is a vast assemblage, who listened with the deep attention due to the awful solemnity of the words. The principal vocalists were Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. The singing was great simplicity of style and execution made a great impression on the audience. It would be difficult to assume the pre-eminent position as a singer of sacred music which was long held by Mario and Tamberlik.

An interesting and successful concert was given at the Store-street Rooms, on the evening of Thursday last week, by Miss Clara Doria, who displayed much talent and very fine voice. The programme presented an excellent selection of vocal pieces, glees, duets, and glees, by Mrs. Sunderland Barbaree, Wallace, Hatton, Balfe, and other favourite composers, chiefly of the last century. The principal singers were Miss Wood, Miss Stabbach, Miss Chipperfield, Miss Poscoda, and Signor Mario Tedesco. Miss Doria also played with much talent as a pianist by performing Mendelssohn's beautiful and difficult "Rondo Capriccioso." The various performers were warmly applauded by a numerous audience.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—A new piece, called "The Ugly Customer," has been produced here. The action is mainly supported by Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. C. Selby. The plot is extravagantly absurd, and depends on mistakes and misapprehensions. A gentleman with a hook on his eye, whose portrait has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, one Mr. *Corkscrew* Simpson, demands satisfaction of Mr. *Cockbill* for the depreciatory remarks he had made there on the picture, whereby the former had lost his chance of a wife. Circumstances compel him to get married in a week, and he insists on *Cockbill* giving his daughter to him. Unfit the young lady is previously engaged. Ultimately the *soubrette* (Miss Fanny Josephs) makes an experiment. She gets hair of boots belond the window-curtains, the feet of which are visible These are perceived by Mr. Simpson, who, with immense simplicity, grows jealous. As a Government contractor in the Crimea, *Cockbill* is naturally supposed to have accumulated copper funds; he has committed; hence he concedes to his absurd demands. At the last moment Corkscrew discovers that his supposed visit to India with his regiment is deferred, and, therefore, that he has not need for a wife so urgent as it was. Accordingly he surrenders the young lady to her original lover, and the curtain descends amid roars of laughter. The success of this farce, which is by Mr. Williams, depends on Mr. Toole, whose acting, as the elder *Cockbill*, is a marvel of drollery. A variety of humorous detail that reconciled the audience to the improbability of the plot. "Villikins and his Dinah" still continues to attract, and the theatre was crowded.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Drew, the excellent Irish comedian, appeared on Monday in a new piece, entitled *The Coast of Clare*, written by "The Irish Ambassador," which he performed with considerable effect. The piece is not a new one, but it was so successful an effort as his *Handy-Andy*. Here he had to enter the lists with Mr. Toole. Power more directly than in his former part, and could be expected to come off only second best. In the first act, in the Shelmalier costume, he was inimitable; and Mr. Drew, though a quiet humorist, is more of a low comedian than Mr. Power, consequently more effective. However, brought out some new traits in his acting which further developed him in the appreciation of the audience. He seems to be superior to his competitors in the finish and general completeness of his performance.

PRINCESS'.—"The Corsican Brothers," with alterations, was reproduced here on Saturday for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Mr. Fechter to appear before an English audience in his original characters. Of Mr. Fechter's acting we may speak truly in the highest terms; but of the performance in the pieces we cannot express our approbation. The simultaneous scenes of the duel and its spiritual appearance to the brother are now, as we think, injudiciously reversed. In the duel Mr. Fechter is too much in love with natural appearance, and so far defeats the supernatural impression. It does more. He should not dispose of his sword after the scene of the duel, and after the first act only unmitigated gloom and horror. The drama is remarkably well got up and acted; and we are grateful to the management for having given us an opportunity of seeing Mr. Fechter in his original parts. In the duel-scene he acted with equal energy and elegance, and throughout displayed uncommon intelligence in the distinct and highly-characteristic portraiture of the twin-brothers.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Edmund Phelps appeared on Monday in a second character—that of *Leonardo Gonsago* in Knowles's play of "The Wife"—and further confirmed the good impression which he had made in *Ulric*. He acted, indeed, with much grace and feeling.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE *Racing Calendar* returns, as collected by the *Life*, place the following horses at the head of the winners in the respective ages:—Fokkstone, 2 yrs., £20071; St. Albans, 3 yrs., £9139; Mouravieff, 4 yrs., £30124; *Admiral dam*, 5 yrs., £1237; Hepatica, 6 yrs., £3079; and yrs., £30124; *Admiral dam*, 5 yrs., £1237; Hepatica, 6 yrs., £3079; and yrs., £30124; *Admiral dam*, 5 yrs., £1237; Hepatica, 6 yrs., £3079; and Master Bagot, aged, £1191. Sir Williamson Booth's racing stud is to be put up to Monday next at Tattersall's, and Gladiolus is said to go to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The fat, 10lbs. has taken the place of Sat. 7lbs. at a few meetings, and we hope that the condition for the coming January entries will show a more universal readiness to shed avoirdupois. The first instalment of public money, £2000, for the Jockey Club should have started the idea and only adopted the change in time to secure it one of their own meetings. The Royal Agricultural Society settled on Tuesday last to give a £100 prize for the best, and £25 for the second best, thorough-bred colt or gelding hunting &c. Other prizes of £50 and £25 are offered for the same class of sire, but the same horse cannot be shown in both classes. It may, however, be remembered that a number of valuable colts do not care to send them to be exposed to the public gaze for four days unless very much favoured stallions are entered, and so there we are at Middlesboro'. The Royal cannot do better than imitate the arrangements there, and let the public see the colts in their own horses and cattle as well. Beginning at eleven o'clock, or even twelve o'clock, they would have ample time to finish before six; and the exit of the public would be quite as orderly as now. The Society could add £500, as the very least, to the funds. If the tickets were ten shillings, no one would grudge it in addition to their subscription.

The Duke of Rutland's had a good hunting run of an hour on Saturday, with a brush at the end. Monday's meet at Belvoir was a most satisfactory day on Monday, although the scent was good; and on Tuesday Mr. Chaplin's had a splendid run of an hour. Tom Sebright has been laid up from a fall, but is, we believe, in the saddle again, and the continued rain has rather interfered with the scent in that country. The Southwold have had a capital run with a fox on the morning they left their kennels in the fifteenth parish, and only touched two small coverts all the way. On Saturday they ran two hours and a-half, and had a slipped fish with an afternoon fox, racing into him from scent to view, when Jack Morgan and five others left in it entirely behind them.

The coursing meetings for next week are as follows:—Bryn-y-pys and Worcestershire Club (Cheaney), on Monday; Cheney (Tuesday); Malcombe, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Chinbury (Salop); Churchdown (Southport), and "Northumberland and Durham," on Wednesday; Ince, on Friday; and Burnsterfield, on Friday and Saturday. In consequence of the ground at Thorney being completely saturated, the meeting has been put off for the present.

THE FARM.

BAKER-STREET has so completely swallowed up every other interest during the past week that anything else than the Smithfield show is out of season. York had a good Christmas Show on Saturday; but, as a proof of the uncertain nature of the Christmas meetings, the fat ox, Richard Booth's heifer, Soldier's Bride, which is still under two years old, and nicely to be the standing menace of Wrinkley against "the Cumbo tribe" till July, best very much in the Duke of Cleveland's great Queen of the Isles—I hopeless subject as far as breeding is concerned—and among them, and under the same roof, with the Queen has brought her from Mr. Booth, but subject to her going to the fat show at Darlington, where she is entered to-day. We hear that the white bull calf by Hopewell, from Campfollower, is bound to the West Barton pastures. Lightfoot's Hopewell cow is in calf to the same chalice, and secured at one time equally hopeless, is shortly to calve to Prince. Among the sweet Tyrwhitt calves are Frederick's Faithful, own sister to Frederick's Fidelity, and Royal Butterfly's heifer, from Young Barrington Rose. Aylesby Garland has had her ninth calf, which has been christened Bachelor's Button, by the same remarkable Rowsley breeder. Mr. Majoribanks's has a sister to Harkaway, the winner at the bull-calf class at York, and Mr. Stephenson's heifer did lately, and will have no calves, of which, however, there is a very promising lot at Bushey by Cossack, Lord Dacre, Lord Feversham, Devon cows, Beautiful and Bewsing (a Royal, Cark and West of England first-prize winner last year) have produced Prince Frederick heifer calves which have been respectively named Princess Ida and Besswas.

It is rather a remarkable fact in connection with Mr. Mogridge's Smithfield heifer that she is the first that gentleman ever fed for Smithfield. She is the fifth by the Duke of Oxford, the first Smithfield, and a great granddaughter of Mr. James Quartley's ten-year-old Napoleon, whose stock have had most wonderful success. Indeed, a steer from her dam, Young Spot, won for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort at Smithfield two winters ago. The Smithfield Club have adopted Mr. Torr's suggestion that the office of president an annual one, with the proviso that no one may be re-elected within three years, and the first gentleman on the first choice has fallen on Lord Berners. About £300 more is to be added to the prizes for next year, which will make the £600 in 15 classes, from a tabular statement before us, that in 1857-59 some 95 Downs, 57 Herefords, and 125 shorthorns were entered, and the wider Islington space will no doubt bring somewhat more. Mr. Torr's cattle-bell has finally meeting, and Mr. Samuel Sydney moved the adoption of the report. We suggest the arrangement of the Club dinner on a much wider division: but a second prize of £5 is added both in the bull-calf and heifer-calf classes. Mountain shows are to be encouraged, and whether the Leeks and Herefords will, no doubt, "feel fat their ancient grudge," Mr. Torr says he has 4961 names on the roll of members, and 11472 is the shape of subscription arrears.

The members of the Smithfield Club had their annual dinner on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord Berners; but, owing to the recent death of the lamented Duke of Richmond, the songs were omitted. The dinner was delivered by Mr. Stephens of Littleton, and Mr. Torr confined himself more especially to the breeding of stock. Mr. Fraser also proposed "The Health of the Prince of Wales," and "The noble Chairman;" and Mr. Gibbs, the secretary, received his annual and well-merited welcome. Mr. Gibbs, in the *Mark Lane Express*, (in which the late Mr. Shaw pressed the idea of such a society upon the landlords and farmers years before Sir Robert Peel "had the high honour," as he said at the dinner of the Club on it. birth,' was appropriately called upon to propose the toast of "The Royal Agricultural Society" and acknowledged it in a few words. Spencer to keep his Lordship's example steadily in view, and let the fat of the second nuisance to be a ring-fence of excellence in cattle, sheep and implements, not only to Great Britain and her colonies, but to the whole civilised world. Mr. Robert Smith, the well-known breeder of Kinnoor cattle, and the writer of the admirable report for the Society in 1858-59, responded. Mr. Sydney proposed the labourer, but no toast was left present to speak to it, and we hope that Mr. Thistlebone at their bankers' at £2599.

The Queen have held a most successful poultry exhibition. Of game fowls there were 130 pens, and of Hamburgs, 129. The China Silk Cockins were rather out of their element in the cheir plumage, but their skin is yet black, and their bones, when cooked, have a white hue. The Sebastopol geese were smaller and uglier than the English; and the finest pair of rabbit ears in the 80 pens measured 22 inches.

There is some talk, according to the Russian journals, of a horse traction-railway in Perm, from Teheran to Tearis, to facilitate the means of transport for passengers and merchandise on the Black Sea, with extension to Teheran, or by Ispahan and Tabs to Pol.

The *Builder* states that the council of the Institute of Architects are proceeding to have the considerable collection which he adopted that architecture may be completely illustrated, and consecration fully represented, in the Great Exhibition proposed to be held in 1862.

In reply to a petition of two hundred and fifty Hebrew congregations, a declaration has been published by the Prussian Government intimating their intention for the future to avail themselves of the services of men in the various departments of the State. This is carrying out the spirit of the law enacted in 1848, but which hitherto had been almost a dead letter.

The Prefect of the Seine brings forward the great question of the new system of paving; he hesitates between porphyry and bitumen, but evanescence irrevocably the fall of Macadam. He founds his objection upon the incessant expense attendant on this method of paving, and on the mole of mud and filth in which the streets remain throughout the year.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W., Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY of MONTH.	THERMOMETERS.							WIND.		RAIN in Inches.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Solar Minus Terrestrial.	Range in Shade.	General Direction.	Force in Miles per Hour.	
	7			9-10						Miles.
Dec. 2	29·634	44·8	44·1	98	7	41·4	49·2	E. SW.	82	112
3	29·722	47·0	46·2	97	7	42·0	50·7	SEE. to SSW.	82	112
4	29·981	49·3	44·2	86	6	47·9	62·0	S. SSW.	92	210
5	29·981	49·3	44·2	86	6	47·9	62·0	S. SSW.	92	210
6	29·910	41·3	39·6	91	6	42·1	47·9	W. WSW.	92	210
7	29·940	39·3	35·9	83	10	33·0	45·4	W. WSW.	237	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the week ending Dec. 8, at half past one o'clock:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·305	29·325	29·496	29·592	29·521	29·413	29·371
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.
Temperature of Evaporation	44·1°	46·9°	47·3°	45·7°	41·3°	37·7°	35·9°
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

According to the *Dublin Evening Post*, the National Board of Education has issued a recommendation in view of equalising the Protestant and Catholic elements in its constitution.

Letters state that the mass of the population of Rome is now suffering great distress, and that the Papal Government is engaged in a series of acts which are being adopted by public and private charity to supply food for the poor.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Daniel M. Hocking as Consul at Santander, and of Mr. Frederick Lamb as Vice-Consul at Don Benito Gonzales Zobala as Consul at Malta for the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has appointed Sir Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, to be her Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Berwick, to which office he was first of Lauderdale, deceased.

By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house. The ordeal was, in practice, found to be extremely severe.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE long-talked-of British Loan has actually made its appearance, but in a modified shape. Instead of the large original amount of £15,000,000, the sum now required is only £8,000,000, and this is to be paid for in Consols, which advantage the Government states that the issue is to be obligations, or bonds, of £20 each; the sticking point of the Loan is the necessity of paying the money in advance, and as the Treasury bonds are not sold for the payment of both interest and principal. The loan is fixed at Paris, according to the Bourse, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Hamburg; and the whole amount will be required by the 26th of April, 1861, a deposit of 10 per cent having been required on the 15th of January. At the time of the notice, we are of opinion that a very small portion of the loan will be taken up, as the terms are not sufficiently liberal to induce the capital required will be raised on the Continent.

The events of the past week in the City have been confined to the effect that monetary affairs have had upon the Stock Exchange, but the information we have to give has been supplied. It seems to follow, therefore, that future shipments of gold from Australia will be made to the Bank of England instead of to Paris, and first announced at New York we have what seem very one million in gold. This week only £117,000 have been received, and this is supplied by the same house which sells us Saturday.

The rise which has taken place in gold has been purchased by the Bank of England; but the demand for the Continent is still somewhat extensive, about £300,000 having been withdrawn from the Bank for Paris, and the difficulty of transferring the two millions of silver from the Bank of France to the Bank of England continues to operate against the latter, which is required and will be required now that gold is returning to the Bank of France.

The Continental exchanges are still unfavourable to us, as remains active. In London-street, and at the large discount houses, the applications have been numerous, and the supply of money has been somewhat restricted. In the Open Market the quotations for the best commercial bills are as follows:—

Short Bills	.. 4½ to 4¾	Four Months' Bills ..	.. 4¾ to 5
Three Months' Bills	.. 4¾ to 4¾	Six Months' Bills	.. 5 to 5¼

Long-dated paper has been discounted somewhat freely, but the quantity on offer has been limited.

Advices from Australia state that two vessels, having £611,000 in gold on board, were to leave Melbourne on the 1st inst.

No change of importance has taken place in the Continental exchanges, but Noble from Amsterdam, 12 days' sight, 12 11½; Hamburg, 2 months, 13 3; and Hong-Kong, 4s. 8d.; and at Calcutta, 2s. 1¾d. The adverse movement shown in the Continental exchanges has led to a demand for gold, but not much to-day, therefore, that there is every prospect of large silver shipments for some time. The Bank of England has not yet raised the minimum rate of discount, the French Government are about to send 4,000,000 in silver to China to pay the troops.

The Stock Exchange has been somewhat unsettled, but the closing prices of the year from all sources amounted to £179,049 17s. 8d., and that the expenditure was £179,049 17s. 8d., leaving a balance to carry forward of £1,281 7s. 8d.

The Bank of England has received £117,000 in gold from Australia, and has sent nineteen. Consols Marine Insurances have realised 9 to 3/8prem. ; Thames Tunnel Shares, 3 to 1/8 prem. ; Canada Government Six per Cents, 1860-70, 11-16 prem. ; London and Provincial Marine, 1 to 1/4 dis. ; East India Irrigation Shares, 1/4 to 3/8 prem. ; Ditto, Ditto, Bonds, 1/4 to 3/8 prem. ; Ditto par to 1/4 prem.

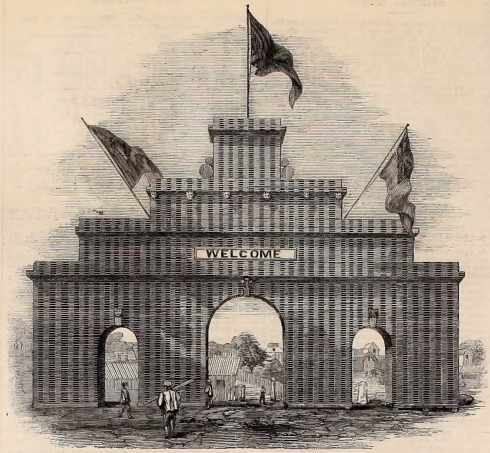
Most American Securities have not a dull market, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. Illinois Central 100 Dollar Shares have realised 98¼ dis. ; Ditto Bonds, 94¼ ; New York Central Shares, 93¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Bonds, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Scrip, 1 to 3/4 dis. ; Erie Shares, 39¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Bonds, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Scrip, 1 to 3/4 dis. ; Erie Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 1875, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 1862, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Seven per Cent Bonds, 1871, 94¼ ; Ditto, Debentures, 1853, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, 1859, 94¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Second Mortgage, 1859, 94¼ ; Ohio Six per Cents, 1860-70, 94¼ ; Pennsylvania Five per Cents, 1860-70, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Six per Cents, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Scrip, with Dividend, 93¾ ; Ditto for Account, ex div. 93¾ ; Ditto, Ditto, Six per Cents, 1860-70, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Six per Cents, 1860-70, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 1875, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Debentures, 1853, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, 1859, 94¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto, Second Mortgage, 1859, 94¼ ; Virginia Six per Cents, 1860-70, 94¼ ; Ditto, Ditto,

RALPH FARNHAM, ONE OF THE BUNKER-HILL HEROES.



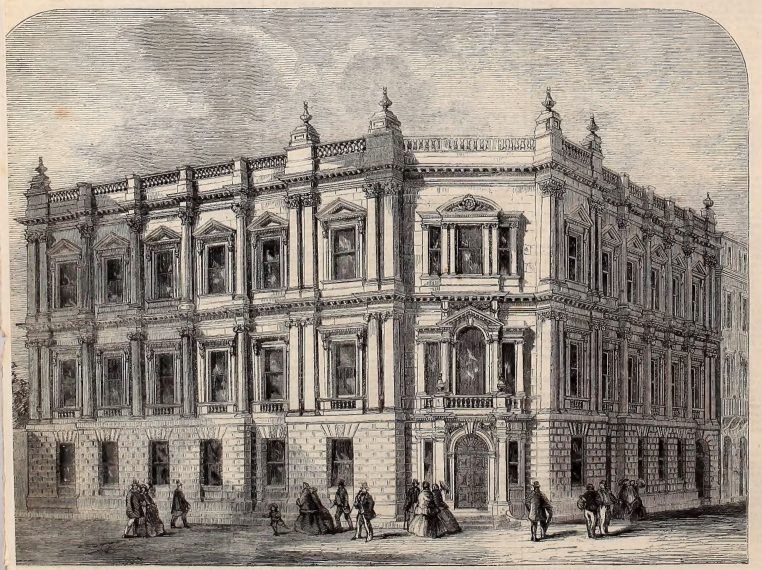
Ralph Farnham 1860
born July 7 1775

the Prince of Wales was at Boston, United States, Ralph am (whose Portrait we engrave), the sole survivor of that valiant which fought at the battle of Bunker-hill, was introduced to his Highness by Mr. Everett. The interview is reported to have ost interesting. Mr. Farnham was accompanied by one of his ters, who is upwards of seventy years of age. Ralph Farnham rn in the town of Lebanon, Maine, July 7, 1756, and is con- tly in the 103d year of his age. He entered the American Army , 1775, and engaged in the battle of Bunker-hill on the 17th of the same year. He was also present, on guard, at the surrender goyne.



THE LUMBERERS' ARCH AT OTTAWA, ERECTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO CANADA.

THE most singular of all the arches erected in the British provinces of North America in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit was the Lumberers' Arch erected near the Chaudiere Bridge, Ottawa, of which we give an Engraving. It was sixty-five feet in height, and eighty-two feet in length, and was composed of 180,000 feet of lumber. Not a nail was used in its construction, nor a plank spoiled. It was massive and imposing. Few ornaments were placed upon it. To its size and simple design it owed its magnificent appearance. From the way in which the boards were piled, small pieces having been placed between each, the light passed through, producing a peculiar and pleasing effect. There were three archways. The largest was fifteen feet in width and twenty-five feet high. The side arches were seven feet and a half in width, and fifteen feet high; round at the top, and simply cabelled. About ten feet above the top of the arches the width varied from eighty-two feet to sixty feet; and above that again to forty feet; so that three successive stages rose one above the other. In front was an immense plank, thirty-four inches in width, bearing on it the word "Welcome." The arch was suggested by Mr. James Skead, and designed by Mr. D. Scott. The lumber was shipped from the mills of Messrs. Pattie, Perry, and Co., at whose expense



NEW OFFICES OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS IN SPRING-GARDENS.—SEE SUPPLEME T, PAGE 583.

in conjunction with Messrs. Merrill Baldwin and Young, and Harris Brownson and Co., it was erected It was much admired by the Prince and his suite. Such an arch was very appropriately erected at the head-quarters of the lumber trade, and gave his Royal Highness some notion of the magnitude of the interests involved in its welfare.

COUNT FLAHAULT,
THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

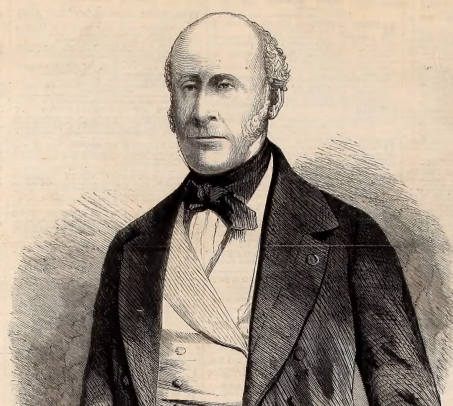
THE appointment of a new French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in consequence of the late Imperial decree in favour of an extension of political liberty in France, may be looked upon with great satisfaction in England, more especially as the successor of the Count de Persigny is a gentleman known to possess the perfect confidence of the Emperor Napoleon, and is also one of the most liberal supporters of the Imperial dynasty, whose cause was espoused at a very early age by the present representative of France in this country. His intimate relations with the Emperor, and his connection by marriage with Great Britain, offer a guarantee that the Count's sojourn amongst us will be characterised by a conciliatory conduct tending to cement still more closely the interests of the two countries.

Auguste Charles Joseph Flahault de la Billarderie was born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1785. The family of Napoleon have had no abler or stancher friend than the statesman who now, at the age of seventy-five, enters upon functions not less important than those of the most responsible bureau in the Home Administration of France. Born under the tottering régime of the Bourbon Monarchy, he must have heard with a child's passionate sorrow that his father, who was a General in the French Army, had perished by the revolutionary guillotine. His mother, herself distinguished by her accomplishments and literary powers, fled with him to England, and here, like many eminent Frenchmen of that generation, he received the rudiments of his education. At the age of fifteen he entered the French Army in a corps of mounted volunteers, and accompanied the first Consul in the Marengo campaign. He was present at several of the great battles of the Empire—Austerlitz, Friedland, and Wagram, and was successively Aide-de-Camp to Murat, Berthier, and Napoleon himself. In a single year, 1813, he received the rank of Brigadier-General, of General of Division, and the title of Count, the former in consequence of his brilliant conduct in the Russian campaign, the two latter after his services at the battle of Dresden. He was by the side of his chief at Leipsic and at Waterloo, and steadily supported Lucien Bonaparte in advocating the claims of Napoleon II. during the last of the Hundred Days. His numerous military achievements won for him the honour of having his name inserted in the long list of Imperial Generals inscribed on the Triumph Arch which adorns the Champs Elysées. The fall of the Imperialism, of course, ruined for a time the fortunes of Count Flahault. He was saved, indeed, by the intervention of Talleyrand fro being included in the famous ex nance of proscription issued on t 24th of July, but he was official recommended to leave the countr and did not permanently return Paris till 1827, or resume his mi taryand senatorial position till 18

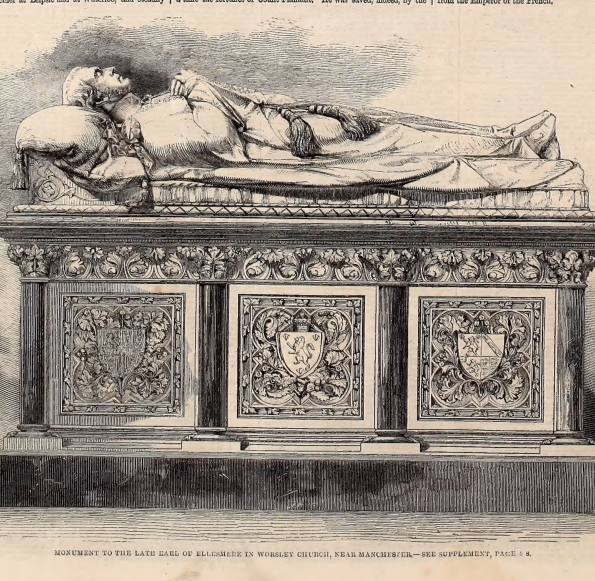
It was during this blank interv in Count Flahault's life that he co tracted those relations with Gre Britain which have made him so w known among us. The resignati of his rank in the French Army v not an act of political retributi but the consequence of his m riage with Miss Elphinstone, n sequently Baroness Keith in t own right, daughter and sole heir of Lord Keith, the distinguis Admiral. Strange and romar alliances were among the first fr of the Thirty Years' Peace, and was not among the least strik *coups de théâtre* that the soldier Moscow, Dresden, and Water should be established in a Sco castle, and contribute to keep that singular connection which so long subsisted between Nc Britain and France. No one can how much these intermarriages tween the highest families in republic of European nations r have softened the antipathies race and politics, and kept a a spirit of kindly sympathy mutual forbearance. The ma plied relationships of Princes r not always have been for interest of their subjects, but t have at least preserved a kind common understanding between crowned representatives of the g European Powers, and prever national ignorance and prejuc in their lowest and worst fo from dictating the conduct foreign affairs.

The later career of Count Flah has been scarcely less active t his military life. He was not a great speaker in the Chambe Peers, but he consistently v against laws in restriction of libe He was at one time accredite the Court of Berlin, and held post of Ambassador at Vienna f 1842 to 1848. Previous to this had been attached to the house of the Duke of Orleans, and been presented with the Gr Cross of the Legion of Honou the Government of Louis Phili It was natural that on the rest tion of the Napoleonist dynast should be called to the Senate, we believe he has since been or the most devoted, as he is certainly one of the most honourable, of Emperor's personal followers.

Count Persigny on Monday week delivered his letters of reca the Queen at Windsor Castle; and on the same day Count Flahault an audience of her Majesty to present his credentials as Ambass from the Emperor of the French.



HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT FLAHAULT DE LA BILLARDERIE, AMBASSADOR FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF ELLESMERE IN WORSLEY CHURCH, NEAR MANCHESTER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 5 8.

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A correspondent of one of the newspapers speaks thus of our light cavalry in China:—"Probyn's Horse" and "Fane's Horse"!—"What a beau-ideal of light cavalry these irregulars afford, and how their marches would astonish our so-called light dragoons! Probyn and Fane started nearly at the same time from Cawnpore and Lucknow to embark at Calcutta. They marched one against the other and performed the distance—710 miles—in less than a month. Probyn outmanœuvred Fane by leaving the main road about 200 miles from his destination and making a flank march across country; but he only won the race by a couple of days." The *Times* correspondent, writing of the Sikh Irregulars in China, asks:—"Why do not the military authorities utilise these Sikh Irregulars elsewhere than in India? They have no prejudices of caste or race; they will eat and drink whatever you give them, are hardy and robust, accustomed to a climate much like our own, and, when properly looked after, not inordinately given to loot. Their conduct here has been exemplary, and they are the very men for outpost and picket duty. France has her Spahis and Russia her Cossacks. The Sikhs are superior to either, and India will afford many a Probyn and Fane to lead them.'

We give in the accompanying Engraving portraits of some of the British and native officers of Fane's Horse serving in China. Commencing at the left hand, we have Lieutenant Carnac, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, attached to Fane's Horse. Next to him is Nia Sing, an Afghan Subidar of great proportions. The third is Lieutenant Cartley, third Commandant, honourably mentioned in Sir Hope Grant's despatch as having gallantly led the charge of Fane's Horse on the left flank on the 18th of September. Then comes a Sikh Subidar, wearing the Order of Merit. The celebrated Resildar (native Captain), Nuxban Khan, an Afghan, follows. He stood firm to the British in the mutiny at Benares, and wears the first class of the Order of British India and first class of the Order of Merit. Lastly, we have a Resildar of the third troop, a dashing youth of twenty. He is a Sikh, and bears the Order of Valour for distinguished conduct in the field during the mutiny, for which also he was promoted.

A small body of Fane's Horse signalised themselves during the attack on the Sinho camp on the 12th of August, when a body of eighty or ninety Tartars rushed from their front to take Stirling's battery in flank. Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case when they were within 100 yards of the guns. There was only a guard of twenty-five of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieut. M'Gregor, attached to the battery. Lieutenant M'Gregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. Only half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute.



BRITISH AND NATIVE OFFICERS OF FANE'S HORSE SERVING IN CHINA.

PADRE GIOVANNI

ADDRESSING THE NEAPOLITANS.

DURING the fêtes given at Naples in honour of the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into that city a boat, constructed by the fishermen of Santa Lucia, emblematical of the one from which Garibaldi landed at Marsala, was paraded about the streets by torchlight, and manned by red-shirted Garibaldini. It remained stationary for some time in the square in front of the Jesuits' College, and while there Padre Giovanni, who had followed Garibaldi throughout the whole campaign, was hoisted into it, and in a few fervent words stirred up the enthusiasm of the people for their new King and the great kingmaker. The scene has been happily hit off by our Special Artist.



PADRE GIOVANNI ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE IN FRONT OF THE JESUITS' COLLEGE, NAPLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.

JAPANESE MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION.

THE accompanying Illustration with which we have been favoured by a valued Correspondent, represents a favourite subject in Japanese mythology—the descent of the war-god Mars (whose name has a strange resemblance in that of the same divinity in Roman mythology) on the holy boar—the emblem of his force. Little as yet is known of the inhabitants of the Japanese islands by the veil that has so long hidden them from the rest of the world, and even from their near neighbours, the Chinese, little fain to be lifted in our day. The expedition under the late Commodore Perry, sent thither by the Government of the United States in the year 1852, and which was regarded in the interpretation of the Japanese mission to England in 1854, has done more than any previous researches to increase our knowledge of this important and highly-civilised people; and the time must be approaching—hastened not only to America, but to the Governments of Great Britain and France—when the Japanese will no longer be more closely united, and when Christian civilisation shall be as well informed of the manners, customs, and religion of the Japanese empire as it is of the civilisation of the Mohammedan countries nearer home. But such are the contradictions among the several writers on Japan upon the subject of the religion of the people that it is not easy to discover the truth; nor is this discrepancy much to be wondered at, for since the extirpation of Christianity in the Japanese islands there is probably no topic on which a Christian would find it more difficult to obtain from a Japanese any accurate information than on the subject of religion. There are, however, certain particulars in which all writers agree, and are, therefore, correct. The only the great majority of the people are Buddhists, the original national religion, which has still many followers, is called Sin-Syu (from sin, the gods, and syu, a sect), or Sinshiu, signifying the Kami sect. The Kami, at least, is the statement made by some writers; but Siebold says the proper spelling is Kame—the Japanese word for Kamen—which is way of the Kami, or gods. This the Chinese have translated into Shin-tao, a term the Japanese have adopted in common with Sintoo. It is said the only object of real and supreme worship among the Chinese is their ancestors, who are looked upon as under the patron divinity of Japan; but there are thousands of inferior deities, called Kami, of whom the greater number are canonised or deified men. In the temples of these deified men, besides the prayers are made to the sun-goddess, who is too great and holy to allow of her being approached by mortals, the Kami in question are supposed to be their descendants. But, with all these divinities, the Sinshiu have no idolatry. Many of the Kami have their temples there are images, indeed, of these Kami; but, as it is argued, not for the purpose of worship, but amusement, however, is very questionable. The only decorations of this old temple were a mirror, the emblem of purity of soul, and many sticks of wood, pierced into which were slips of white paper, the emblem of purity. Siebold thinks the image of the Kami introduced into the temples is a comparatively modern invention, and dates its introduction of Buddhism. The numerous Kami he considers as analogous to the saints of the Roman Catholic religion. But as the Sinshiu worship at this day so thoroughly permeated with Buddhism, Meylan would make the chief religion of Japan a pure theism. It is not easy to say what it was or is. As to the future state, the Sinshiu teaches, according to Siebold, are some vague notion of the immortality of the soul and a future state of existence, somewhat of purification. Sorgdrager, however, declares that the Japanese believe that the soul, after the dissolution of the body, is either exalted to perfection, and, purity of soul, heart, and body to be cherished—the first by the glorious dictates of reason and the latter by the light emanating from whatever deifies. 3rd, Observance of festival days, which are numerous. 4th, Pilgrimages, which, at certain times in the year, are frequented, and, lastly, 5th, The worship of the Kami, both in temples and in private habitations. Impurity may be contracted in various ways, by the commission of what are considered great crimes or wicked language, by eating certain meats, and by coming in contact with blood or a dead body. For all these impurities there are certain modes of purification.

Sewejyo, or Sintoism, inculcates no particular faith, and can accommodate itself to any, whether true or false; in some of his features it borders closely on Pantheism. It is supposed, and we presume correctly, to be a compound of the Kami understanding of most of the moral precepts of Confucius and some high, mystic, Buddhist creeds. It has no religious ceremonies peculiar to itself. There are five great points which characterise it: they call them Dein, Gi, Jin, Rei, Sin. Dein teaches to love mankind, to be kind to them, and act justly with everybody: Re, to be civil and polite; Tei sets forth the rule for a good and prudent government; and Sin treats of a free conscience and upright heart. Nearly all early European writers say that by far the larger number of the learned men of Japan belong to the Sintoo sect, which is remarkable for the absence of Buddhist idolatry. When Christianity was driven from Japan the Sintoists were suspected of a tendency that Buddhism, the religion professed by Japanese was required to have in his house an idol of some kind. Meylan, the Dutch official at Decima, speaks of the Sintoo temples, which coexisted with these three previous to the introduction of Christianity. The story is that, about A.D. 50, a Brahminical sect was introduced into Japan by Xaka, who declared himself to be born of the world by the son of a virgin, who died to expiate human sin, thus ensuring their salvation. Buddhism, it also taught, was not only immaterial person, constituting one eternal, omnipotent God, the author of all things, who was to be adored in spirit and in truth. Soon have become inferred (what certainly is not impossible) that Christianity may have been introduced into Japan before the time that Japanese was required to have in his house an idol of some kind. Meylan, the Dutch official at Decima, speaks of the Sintoo temples, which coexisted with these three previous to the introduction of Christianity. The story is that, about A.D. 50, a Brahminical sect was introduced into Japan by Xaka, who declared himself to be born of the world by the son of a virgin, who died to expiate human sin, thus ensuring their salvation. Buddhism, it also taught, was not only immaterial person, constituting one eternal, omnipotent God, the author of all things, who was to be adored in spirit and in truth. Soon have become inferred (what certainly is not impossible) that Christianity may have been introduced into Japan before the time that Buddhism, the religion professed by the

THE ANGLESEY COLUMN STATUE.

To the early part of 1859 several friends and admirers of the late Marquis of Anglesey expressed a strong opinion that there should be some permanent memorial of that distinguished nobleman, and, it having been suggested that crowning the column erected to him in 1816 close to the Menai Bridge with a colossal statue would be a graceful tribute to his memory, a subscription list was opened, which was quickly filled, and Matthew Noble was intrusted with the execution of the work. The statue, which is of bronze, is in the full costume of the Hussar of the beginning of the century, is not only a striking likeness in face, figure, and mien, of the noble Marquis, but is likewise, as a work of art, one of the happiest efforts of that eminent sculptor. It was cast successfully cast by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam.

The figure of the bronze statue having been decided upon, and the weight calculated to be about from two to three tons, it became necessary to consider how such a statue was to be placed on the column, which stands upon a precipitous rock, near to, and at an elevation of 250 feet above, the Menai Straits, the top of the column above the base being 92 feet, and the height of the statue 12 feet. The total height, therefore, of the statue above the Straits is 351 feet.

No sooner was the raising of the statue spoken of than several suggestions, models, plans, and specifications were submitted and carefully considered; one of which was a very light and comparatively inexpensive scaffolding designed by Mr. J. S. Hallen (since deceased), eldest son of Mr. Haslam, of Carreg Bran, Anglesea. This model having been approved of, steps were taken for its erection in September last.

The scaffolding may be thus described:—Two lower masts, 65 feet each in length by 16 inches square, were set upright near the column on the north side, leaving ample room for the statue to pass between them and the column while the operation of hoisting was going on. The lower ends or feet of the masts were stepped into and well secured to a strong timber 26 feet in length, and they were also supported perpendicularly with six diagonal shores or stays, each 40 feet in length. At the lower ends the masts were 5 feet apart on the heelpiece, and at the heads 14 inches. At 10 feet from their tops the lower masts were firmly secured together by "crosstrees," and at their tops by a cap leaving sufficient space to allow an intermediate or "topmast" to be run up between the two lower masts from below. The latter had to be so fitted above the cap or heelpiece on the ground was 113 feet. Both the lower masts and topmast were secured and kept perfectly steady by wire-rope stays, shrouds, and guys, fastened with lanyards received through eyebolts set in the works at the base of the column. At three feet from the head and 110 feet from the ground the topmast was fitted with a strong frame to support the north ends of two traversing beams placed parallel to each other, and leaving sufficient space between for two double purchase-blocks attached to a carriage to traverse without friction. The other or south ends of the traversing beams were supported by an upright mast 28 feet in height, the foot of which was stepped into a piece of timber embedded in the solid part of the abutus of the column. The height of the framework on this mast was upon the same level as the masts which rested on the rocks below, the space between the heads of the upright masts was 16 feet 8 inches. On the head framework of these masts the two traversing-beams rested, pinched to each other, and perfectly horizontal; and on these beams a carriage was fitted to run on cast-iron rollers from mast to mast, passing right over the centre of the pinnacle of the column from north to south. To the carriage were suspended with strong wrought-iron work two double purchase-blocks so fixed as to work freely with the carriage, both backwards and forwards, along the parallel traversing-beams. This carriage and beams were calculated to carry a steady weight of ten tons.

On the arrival of Admiral Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Noble, the sculptor, on the ground the two purchase-blocks were hooked on to the statue at the foot of the column, being secured with two 9-inch Manilla falls, each upwards of 600 feet in length, and the hauling parts were carried to two cylinder-head fixed at the foot of the north masts. There was also a 6-inch hawser-tie of Manilla rope to act as a "preventer" lest the statue was going up—one end being made fast to the statue, and the other carried over a pulley attached to the traversing-carriage on the top beams, and also through a sheave fixed between the ends of the beams overhanging the opposite or south side of the column, by which end another set of double purchase-blocks was attached, the hauling parts of the fall being worked by a crab-winch at the south side of the column. This tackle acted while the hoisting was going on as a "preventer"; and when the statue was raised 100 feet off the ground the falls of the two purchase-blocks were "racked" and a slight strain kept on the hawser, which had the effect of drawing the carriage and the suspended statue directly over the bed prepared for the reception of the pedestal upon which it was raised, amidst the hearty cheering of a "thousand rejoicing voices," on the 24th of November, 1860.

The whole of the arduous work of erecting the scaffolding and raising the statue was performed by Welsh carpenters and Anglesea sailors, the time occupied in hoisting, lowering, and fixing, being about an hour and twenty minutes.



THE ANGLESEY COLUMN STATUE.—DESIGNED BY MATTHEW NOBLE.

THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.

EVERY denomination in the range of nature, from the bull to the canary, has been made the subject, individually or collectively, of a show, but until 1859 dogs seemed quite left out of the question. In August of the year the long-talked-of hound show became a reality at last at Redcar, on the Yorkshire coast, and the first of a long progeny of one more universal in its character. The same experiment was tried at Newcastle, and now Birmingham has taken the original idea pretty nearly to ripeness, in only its second essay. To Messrs. Burdett and Coutts' spacious and well-arranged Agricultural Hall, we owe the praise is especially due; and Messrs. Brailsford, a celebrated body of gamekeepers, who were engaged during the last three weeks to superintend the arrangements, and the arrival and departure of the canine dates, lent more important aid. Unfortunately, the society thought it most prudent not to sever themselves from the cattle show, and hence, instead of getting Bingley Hall, they had to be content with the very limited gallery accommodation which Bretherton's Repository could furnish. It would have been well, too, if the dogs could have been arranged on raised platforms, instead of lying on a level with the floor, as the space between them was not more than sufficient to accommodate one creature. Still, with all these disadvantages of space and difficulty of sight, it was a grand success. The dogs were polite to the last degree; and, although they had occasionally a battle royal among themselves, we only heard a rumour of one man having been bitten. Great was the disappointment that it did not continue open for another day or two; and, as for some weeks back pointers and spaniels have had pretty nearly a holiday time of it, it is a pity that the usual notice, "by special request," did not adorn the door-way. As it was, about 7800 persons attended, and brought nearly £500 to the funds.

When exactly 100 pointers and forty-three setters were entered, other parts of the list presented a very meagre aspect. The two pugs never put in an appearance at all; and the Blenheims, King Charleses, and Italian greyhounds only mustered two entries apiece. Great things were predicted of Lord Bagot's bloodhounds; but Mr. Jennings's winner, of the Faversham, Woodwell, and Rothschild blood, flung them completely into the shade, and sat up, a very king among dogs, lazily blinking over his shoulder. The foxhounds were a mere nine, both in quality and number, and, considering how many kennels there are within an hour's ride of Birmingham, it was rather strange that a ten-guinea cup and three other prizes should not have roused the masters and huntsmen into action. Warwickshire held its own with Lord Ourzon's "Watchman," and Cheshire with Fatima, and, as these were the only two kennels present, nobody was disappointed. The Notton harriers were alone in their glory, without a prize, and so were the Windsor beagles, either justly or not is another question. Other hounds there were none, as the journey was too far for the Dulwine men, and Colonel Ingo's deerhound was a grand winner in a class which was quite unworthy of him; and his companion, "Brunetta," had the same honours. Moreover, the rise of some good winners, as the elegant-crested Saltburn, did not discredit to the world of the leash; and the pointers of Jurpe sire were bravely headed by a liver-and-white dog belonging to the Rev. H. W. Powys, well worthy of his Edge heraldry, and with only one failure, viz., that he was five years old. A capital lemon-and-white of M. Smallwood, who was, if we mistake not, second last year, came fifth this, and the whole class was highly commended. Such a sweeping eulogium on forty-four saves a great deal of trouble, but we should have thought that a little more sifting might have reasonably reduced some from the H Cinto the Cranks. In judging the opposite sex, the Rhadamanthuses, Messrs. Moore, Leigh, and Lort, were equally sweeping in their condemnation; and, although their opinion was pretty generally endorsed, it seemed to us that they might have found a second. Dunbrewster's winner was very unluckily entered in the catalogue with no pedigree, and at £30; and we believe that she changed hands. The show, however, were very disappointing, and £150 was the sum total. Considering the season, and that sporting dogs were the great staple, we can hardly wonder at such a result. In the pointer dogs of small size, Mr. Henry Gilbert of Kensington came to the fore again with the well-known lemon-and-white. His champion, "Bob," is the son of "Nell," with which he won here last year, and a great beauty he was, too. The Earls of Derby and Lichfield were second and third in this class, in which Mr. Samuel Ashworth showed Clever "Sancho" and "Rob," although neither was commended. The same three owners were the first three again in a very strong companion class; but this time Mr. Gilbert found the Lord of Lichfield at the head of him. Mr. Gilbert considered his "Venus" better than her brother, and her expressive head and beautifully-turned outline made her pretty nearly perfection. The setters were not somewhat in any way; the stamp of the old English setter which we remember twenty or thirty years ago seems to have very much departed; and the blue-belled Irish setter was the very model of his kind. The retrievers also boasted of two grand specimens; but many of the Humbers were out of condition.

The beaconsfield hardly carried out our ideas of Wolverhamptons, and, with the exception of one cream with a black muzzle, the sandy tuffs fell below the regular John Bull type. The Newfoundlands were clever, but wanted size; in fact, we saw nothing there to the eye beyond twenty-six inches, and in spite of their true St. John beauty we longed for one or two of that height to go out and mingle with Mr. Goater of Hammersmith was so proud of breeding. Toddy, from Rugby, was a clever little foxdog. The waning Italian greyhound seemed very nice, as far as we could see it, but, like the spotted dogs, it curled itself coyly round in its cage and refused to show itself to the public. It would be an immense advantage if toy dogs could be seen out of doors, for their pert most probably their owners would never consent to such an exposure, and the owners of such valuable little sires may well be chary of having them stroked all day, in a promiscuous fashion, by a capricious inner pocket. Considering how well the Leicestershire and Warwickshire sheepdogs muster at Spuddenhoe each September, we did expect to see their class better filled; but England had only a moderate delegation, and a very-haired Scotch lass, with a face intelligent enough to know a Southdown from a Leicester and all the cross-bred sweeps and webfers into the bargain, walked off with the £2 to Henley, Warwickshire. Neither the Oxban mastiff, nor the Maltese lion dog, nor the St. Bernard, was a very favourable type; and as for the poor white Esquimaux, it was the merest chance we saw him at all in his window retreat.

There is nothing like going to head-quarters: and hence the editor of the *Field*—in whose paper the idea of a dog show was originated by Mr. Stretton three years ago—and who was the judge of "toys," &c., on this occasion, shall tell of them in his own words:—"It is true that there were a few good specimens of toy dogs; and the prize black-and-tan terrier and her keeper from Liverpool—as well as the Italian greyhounds from London, were extremely good of their kind. The toy spaniels were, however, below mediocrity; and the Scotch terriers were so inferior that no one could be selected as really an unimpeachable specimen of its kind. The dog which obtained the prize in this class was very beautiful, and showed all the characteristics of the Skye terrier except colour, which was a pure white: but its compactness, so to speak, its symmetry, its carriage of tail, in length of leg, and in texture of coat, that there could be no comparison between them. The bulldogs were equally defective—the white bitch which obtained the prize being, on the whole, the best, but still very inferior, in all points but tail, to one of her competitors, which was deficient in this respect, having a very short tail, hardly two inches long."

The prizes altogether amounted to £240 (including the value of eight silver cups), and as a fourth of this was cut off last year, there is a good nest egg for next year. With such a strong council, and such efficient officers, the success of the experiment is assured. It has won a name already, and when it has fitted from the Repository, and taken up its local habitation in Bingley Hall, and in a more genial season of the year, it will be quite as much a Birmingham institution as the great Cattle and Poultry Show, the Townhall organ, or John Bright himself. Our Illustrations embrace several of the best specimens and, with the exception of the Maltese lion dog, all of them won first prizes.

THE PRÉ CATELAN, IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

A PRESS of important matters has hitherto prevented the publication of our View of the Pré Catelan, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. In this wood of woods, where clear and beautiful lakes, fairylike islands, pretty chalets, and charming promenades for visitors, either on foot, on horseback, or on horseback, offer a succession of enjoyments, there exists also the fashionable resort represented in our Illustration, open in the daytime for a small exterior fee, and at night, in the fine summer season, for concerts and theatrical performances in the open air, the ballets being witnessed in a theatre composed in a great measure of flowers, which surround and embellish the forms of the fair spectators. The finest military music is performed here at intervals throughout the day; and there are, moreover, various games for the amusement of visitors; but the Pré is mostly resorted to as an genial summer retreat when it is brilliantly illuminated, and attended by an immense number of wealthy Parisians and foreigners.

Our Engraving represents a day fete at the Pré Catelan, and depicts very exactly the scene of this charming inclosure, with its numerous chalets, theatres, tents, and refreshment-rooms crowned with flags and innumerable floral decorations. The merit of the creation of this delightful spot is due to M. Jay, who organised it on a scale worthy of the elite of Parisian society by whom it is attended. The Pré Catelan has been described as unique in Europe, and nothing can be more truly delightful than the aspect presented by the performance of a ballet there on a night of the height of the season. The present year has not been favourable to the success of the speculation, owing to the continual prevalence of bad weather, and to the superior attractions of the Garden of Acclimatisation.

The Pré Catelan (Catelan Meadow) owes its name to the circumstance of its being situated on a meadow remarkable as the scene of an assassination, by mistake, by a distinguished but criminal courtier, of a domestic named Catelan, of one of the Louis, the bearer of a parcel of exquisite perfume, the composition of which was known only to the Monarch. The peculiarity of the perfume ultimately led to the discovery and punishment of the assassin. To commemorate the sad fate of Catelan his name was given to the meadow, and a small stone monument, still in existence, erected on the spot where his body was found.

THE BRITISH ENVOY'S AUDIENCE WITH THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

We are enabled, by the kindness of a correspondent, an amateur artist, to present our readers with an Illustration of the first audience of a British Minister with the Tycoon of Japan at Jeddo. This important event in the history of our relations with that country took place on the 25th of August last, at the hour of nine in the morning, the time appointed for the delivery of the Queen's letter accrediting Mr. Alcock as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Jeddo. The artist has seized the moment for his sketch when the Minister is addressing the Tycoon in a short speech conveying the desire of his Sovereign to cultivate relations of friendship with the Ruler of Japan. On one side, with his head to the ground, is one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs, licensing, acting as Master of the Ceremonies. Beyond him, on the right, are members of the High Council of State, kneeling; while opposite are three of the Ministers of State, one of these being the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The audience took place in the Palace of the Heir Apparent within the castle moats, the Palace of the Tycoon having been burned down last year. The palace is large and handsome, in a certain sense, yet deserving none of the extravagant terms which Kempfer and other writers bestow upon it. Like all other Japanese houses, it is devoid of furniture of any kind or description. The ceilings are not very high, but divided into compartments, lacquered, gilt, and painted in flowers, with very good effect. The walls are sliding screens covered with designs on a ground of gold upon which are depicted trees, flowers, and the much-esteemed stork, the symbol of longevity and happiness in Japan. The floors are matted—clean oblong mats, all six feet by three feet, and bordered with an edging of figured silk. This completes the inventory—carved ceilings, lacquered or painted sliding screens for walls, and matted floors; not for the upholstery part—nicente.

A Japanese Lord, like his serf, sits on his heels, eats off a little lacquer tray standing a few inches from the ground, and sleeps on the mats, with a pillow of lacquer or of wood. And thus they comfortable themselves that they preserve the Spartan simplicity of their great ancestors, contents with the same simple fare, and requiring no foreign luxuries.

It is something, however, that with all this exclusiveness, carried even into their political economy, the day has arrived when a British Minister can take up his residence in Jeddo, and is received by the Tycoon, not as were the Dutch chiefs of the Dutch factory crawling on their hands and knees with their heads to the ground between the rows of their tribute goods, while an attendant announced to some blank screen, behind which the Tycoon was supposed to be seated, "Hollonda Capitan," and no sooner uttered than the bold captain was required, crablike, to crawl his way out again; and for the painful and costly journey of some six weeks had to be taken once in every three years. Not thus are foreign representatives now received. The Minister on his arrival at the entrance of the palace was received by some of the governors of Foreign Affairs, all kami or nobles by virtue of their office if not by birth, such as in Russia. One of these, with a large escort of officers, had previously conducted the Minister's cortege the whole way from the Legation, and all the streets were kept by the man-equi and Tycoon's guards, or in the official quarter by Damios retainers, a distance of some four miles, no one, not even a Damio, being allowed to cross with in the line; and the same order was preserved on his return. When within the palace he was ushered with his suite into an elegant room, elegant at least in comparison with the Chinese barns in which Viceroys and the highest Mandarins live, where chairs had been provided expressly for the visitors. Here the powdered tea boiled up and frothy—the tea of ceremony—was handed round, reminding us of the brick tea pounded and boiled at this day by the nomade Tartars. The several Governors of Foreign Affairs, of which there are eight, then came to pay their respects—almost unrecognizable in their strange travesty of an ancient Court costume. On their shaven heads a sort of truncated hood turned bottom up, and lacquered, was perched; while, in addition to the usual flowing robes and wings of gauze, they each wore trousers so immoderately long that they floated behind them like a train, and they had to shuffle on, their feet being covered and hampered by the legs of the trousers on which they necessarily had to tread.

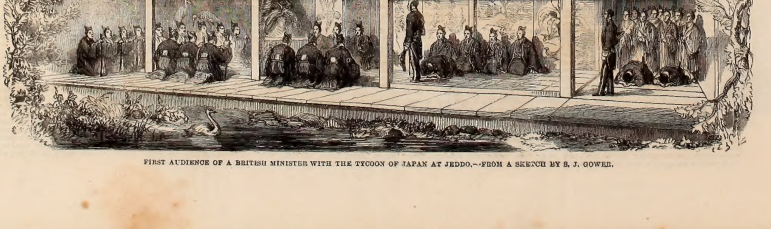
As things are ordered at the Tycoon's levee, nothing can exceed the general simplicity of the arrangements. The suite of rooms and corridors being unincumbered with furniture, and the former opening their whole width on the latter, are filled with officers and attendants in their costume of ceremony, all kneeling, five or six deep—mute and motionless. Not a sound is heard, except at stated occasions, when a general hissing—impossible to describe—seems to circulate through the whole building: it is a sort of sibilated "Hish—hi" and is supposed to indicate some movement or act of the Sovereign bespeaking reverence and a hushed attention.

Through these kneeling and sibilating courtiers and attendants—immediately after one of these rustlings of the breath of reverence, pointedly signalising the Tycoon taking his seat in the audience chamber—the British Minister, followed by Mr. Ensden, his acting secretary and Dutch interpreter, was ushered along the corridor by his shuffling guide, who, as he came to the edge of the council-room, instantly dropped on his knees, with his face bent to the mats, along which he advanced on his knees and hands until he reached the second, followed by the Minister, who walked by his side, the secretary remaining at the entrance with the Queen's letter until the Minister was announced, which act the prostrate Master of the Ceremonies accomplished in a language not known to grammars, English, Chinese, or Japanese,—probably an attempt to imitate our own title of "English Minister," but which sounded altogether strange on his lips. Here the Minister, bowing, advanced two more mats, and bowed a second time, and again to the sixth mat from the entrance—the third from the entrance to the inner chamber, where the Tycoon was seated in state, on a kind of square pedestal or throne of the simplest appearance, but raised many feet from the ground, and only a few paces from the spot where the Minister made his third reverence, and addressed his Majesty. The Tycoon replied in a few phrases, also of congratulation; and, Mr. Ensden advancing with the Queen's letter, the British Minister delivered it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who rose to receive it.

The Tycoon then bowed, as the signal that the audience was over, and the Minister retired, bowing as when he entered. The Tycoon's appearance was that of a stout, full-grown youth of sixteen, wrapped in an ample robe of silk. In an adjoining room the Envoy received the compliments and salutations of the great Council of State, and by ten o'clock the whole ceremony was over, and the cortege was on its way back to the Legation.



GODS OF THE OLD JAPANESE MYTHOLOGY: THE WAR-GOD MARIS DESCENDING ON THE HOLY BOAR.—SEE PAGE 569.



FIRST AUDIENCE OF A BRITISH MINISTER WITH THE TYCOON OF JAPAN AT JEDDO.—FROM A SKETCH BY S. J. GOWER.



1. Mr. McGregor Rake's White Trumpeter (First Prize).
2. Mr. Francis Mewburn's Speckled Trumpeter (Second Prize).
3. Mrs. T. Keable's Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs (First Prize).
4. Mr. J. Smith's Turkeys (Silver Plate).
5. Mrs. Dixon's Silver-spangled Hamburg (the Silver Plate).
6. The Duke of Beaufort's Shorthorn Steer (Gold Medal).
7. Col. Bennett's Shorthorn Cow (Gold Medal).

THE POULTRY AND CATTLE SHOW AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

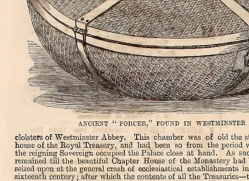
THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.

ALTHOUGH the evening of Monday was wet, the signs of the afternoon, and were away without bringing King Frost to preside at the great fat carnival, the meat producers from the shires had, as times go, a pretty pleasant week of it. We never saw the private view so well attended, and the dons of the stock and the agricultural implement world lingered in the main avenue for a parting peep as the gold medallists, long after the clock had tolled forth its ten o'clock curfew. In point of numbers, the show was somewhat short, and the Beauty's Butterfly, or Victoria, for Pusch, exactly took up a position as the reigning beauty, but still nearly every class was up to a good standard. The array of shorthorn oxen and steers was fifty per cent better than last year, and the Sussex reds, stimulated, it may be, by the Herd Book reform which has been made on their behalf, were also out with their more fashionable compeers. The Devon heifers were the cream of the whole; but still there was little room for complaint in several classes. No second prize was given in class 1, which chat celebrated feeder, Mr. William Heath, carried off with an ox of the purest Devon blood; and Earl Leicester was placed third, with a somewhat uneven animal, which found fewer admirers than the second prize ox. In class 3 Mr. Heath again won the first prize honours, and with the only Devon that he ever bred. Great hits are generally made by accident, and here lies the exception to the rule. Mr. Heath is the world's best calf among a grazing lot of twenty, and this future winner run by her side in size and muchine, and got but little in the ranks. But we will care behind the shoulders, but plainer about the rump, and there was certain coarseness which made us fancy that Mr. Heath would have rather recent date. Mr. Farquharson's Birmingham winner, whose pretty form was found on "nurses" in the whole of the class, was rather patchy, and so some cockneys term it, "colorado," but with a beautiful coat; and Mr. Booker's, which came next, did credit by his remarkable touch to the Earl of Derby's

Relics of the Past.

COFFERS OF THE ANCIENT ROYAL TREASURY.

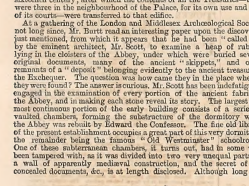
We lately referred to some recent discoveries in connection with the Royal Treasury at Westminster, and are now enabled to lay before our readers representations of the larger and very scarce "cists" and "coffers," in which relics, or documents of importance were once put away preparatory to their deposition there. These are drawn from actual examples now remaining in what is called the "Pyx Chamber," in the



ANCIENT "COFFER," FOUND IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

cloisters of Westminster Abbey. This chamber was of old the storehouse of the Royal Treasury, and had been so from the period when the reigning Sovereign occupied the Palace close at hand. As such it remained till the beautiful Chapter House of the Monastery had been seized upon at the general crush of ecclesiastical establishments in the sixteenth century; after which the contents of all the Treasuries—there were three in the neighbourhood of the Palace, for its own use and that of its courts—were transferred to that edifice.

At a gathering of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, not long since, Mr. Burtt read an interesting paper upon the discoveries just mentioned, from which it appears that he had been "called in" by the eminent architect, Mr. Scott, to examine a heap of rubbish lying in the cloisters of the Abbey, under which were known to exist original documents, many of the ancient "skippets," and other remnants of a "deposit" belonging evidently to the ancient treasury of the Exchequer. The question was how came they to be in a place wherein they were found? The answer is curious. Mr. Scott has been indefatigably engaged in the examination of every portion of the ancient fabric of the Abbey, and in making such stone reveal its story. The largest and most continuous portion of the early building consists of a series of vaulted chambers, forming the substructure of the dormitory when the Abbey was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor. The fine old library of the present establishment occupies a great part of this very dormitory, the remainder being the famous "Old Westminster" schoolroom. One of these subterranean chambers, it appears, had in some way or been tampered with; as it was divided into two very unequal parts by a wall of apparently mediæval construction, and the secret of the concealed documents, &c., is at length disclosed. Although long the



ANCIENT "CIST," FOUND IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

storehouse of the Sovereign's wealth and the nation's most sacred archives, steadied, too, upon consecrated ground, and partly in the keeping of the wardens of the abbey, the Treasury possessed temptations sufficient to awaken cupidity even in its very guardians. Edward I., it is known, had for years been there storing up the sinews for carrying on the war in Scotland in a manner so rigorously that the entire wealth which in the year 1303 was transferred thither turned his authority in that country. In addition to the Royal jewels and plate, item of immense value, land cash to the amount of £100,000—equal to at least £2,000,000 of our present money—at one time accumulated in this repository. The King had scarcely crossed the borders of Scotland before he heard that this enormous treasure had been stolen. The details of the plundering and execution of the robbery, in which, as we have said, some of the abbey and palace servants were concerned, the remarkable confessions of some of the robbers, and the pursuit and punishment of others, are fully described in the official records of the period. One very striking circumstance, showing how systematically this piggery was carried on, seems the fact that early in the spring (the robbery took place in May) some of the monks had access to the cemetery of its abbey with hemp, for the purpose of ensuring a power which to storm and spoil they might not at the moment have facilities to remove!

After this dark page in the annals of the Treasury there is a blank in its history for some time. It was soon, however, occupied as before, though doubtless, strengthened, and its extent reduced by the interection of a wall which shut out several dampperous apartments, a small portion of the apartment cut off by this wall was the chamber of mystery, in which the "deposit" referred to was discovered.

In our previous observations on the ancient "skippets" and "hanapers" we drew attention to entries in the Calendar Rolls of the year 1323, relating to those of larger dimensions, in which the smaller were often enclosed. The larger of the accompanying Engravings exhibits a "Cist," as it was called, about four feet long and eighteen inches square. This is a perfect specimen of the curious and characteristic "signs" or figures designating its contents, but was probably one of those described in the Rolls of Exeter's quaint Calendar, as *Cesse plenus cistes, ferris ligatus, cum quatuor serveris* (a plain cist, bound with iron, with four locks). It is divided into three compartments, to each of which is a seperate lid. Many portions of the ironwork—the hinges and flaps of the locks especially—are delicately tooled with a graver, and the general character of the engraving is a very singular one. It was called a "forcer," is nearly round, and about two feet in diameter and one foot in depth. It is made of stout leather, bound with small bars of iron, disposed to give it the greatest strength, and is secured by a lock which has as many notices in the old Calendar—of the "*forcerium corveium, ferro ligatum*" ("a leathern forcer, bound with iron"). As in the case of the "cists," the "forcers" were usually distinguished by a sign; but the specimens before us is merely covered with small devices of the fleur-de-lys impressed upon the leather, and is therefore not to be identified by the references in the general descriptions of such places of deposit. In both "cists" and "forcers" the ironwork is remarkably without any particular distinction. It is certain, however, that the Royal plate was usually stored in the Pyx Chamber, and in the accounts of the great robbery it is stated that some of the boatmen of the abbey ferried over certain of the monks who lied with them just such a "forcer" as that which has been a great weight, but they knew not what."

Fragments of ironwork—exactly such ironwork as would have bound one of these forcers—were found amongst the heap just turned up in the portion of the Treasury, that was cut off after the robbery; and the most likely solution of the "find" is that, the contents of this apparently discarded portion were left in large period quite lost sight of or recklessly neglected. Possibly, the remains of human skin that have been detected under the crossbars of the doors belonging to this division of the Treasury, indicate the fate of one or more of the criminals concerned in this gigantic theft.

As to the "cists" and "forcers," those curious and almost unique relics of the olden time, let us hope that all which the "Pyx Chamber" still contains will be most carefully preserved.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. V. W., F. L., J. B., and others.—Too true: the omission of an important piece in Mr. Bilson's beautiful problem of last week renders the proposed solution impracticable. Our readers will be good enough to remedy the defect by adding a *White Bishop* at the *White* square on K. B. 3rd.

J. B. of Bedford, BISHOP, T. HATSEY, F. R., G. F. W.—Your problems shall be examined.

JUVENIS.—They have never been published collectively.

QUICK PLAY.—No; some of the finest game problems extant are the compositions of players of very inferior ability in the game. 2. Too, will find a complete account of the Paris Tournament in the forthcoming number of the *Illustrated London News*.

B. C.—Mr. Mollett is now in Paris. 2. Mr. Staunton has not yet returned to England.

A. K.—If competitors or problems would be kind enough to adopt the simple plan of writing the initials of the name in the corner of the diagram, they would be very frequently assisted, on occasions when that is our first enquiry would be of almost impossible occurrence.

F. C. D. L.—We cannot undertake to answer questions by letter. If your solution of problem No. 874 was not acknowledged, you may be sure that it was wrong, or that it arrived too late for insertion.

G. V., Spa.—Your correspondent will find a full account of the Paris Tournament in the forthcoming number of the *Illustrated London News*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A correspondent submits that as there is a spacious modern high-room at the Crystal Palace it would be a boon to resuscitate visitors if the directors would allow the Chess Club to hold its meetings there. 2. We fear that the proposal would be too difficulty to fulfil, as the Committee of Management refuse any partial to the game to organise a "Crystal Palace Chess Club." We agree with him, and recommend our correspondent to join the Metropolitan Club.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 874.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th	K to B 3rd, or (c)
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. Q to Q 5th	K moves
4. Q to K 5th, or Q to K 4th, mate.	

(c) If Black play 1. K to Q 3rd, then 2. Kt to K 6th, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 875.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	K moves
2. Q to K 3rd, or Q to K 5th, mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 876.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3rd	K to K 4th, (d)
2. Q to K 5th, or Q to K 3rd, mate.	

(d) If Black play 1. K to Q 4th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch) K takes Q (if he move otherwise, the Queen gives mate).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 877.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th
2. B to K 2nd	P takes B
3. Kt to K 3rd, mate.	

(If, at 1. K to K 4th, then 2. B to K 2nd, &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 4th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. Kt to K 3rd, mate.)

(If, at 1. K to K 5th, then 2. Q to K 3rd, mate.)

(If, at 1. K to K 6th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 6th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 7th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 8th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 8th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 7th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 5th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 4th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 4th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 6th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 7th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to Q 8th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 8th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 7th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), &c.)

(If, at 1. K to K 6

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1065.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT 1s.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

We have reached once again the porch of winter. We have immediately before us the gloomiest season of the year. There is a happy appropriateness in the coincidence that our most charming festival occurs when we most need its cheering influence. How should we manage to plod through dreary winter were we deprived of "merry Christmas"? From the closing days of autumn we look forward to it with complacency; to the opening days of spring it cheers us on with pleasant reminiscences. Like a brilliant light close to the entrance of a dark tunnel, it sheds its beams backwards, to lure on our lingering steps, and forwards to guide them far into the new year. Welcome, ever welcome, Christmas!

Welcome in any guise—even when he ushers himself in, damp and dripping, with wreaths of mist about his head, and raindrops thick upon his garments, and splashes of mud upon his feet—even then we are right glad to see him! The fouler the weather the less disposed are we to miss the guest. But should Old Christmas come, as he often does, in the costume which best befits him—should he wear, as seems most natural to him, the snowy habiliments of winter—should he invite us to go forth with him and look upon Nature in her silent sleep—we hail his appearance with a still heartier greeting. Our forefathers saw him oftener than we do in this hale condition. But we have no reason to complain: what we lose in one way we more than gain in others. High cultivation has toned down our climate; and, on the whole, we have no reason to regret that we are less exposed than were our predecessors to its extremes.

Christmas Day, quite irrespectively of the great fact which it commemorates, makes the blood of most people bound more joyously through their veins for the simple reason that it is a *holiday*, to an immense number *the* holiday of the year. There is a greater moral significance in this statement than appears at first blush. Where continuous daily work, whether of the muscles or the brain, is the condition of life—as it is with the vast majority of our countrymen—a day's holiday, temperately and rationally spent, is to the soul what a bath is to the body—refreshing, cleansing, invigorating, gladdening. It washes away the dry and dusty coating which monotonous toil and incessant cares deposit upon the surface of the mind; calls into play a host of suppressed, or, at any rate, unused susceptibilities; makes us conscious of a more elastic, a fuller, life than that with which we are and gives a healthier tone to all the powers of the will. It is quite a mistake to suppose that work is necessarily more ennobling than recreation. Each is beautiful in its place; but the one, no less than the other, is injurious in excess. In this busy country the prevailing tendency is to overtax the bodily and mental faculties, not so much by severity of toil as by its long continuity, and the result is a comparative numbness of the better feelings and the higher affections of our nature—a limitation of life to an unvarying and almost mechanical routine, and a gradual closing up of the pores through which the kindlier and more refined sensibilities of humanity derive and express satisfaction. We wish there were more national holidays than there are. We rejoice that some abridgment of the hours of toil, and some recognition of the right of both body and mind to stated recreation, is growing more and more into public favour; and we hope that, before the lapse of many years, the balance between what is due to business and what to rest and enjoyment, will be fairly struck. Meanwhile, we cherish Christmas Day as a precious possession—how precious, who can calculate! For which of us can compute the amount of restorative energy it diffuses through our social system, in the sympathies it awakens, the affections it brings into play, the diversion from care it effects, the soured feelings



THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.—SEE PAGE 587.

and ennobles, and the quickening impulse it gives to the pulse of ordinarily conversant, and more enjoyable general life?

To most of our readers, however, Christmas presents charms peculiar to itself, as the season set apart by custom to family reunion. It would seem to be a special characteristic of the Teutonic race to watch with deepest interest and tenderest solicitude over the sanctities of *home*, and Christmas has been consecrated by them, from time immemorial, to the performance of domestic rites. May it ever continue to be so! The collection round the festive table of members of the family scattered, perhaps, throughout the year over a wide extent of country; the hearty greetings, the loving inquiries, the fond reminiscences, the interchanges of affectionate expression; the mingling together in hilarious enjoyment of old, and young, frosty-headed grandparents and toddling infants; the good cheer, invariably the same—the fat turkey, the noble sirloin, the plum-pudding, the snap-dragon; the buoyant mirth, the games and romps, in which age and childhood meet for the nonce on the same level; the very garniture of the rooms, the holly and the mistletoe—light and warmth within, and perhaps burly winter without—taken altogether, what a freshening influence they exert upon the heart! To any one who is far away from home and its associations, what touching memories does the recurrence of this day conjure up before him! In all our colonies and dependencies, in sunny India, in every quarter of the globe, what myriads there are of English kith and kin, over whom Christmas Day sheds a hallowed light specially conducive to the strengthening of the ties which bind their affection and allegiance to the old country! No one would conjecture, until experience has revealed the secret to him, what heaps of fuel for the home affections Christmas Day annually stores up in the heart.

Aye, and it is a *merry* Christmas that we wish one another—not only a benevolent wish, but a wise one. The festival is of a kind that invites mirth to preside at it, and they who wilfully banish her from her proper place know not what they lose. On such an occasion she is the aptest and most genial mistress of the ceremonies. She melts down, by the witchery of her smile, the icy rigidities which insensibly congeal upon the surface of the feelings during long periods of absence from one another. She puts hearts *en rapport* with incredible ease. She smooths away all the little asperities of temper, and rounds off all the angularities of individual character, which prevent even members of the same family from quickly coalescing. Under her benign influence, just in proportion as it begins to tell, you may see black cares and venomous jealousies, and brooding suspicions, and young enmities trooping away into their native darkness, and the space they have vacated promptly and joyously reoccupied by the tenderer sentiments, sympathies, and affections which they had expelled. Few peacemakers are so successful as mirth—few do their gracious work so unostentatiously. Genuine laughter, especially when they who share in it are known to each other, is a sovereign medicine, a specific remedy (if only applied in time) for the uncomfortable and discomforting evils which grow out of an atrabilious condition, and no agent is more potent in routing out from the bosom the "creeping things" which sometimes find shelter there. Commend us, therefore, to a "merry Christmas," as one of the best alteratives that can be taken at the close of a toilsome year—and if, happily, children are the chief provocatives of mirth, so much the better. Their freshness is like the freshness of the morning air—strangely reviving. The effect of their exuberant hilarity is like dew upon the spirit, wholesome and cooling to minds fevered and made restless by daily anxieties. We cannot wish our readers a kinder wish than that of a "merry Christmas" in a well-rounded family circle.

There is a shady side to this picture, we are aware. The severed tie, the vacant place, the altered circumstances, the irremediable dispersion, will often tinge with sorrow the

festivities of the day. Many a closed wound will bleed afresh in presence of observances in which bad blood once have formerly assisted. But the pain is not without its alleviations—certainly, not without its purifying uses. It is on such occasions we place an *immortelle* on the tomb of the departed, and leave with it part of our own selfishness. Our very sadness opens our sympathies, as the shades of evening open certain fragrant flowers. Our fond regrets remind us that we are not all our own—that we belong, in part at least, to others.

But what we have, as well as what we miss, should teach us this same lesson. At no season more than at Christmas are we reminded that others have a claim upon us—at none is that claim more urgent—by none is it more eloquently and impressively enforced. Our very jollity regarded as Christmas-tide as peculiarly her own. We cannot enter into the spirit of the season without gladly recognising the fact that man, especially man in want, belongs to the brotherhood of which we are members. A call is made upon us by the law of our common humanity—no less than by the genius and precepts of the religion we profess, to dispense generously to such as lack them the superfluous means we may ourselves enjoy. The consciousness that we have put it within the reach of the poor that poor legend of "Merry Christmas" will enhance the pleasure of our own festivities. To diffuse gladness is the surest way to increase gladness. We make that most our own which we sympathisingly distribute to meet the necessities of others—of it is a grand truth, proved by uniform experience, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." "Remember the poor" is the practical exhortation of our festal day—an exhortation to which we should give the more earnest heed because, as the old song has it, "Christmas comes but once a year."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has decided that from January next, and by way of reciprocity, Englishmen coming to France shall be permitted to enter and travel through the country without passports.

The *Moniteur* announced week—the "Life of Cæsar"—is already in the press, and is expected to be out by the middle of January.

The Empress of the French arrived at Paris on Thursday at night, accompanied by the Emperor, who went to meet her at Fontainebleau. The health of her Majesty, so much shaken by the loss of her sister, is now much more satisfactory.

On the 1st of January next the Emperor will receive the diplomatic corps, the constituted bodies of State, and deputations from the National Guard and the army. A general amnesty will be granted on the 1st of January.

M. Billault, Minister without portfolio, has been appointed Minister of the Interior during the absence of M. de Persigny, who has paid a visit to his estates.

Last Saturday's *Moniteur* contained a decree organising the Ministry of the Interior into two departments under Directors-General. The office of Secretary-General to the Ministry is suppressed. The decree also contains the appointment of eight Prefects and several Councillors of State.

M. Troplong, First President of the Court of Cassation, has been appointed President of the Senate for the year 1861, in the room of First Vice-President; and Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers, Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, and Pelissier, Vice-Presidents.

France has a new Minister, two Secretaries of three varieties—viz., the Ministers with *portefeuille*, or acting Ministers; the Ministers with *portefeuille sans parole*, or speaking Ministers; the Ministers with neither *portefeuille nor parole*, and who are known as the *fac-simile* Ministers. The first class of M. Rouher, Vice-President of the Senate in the Cabinet as President of the Senate), and Vaillant (as head of the household).

The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the number of officials in the Imperial Courts of Rennes and Poitiers, augmenting the number of tribunals, and in some towns and districts reducing the number. The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree suppressing the prohibition against the exports from Algeria of barley for horse consumption.

M. Emile Ollivier, the deputy for Paris, has lodged an application for leave to start a new weekly paper, to be called either *Le Libéral* or *Le Suffrage Universel*, or *L'Electeur*.

SPAIN.

The Government will submit the project of the new tariff to the Cortes in January next. The project of Expenses has been voted. The *Lean Español* announces that General Narvaez has retired altogether into private life.

Disastrous inundations have taken place in Granada. Several buildings were overthrown at Motril and Velez Rubio. The losses are very heavy, and many children were killed and injured.

The *Espana* says:—"The chiefs of the Moderados have deliberated on their future course of conduct. Senor Gonzalez Bravo stated the necessity for the party to coalesce either with the Absolutist or Revolutionary party, when the proposition was discussed, expressed his intention of joining the Revolutionary party."

ITALY.

Telegrams from Naples stated that a fortnight's armistice between the combatants at Gaeta had been brought about by the joint representations by Baron Brenier of England and Count Ludolf of Prussia. It was further stated that the French Emperor has intimated to the King of Naples that if at the expiration of the fifteen days he should persist in his useless defence of Gaeta, he must withdraw from Gaeta and leave him to his fate. For three days, it appears, hostilities were suspended. Later advices, however, state that the bombardment of Gaeta would recommence, in consequence of the refusal of Francis II. to accept the conditions offered him. The King has issued a manifesto, calling upon the Neapolitans to support him. The commission on summary, and military Parliaments for the Two Sicilies; and intimates that, even if at present defeated, he will still retain the hope of returning to his dominions.

The Italian National Fund Committee have received information from Brigadier-Colonel Peard, commandant of the British legion, that he is making arrangements for the embarkation of the whole British legion from Salerno for England. He has chartered the *Melazzo*, the vessel in which the London committee sent out the first detachment of the exacuniates to Cagliari, to bring home 250 of the men whose homes lie in the south of England; and the *Euphrosine* to bring home the remainder of the men, whose homes lie in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Colonel Peard has requested Captain de Rohan, the agent of the London committee in Naples, to charter the *Melazzo* and *Euphrosine*, and report upon their fitness for transport.

Sardinia and Savoia, unable to contend with the force of international politics, have proceeded mutually to recall their diplomatic representatives.

From Rome we hear of the death of Cardinal Gazola. Several Bishops, those of whom are suburban, have been appointed. Benevento is lent to the Holy See. Reactionary movements have often place at several places in the March provinces and in Umbria. The Zouaviral Zouaviresse have re-seasoned Rome.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of Saturday contains four Imperial autograph letters. The first relieves Count Goldschmidt of his functions as Minister of the Interior. The second appoints Baron Schmerling Minister of the Interior. The third nominates Herr von Plener Minister of Finances. The fourth confers the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen on Herr Reichberg and Goldschmidt.

The Baron F. Richter has been found guilty of bribing Field-Marshal Eynatten, who committed suicide, with railway shares valued at about £2000, "to induce him to be partial to the Austrian Government relative to the supplies of the army." He is acquitted of a direct fraud of £40,000, but convicted of insufficient proof of having made fraudulent financial statements and reduced the quantity and quality of a large supply of coffee. Eynatten's suicide is alleged to have been implicated in this last transaction were also acquitted. For the latter offence Von Richter is to be imprisoned for a year, to fast three days on bread and water; and to pay the sum of £2500 to the Government fund for the city of Vienna; also the costs of the trial. The value of spirits taken by the soldiers in Austria-Hungary is not more reasoning. The Countess generally are exasperating themselves by their own folly. Russia is one of more complete constitutional reforms. Some further rich have also taken place, consequently the Industrial exhibition of Pesth is delayed. The laws of 1848 are everywhere recognised as the basis of Government, and an independent Ministry for Hungary is at hand. The conference at Gran sits on the 16th, and special resolutions of the same character.

The Congregation of Arad has convoked a general assembly of the Arad Comitat for the 29th of December, on the basis of the law of 1848, for the purpose of considering the election to the seats in the committee, and of electing the officers of the Comitat. The parishes are to elect one representative for every thousand inhabitants, and not to be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order.

The *Wanderer* publishes telegrams from Zara, dated the 16th and 17th inst., announcing the violent stamp-duties and agitation prevailed in that city, and in the provincial towns of Dalmatia, against the administration of Count Wickenburg, Governor of Croatia, against the project being first submitted for the approval of the Dalmatian Diet.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have experienced further defeats in Circassia. The mountaineers were victorious at Tchoubek, Mahadi and Mémaut Bey.

According to the *Deutsch Post*, Deutsch has dispatched a threatening letter to Prince Gouza, and concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia on account of the preparations making in Moldavia and Wallachia for a suppressed union of the several principalities, embracing, among others, Hungary and Poland.

TURKEY.

Twelick Effendi has been appointed to replace Mouskar Pasha as Minister of Finance.

An angry discussion has taken place between the Porte and the Sublime Minister, on account of some Sardinian vessels having left for the Danube with arms for the Servians, and also for the Bulgarians of Servia. Three of the vessels were stopped by order at Sulina, but have been released, and will take their cargoes of munition back to Genoa.

A commission of inquiry has been sent from Constantinople into Syria.

New commercial treaties are being negotiated between the Porte and England and France, and Belgium.

By the advice of the English and French Ambassadors, a Byzantian commission of inquiry has been appointed, under the presidency of Ismail Pacha, of the Danube.

General Hahn has left Constantinople.

The Sultan has commenced retrenchments in the expense of the palace.

Letters from Pelgoritza states that a conflict had taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins.

The official list of the Roumelian Commission have been nominated. The Principalities are tranquil.

The Mixed Commission is shortly proceed to Master of Syria.

The question of the occupation of Syria was still being discussed. The Porte appears likely to consent to the occupation being prolonged.

UNITED STATES.

The second Session of the thirty-sixth Congress commenced at Washington on the 4th inst., when President Buchanan delivered his annual Message to both Houses of the Legislature. The *Times* says:—After the reading of the President's Message the following announcement was received at the office of the Associated Press:—"That so much of the Message as related to the perilous condition of the country for months past, was received throughout the House with tears from each State."

In the Senate, after the reading of the Message, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in moving its publication, opened the discussion upon the disunion question, and expressed strong Secession views. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, replied in a speech of conciliation. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

The Message was followed by those of extreme opinions from both North and South.

There is not much news from the South relative to the Secession movement. A despatch from Alabama states that the disunion feeling is rapidly gaining ground, and that one-half the counties will be represented fully by Secessionists. The Grand Jury of the Federal Court in Montgomery, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nullity, and declared that the only hope for the salvation of the Union was the President's Message has taken the people by surprise. They expected him to be more decided and energetic. The Legislature approved his determination to send no more troops to the Charleston forts, and stated that the compromise must be done on the basis of non-intervention. The Breckenridge members of the Virginia Electoral College have resigned, and allowed the whole State vote to go for Bell and Everett. The Georgia Convention will meet on the 16th inst. Secession of the Southern States. This was received as an indication that Georgia would secede.

The powder-magazine of a Spanish frigate has exploded off Brooklyn. Three persons were killed and twenty wounded.

INDIA.

The 5th Europeans have mutined at Dumpore, and have been disbanded. One man was shot.

The commissariat reported the income tax continues to be maintained in Bombay.

The Government of India have published an important despatch, enumerating no fewer than 16 public works postponed or retarded for want of funds. It is stated that the Court of Directors have sanctioned all for these projects, but the means are not forthcoming at present. The Government of India has also decided that from the 1st of July next no incomes above £50 a year, a quarter of a million this year, and half a million next year.

AUSTRALIA

The meeting of the Melbourne Parliament had been postponed to the 25th of September. The Victorian revenue was progressing, and the force numbering 5000 men. The yield of gold had slightly decreased, and in the gold-fields revivalism was increasing, with its usual rightful results.

At Sydney the Land Bill was under discussion in the Assembly, and in the Council the Bill for the Abolition of Transportation had passed.

The problem as to the possibility of crossing the continent from south to north has been virtually solved, and no end to the others that a bad transit may be opened up available, not only for the general purposes of commerce, but for telegraphic communication. Mr. Stuart, who started from Adelaide about last March on an exploring expedition, with two companions and a number of horses, has returned, after a journey of 1800 miles, to Adelaide. He left the 1600 miles from Adelaide and to within 200 miles of the Victoria River. He found the country to be of a very favourable character. On the had already reached 100 miles further north than the point to which Gregory's expedition in 1856 descended from the Victoria, the continent may be considered, by the joint results of these surveys, to have been virtually opened up as one end to the other. Instead of an arid desert, it is described to be a practicable country throughout. The Parliament of South Australia has voted £2500 to enable Mr. Stuart to start again with a larger and more strongly organised party. Mr. Stuart and his companions suffered terribly from want, not only of water, but food, and also from an attack of scurvy. The part of the route in which water was totally absent, however, was only 60 miles in length, and the blacks generally were splendid men and other trees, including at least four kinds of palm. A very large salt lake was also discovered in the interior, supposed, from its blueness of its water, to be of great depth. At Adelaide, the general impression was that a number of new provinces would ultimately be formed in the territory thus explored, and that meanwhile the line might be made available almost forthwith to facilitate communication with India, and especially the export trade in horses.

NEW ZEALAND.

The news from New Zealand is to the 13th of October, General Pratt had returned to Taranaki to protect it from the anticipated attack by the Waikatos, who were expected in about a week. On the 11th of October a fight took place at Waitara, but from the small palm in accession. Not a man was killed on our side, but several were wounded, and among them Captain Paley, of the Royal Engineers, severely, but not dangerously.

The *New Zealand Examiner* states that the Government is taking active measures to raise troops and supplies in New Zealand. In addition to the *Norwood*, which sailed last month with a battery of horse artillery and six Armstrong guns, the ships *African* and *Lord of Mar* and *Kellie* are under orders to sail with a large quantity of miscellaneous stores in the course of a few days, and the *Mersey* is also to be despatched shortly. We are also given to understand that a considerable commissariat force will shortly be dispatched.

The successor of the late Bishop Selwyn has been elected in the person of the son of Wherowhero, who has been elected, and has assumed the title of "Potatau II."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

The following are the principal passages of President Buchanan's annual message to the United States' Congress. The document itself is a very long one, occupying nine columns of the New York journals:—

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—Throughout the year, since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all the material elements of wealth. Our fields have been made to yield more abundantly than ever before, and general health has been enjoyed. Our commerce has been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever possessed a greater amount of general prosperity than we have done until within a recent period. Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union is in danger? I answer, with all truth and sincerity, in the general and universal belief that a sectional party, acting in the name of and exclusively for the benefit of the Northern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived so much dreaded by the fathers of the country, when the passions and prejudices of the North and South, founded upon geographical distinctions, have become too violent to be allayed by the ordinary influence of fraternal feelings. The honest and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has, at length, produced an malign influences on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrections. Indeed, a sense of general insecurity exists throughout the South, calculated to weaken the bonds which unite us together. Should the apprehensions of many good men prove to be well founded, and should such a calamity befall us as the overthrow of the Union, it is impossible to conceive that we could escape from the loss of our liberties, and the civil and religious blessings connected with them. In such a case we should be the most miserable people on the face of the earth. We could not long maintain our existence as a nation in all our present territorial limits. We should soon be divided into two great confederacies, or perhaps into four or five, each one of which would be exposed to the invasion of some foreign foe. Long before this period our youthful population would be converted into armies, and military chieftains would rise up in every part of the country, who could command them. Liberty could never long survive such changes. Limited as has been the power exercised by the Federal Government during the existence of the present generation, it has conferred upon us and the nations of the earth more substantial benefits than any government of equal power which has ever existed in the world. Under its auspices our country has risen to the first rank among the nations in all the elements of material greatness. Our people have been free and happy, and the energies of the human mind and heart have been developed to an extent unknown in any other age. Nor can we contemplate the past without admiration and gratitude. Our fathers, in establishing the Federal Constitution, builded wisely and well for themselves and their posterity. Their deeds will be remembered and their names revered as long as the world shall endure. Their patriotism and wisdom will be the subject of history and song to the latest generations of mankind. Is it possible, then, that we, the degenerate children of such an ancestry, can be engaged in the work of destroying the most perfect system of government ever devised by man? Can we be accessory to the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human wisdom? Can we be willing to extinguish the fairest light which has ever illuminated the pathway of nations? Can we be ready to quench the fairest hope which has ever animated the human heart? Can we be ready to destroy the labours of the wise and the good of former generations? Can we be willing to blot out the memory of our fathers? Can we be willing to forfeit the good opinion of mankind? Can we be willing to become a byword of reproach throughout the earth? Can we be willing to commit political suicide? Can we be willing to commit national suicide? I trust in God that we are not. Our Union must and shall be preserved. It shall endure as long as the earth we inhabit, or the heavens which bend over us. Let every man who loves his country and desires to transmit to his children the blessings of liberty, proclaim this sentiment in a voice of thunder, and let the echo reverberate throughout the land. Let the abolitionists hear it, and cease their agitation. Let the Disunionists hear it, and abandon their treasonable designs. Let the politicians hear it, and change their sectional platforms of party. Let the people hear it, and responding to the voice of millions, declare that the Union shall be preserved.

"Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration two despatches have been received from the British Government, complaining, mainly from the right of search carried by the British cruisers on board of vessels under the American flag. The discordant constructions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which gave rise to much of the discussion on the Nicaragua aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to the Government. Thus, one by one, the causes of complaint between the two great civilised nations, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain to search ships on the high seas, under pretence of searching for slaves, or for the right of visitation, has been abandoned. This proposition, in the form presented, was never before made by any minister which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained pending, it was calculated to embarrass our friendly relations. Happily, it was the only question of any importance still remaining open in the department of foreign affairs. Our relations with Great Britain are now in the vicinity of Washington territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it would be improper for me to make any statement in regard to the advance to the subject. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales in a private character to the United States will be productive, in all future time, of great good. In consequence it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which, I trust, may ever exist between the two countries, and to strengthen the political and social intercourse with each other.

"The Government of France continues to maintain our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

"Our relations with the great empire of Russia are all that we could desire. Between no two countries could there exist a more cordial friendship, and, dangerous, character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long been in the habit of visiting Russia, and numerous Russians visit Government. These have been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives, and without bringing forth success. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor. I have, however, recommended in my last annual message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favour of an appropriation of a sum not exceeding five per cent. to prevent the slave trade throughout the world, and especially on the coast of Africa. In this connection I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly honourable to both parties, would forever banish the slave trade from the western hemisphere.

"Between the emperor of Austria and the remaining Continental Powers, with the exception of Spain, our relations continue on the most satisfactory character.

"The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-Tsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities.

"Our relations with Mexico still remain in a most unsatisfactory condition."

The financial condition of the country is briefly discussed. The President refers to the pressure of retrenchment contained in his first annual message, and shows that it has been redeemed by a considerable reduction in the annual expenditure during the last two years.

"It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that since the date of my last annual message not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade."

The message concludes with some remarks about the necessity of modifications in the tariff.

CHINA.—CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

Intelligence was received at the Foreign Office last Saturday afternoon through St. Petersburg from Pekin, up to the 9th of November, stating that peace was concluded on the 26th of October, and the ratifications exchanged. On the 5th of November the allied forces evacuated Pekin, and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to his capital. This intelligence was communicated by the Russian Government to Sir John Crampton at St. Petersburg, and by him transmitted to the Foreign Office.

A similar notice appeared in Sunday's *Moniteur*:—"The Ambassador of the Emperor at St. Petersburg announces, by a telegraphic despatch dated to-day (16th), that the Russian Government has received intelligence that Baron Gros and Lord Elgin entered Pekin on the 24th of October, and that peace was signed on the 25th. The ratifications were exchanged on the same day. The Emperor of China, who on leaving for Mantchouria had given his brother, Prince Kong, the necessary power to conclude this treaty, was not willing to return to his capital, which the allied forces had begun to evacuate."

A telegram was received at the Foreign Office on Sunday from our Minister at Pekin, announcing that the Russian Government have received no news concerning the fate of our missing countrymen, Messrs. Bowlby and Brabazon.

Several important despatches (for which we regret we have not room) have been received from Lord Elgin and Sir Frederick Bruce, correspondence which passed between Lord Elgin and the Prince of Kung, and a highly-interesting memorandum. The Prince opposed Kung is a highly-interesting memorandum. The Prince opposed Kung is a highly-intelligent man, and Lord Elgin should understand that he was no be very anxious, for the safety of the British prisoners, as he was responsible for the illtreatment of the Russian prisoners. From his unwillingness to part with Consul Parkes, it is obvious that he wished to turn this publication to as much account as possible in the way of prestige. Mr. Lock's narrative of the capture of himself, of Mr. Parkes and the other members of their party, and of the treatment they met with, Lord Elgin comments in one of his despatches upon the difficulties of his position in regard to the prisoners; and contrasts with the firmness he has given up, and the tone he has preserved, the extreme weakness which he would storm Pekin, their lives would, in all probability, have been sacrificed. It is surprising to learn, from Mr. Lock's narrative, that Mr. Grant, that the missing prisoners have been taken into the interior, and were seen on the road.

We have received a batch of illustrations from our Special Artist in Pekin, which will speedily appear in our pages. One is a large sketch—an engraved on pages 582 and 583 of this week's Impression.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes from the "Camp before Pekin, October 25," as follows:—

"The Chinese authorities in Pekin appearing disposed to temporise and to endeavour to evade the fulfilment of the conditions of peace, the gate of the city should be occupied by our troops, batteries were constructed, and the walls, which were commanded by our guns, breached at 100 yards from the north wall of the city. Last evening those batteries being to the English were armed with four 68-pounder guns and two 8-inch mortars, and the Chinese were informed that unless the gate was thrown open at noon to-day the guns would open fire. They had offered no resistance to our walls being breached, and had evidently had neither means nor desire to prolong the conflict. Accordingly we paraded this morning at eight o'clock precisely, and at twelve o'clock the gate was opened to us and occupied by detachments of the French and English divisions. The Russian troops are now upon the walls, and the English and French flags are flying over the gateway. It is anticipated that the ratifications will probably be exchanged and the army be on its way back to Tien-Tsin in ten days. The greater part of the force will remain in Pekin. There is not intended that the troops should enter the town beyond the gates; indeed, it is thought that such a proceeding would lead to universal tumult, of which the mob would take advantage to pillage the Chinese city. Various prisoners—six, eight, or ten, I believe—of the late French soldier, were brought in and given up yesterday. They are the remains of a party of fifteen who were sent together from Tien-Tsin in March last. Twelve thirty of forty days ago, I believe, of these men and one sowar. They were very badly treated, and there is no doubt that their hardships were caused by some of the Frenchmen and five sowars. Of the first party, poor Anderson, O. Norman, and one more died; and of the second party, two Frenchmen



"CHRISTIAN KNOCKING AT THE GATE," FROM "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

a tilt against all whom the world has been accustomed to regard as authorities in the matter. In this he differs widely from the great majority of writers on art of the present day, and notably from one whose extravagant pretensions have made some little noise in his time, but have already begun to settle down into the neglect and contempt to which they are fully entitled.

As an instance of his calm, argumentative style we may refer to what the author says on the subject of the arch, which the majority of authorities consider to have been unknown to the Greeks, but which, by reference to various writers and existing remains of antiquity, he contends to have been used long before the time of the Greeks—as by the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, and others, fifteen centuries and more before the Christian era. This argument is an important one, as it is upon this foundation that Mr. Falkener justifies a plan for the restoration of the Pantheon put forward by him, in which a vaulted ceiling, with a hypæthral opening, is a distinguishing feature.

So also in regard to the much-disputed question as to whether the ancient Greeks coloured their sculptures, he places the arguments on both sides very dispassionately, the result of the whole being to establish a modified case in favour of the practice. "While," says the author, "we defend the application of polychromy to sculpture, we must remember that the instances which have been mentioned may rather be considered as exceptions, and that even where colour was applied it was applied with the utmost delicacy." In the flesh it appears to have been but sparingly used, whilst in draperies and accessories it was more fully employed. The colouring, as regarded the flesh, probably went little farther than a toning, to subdue the intensity of the white marble, which, left to itself, would produce a disagreeable harshness in the shadows. There is the authority of Pliny and Vitruvius for the facts that not only in architecture but in sculpture such was done, other by means of milk and saffron or wax and oil, even where more positive local colour was not resorted to.

Mr. Falkener is a stanch adherent to classic art, and to the ideal as an essential of classic art, and he supports these views eloquently and soundly. On the other hand, he points out the decrepitude of modern art, and speculates upon the causes of it in a way which shows at once profound observation and sound logical powers. Though he does not, apparently, take delight in finding fault, there are some abominations in our modern street art which he cannot avoid visiting with severe rebuke.—the Wellington statue, for instance, and that other abomination, styled the Angel of Victory, recently set up as an experiment by Baron Marochetti at the flank of the grounds of Apsley House facing Rotten-row.

Mr. Falkener's book is full of good sense and fine taste admirably expressed, and we cordially commend it to the attention of all who pretend to any knowledge or love of art.



"CHRISTIAN AND HOPEFUL AT THE STILE LEADING INTO BY-PATH MEADOW," FROM "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."



"FLOWER OFFERINGS," FROM "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."—SEE PAGE 613.

FINE ARTS.

DAEDALUS: OR, THE CAUSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE EXCELLENCE OF GREEK SCULPTURE. By EDWARD FALKENER. Longman and Co.

IN reference to the title of this volume the author tells us in his preface—"The name of Daedalus carries us back to the very infancy of art, to the time of Theseus and Hercules, before the Trojan War, when history is concealed in a veil of myths and legends. The very existence, then, of Daedalus has been denied by some, though I am bound to believe that he was an Athenian by birth, the son of Metion, and grandson of Erectheus, King of Athens." And in apology for arrogating to his humble offering so great a name—

Dedalus ingenio fabre celebrimus artis—(OVID, *Met.* viii. 159)—

he states—"It is not by choice, but by necessity, that it is so named, for in consequence of his great celebrity all statues were named after him δαιδαλα; and therefore a work on sculpture can bear no other name." Conceding this rather fanciful postulate, we proceed to the substance of the work, which we find to be written in a tone of gravity becoming its importance, and with a ripe knowledge of the subject. Indeed, what we most admire in Mr. Falkener, and what cannot fail to recommend him to all thoughtful and unprejudiced readers, is that, with very strong convictions of his own on certain points, he treats with respect the written evidences and opinions of those who have preceded him, seeking rather to reconcile his views with theirs by a careful consideration and comparison of their statements than to obtain a vulgar and transitory triumph by running

THE MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES; being a Series of Essays on Ancient Art. Edited by E. FALKENER. Longman and Co.

This is another valuable contribution to the literature of the fine arts by the author of the preceding. Originally published in quarterly issues, it now appears in a completed form, and comprises a series of most able essays on the remains of ancient art in all parts of the world, copiously illustrated by engravings. We have read with particular interest the papers on the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; another on the Paintings of the Polygnotus in the Lesche at Delphi; one on the Collections of Ancient Art in the Museums of Italy, the Glyptothek of Munich, and the British Museum; one on the Tree Site of Calvary, and various on the architectural remains in Naples and Sicily.

The Leisure Hour.—The volume of this periodical, complete for 1860, has been published. Among the popular serials of the day this essentially keeps up its character as a family journal of instruction and recreation. There is palpable progress in the letterpress department, while on the illustrations great pains have been bestowed; and the fact that many of the engravings are taken from the works of such artists, among others, as John Gilbert and Samuel Read, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of their quality.



"THE SPLENDID SHILLING," FROM "POETS' WIT AND HUMOUR."

"ROBIN HOOD AND THE CURTAL FRIAR," FROM "THE BOY'S BOOK OF BALLADS."



THE WASSAIL BOWL.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—4th Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve.
TUESDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
THURSDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 28.—Innocents. Full moon, 3h. 17m., a.m.
SATURDAY, 29.—Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1171.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1860.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.
5 36	6 3	6 30	6 57	7 24	7 51	8 18
17 54	18 21	18 48	19 15	19 42	20 9	20 36

NEW BOOKS, RECEIVED.

A Dictionary of Contemporary Biography; Cabinet.
A Second Series of Curious Social Traditions of Scottish Life. By J. Leighton. Simpkin and Marshall.
Ancient Ballads. By Dennies. Walker and Co.
Angelo Sarmatius. A Tale of Lombardy in the 15th Century. By Douglas Jerrold. Bentley.
Bentley's Christmas Annual for 1860. Bentley.
Bible Truths. By Mrs. Ellis. Edited by J. Marshall. Ward and Lock.
Difficulties Overcome; Scenes in the Life of Mary Lundie Duncan. Nisbet and Co.
Eleanor Harewood. Low and Son.
Fabric and Embellishment. A Drama. By F. W. Fairholt and Henry Sharpe.
Fogo Festivities; or, Lessons from Legends. By Mrs. Bray. Illustrations by Alfred Crowquill.
Harry Hoare; or, Affection's Whisper. From E. C. A. H. Hamilton and Adams.
History of the Life and Times of Edward the Black Prince. By Vol. III. Murray and Son.
Holidays with Hobgoblin. By Percy Fitzgerald. Illustrated by Crukshank and Leech.
La Religion en 1860. Hon. Renards.
Legends from Fairy Land. By Helen Lee. Smith and Elder.
Lyrics of Many Years. By Jonas A. Wilson. Macmillan and Co.
Memoirs, Biographical and Historical, of Bulstrode Whitelocke, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, and Ambassador at the Courts of Sweden and France to the Commonwealth. By R. H. Whitelocke Bradshaw.
Nursery Rhymes of Kingly Men. Hogg.
Observer Hours at the Court of Fairy Elves. By H. Morley. Illustrated by C. H. Bennett. Chapman and Hall.
Pictorial Bubbles of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Illustrated by W. M. Wilkie. Groombridge and Sons.
Shakspere; his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood. By J. R. Wise. Illustrated by W. Harvey. Virtue and Co.
Stirring Times. Sermons on the Causes of the Indian and Wales, 1861. By T. A. Walton. Jarrold and Sons.
Studies of Christian Character. By Dr. Jones. Seeley.
The Babes in the Basket; or, Dagbo and his Dog Snap. Low and Son.
The Book of Scott Wales, the Wye, and the Lakes. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Boy's Book of Basis. By W. H. G. Kingston. Griffith and Farran.
The Church and Schools. By Dr. Hook. Bell and Daldy. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
The Convent: a Tale of the Civil Wars. By Mrs. Bray. Illustrated by Robert Cruikshank. Low and Son.
The Cosmet of Life. By R. W. Emerson. Low and Son.
The Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack for 1861. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Lord's Prayer Explained to Children. Seeley.
The Poetical Works of Mr. Alfred Austin. Revised and Corrected by the Author. Published by the Society of Wellington and the Duke of Wellington and Sons. Longman and Co.
The Wreck of the Golden Mary. By Charles Dickens. Bradbury and Evans.
Thirty Years Ago. Through Remorse Book. Ward and Lock.
Thy Nursery Playmate. With 200 Engravings. Ward and Lock.
The Playbook of Metals. By J. H. Pepper.
Tom Tiddler's Ground. Routledge.
Trial and Triumph. By Mrs. Ellis. Illustrated by A. H. Warren. Bell and Daldy.
Universal Review. Longman and Co.
Wayside Flowers. By Mrs. Bray. Illustrated by Birket Foster. Published by the Society of Christian Knowledge.
Wonders of Nature and Art. Edited by Dr. Brewer. Illustrated by Gilbert. Routledge.

POSTAGE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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An additional penny on this paper specially for the Illustrated London News. The postage of this Journal printed on the ordinary stamp paper is double to those places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin paper affixed. The Illustrated London News "The British Postal Guide," published quarterly, by Knight and Co., Old Bouverie-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On BOXING NIGHT, December 26, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Tony Lumpkin, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS; Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. C. MATHEWS. Shortly will be Produced, Tom Taylor's New Comedy, in Four Acts, entitled, THE ANCIENT CORNERSTONE, entitled QUEEN LADYBIRD AND HER CHILDREN. Mr. Charles Mathews will appear in his Entertainment of MR. MATHEWS AT HOME, and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear in her Entertainment Lectures; with Fechter, Herr Cline, and Compagnie, Miss Fanny Wright. Also Boxing Night and during the Week, an entirely new and fine Ballet appearance.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—CHRISTMAS EVE, HOLIDAY NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 24, and EVERY EVENING.—At 6, for the Season, the Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN commencing at eight o'clock.—Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Dion Boucicault. Also, the BLESSED BABY.—Concluding with a Ballet.

NEW ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, December 26 (Boxing Night), and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Buckstone; to conclude with (first time) the Comedy of A BLUE BEARD FROM A NEW POINT OF HUE.—Messrs. Toole, F. Robson, C. J. Smith, Misses Woolgar, Oliver, Cosmo, and Coveney.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—On GENERAL HOLIDAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24.—The Annual Christmas Festivities of the Crystal Palace will begin on that day, and will be continued on each and every day, during the week, by the whole under the management of Mr. Nelson Lee.

On Christmas Eve, Monday, December 24, a Grand Ball will be commenced with at eight o'clock precisely.

Full particulars will be duly announced. Open on Monday and on Boxing Day at Nine; Christmas Eve and Tuesday at Ten. Admission, Monday, Boxing Day, and Tuesday, Half-a-Crown. Season Tickets Free.

MISS KATE STANLEY'S "SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN" EVERY Evening at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly; except Saturday. Morning Performances every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three.

CANTERBURY, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, from London-bridge Stations, in Two Hours and a Half. Seven Express and Fast Trains on the Down Line every Week Day. Extra Trains on Monday, Dec. 24, Tuesday, Dec. 25, and Wednesday, Dec. 26. Fares—First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second, 5s.; Third, 3s. 6d. Return Tickets, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, available for Seven Days, 12s., 8s., and 7s. 6d. Return Tickets are available for the same or following day, and from Friday to Monday at Reduced Fares.

CHATHAM and ROCHESTER viâ STROOD (the Station Also for Gravesend), by the NORTH KENT LINE, the cheapest and quickest route from London-bridge, Fenchurch-street, and Victoria Stations. Trains every Hour, Sundays excepted. Fares to Chatham, 1st class, 2s.; 2nd class, 1s. 6d.; 3rd class, 1s. Return tickets, 1st class, 3s.; 2nd class, 2s.; 3rd class, 1s. 6d. Children under 12 years, half-price. Season Tickets issued at Reduced Rates.

CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS. — SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

On Christmas Eve, Monday, December 24, a Special Train will leave London-bridge Station at 4.30 a.m. to Canterbury, Dover, Folkestone, Ashford, Hythe, Sandgate, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Sandwich, Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge, Battle, Robertsbridge, and Hastings, returning to London in the evening.

On Christmas Day, and Tuesday, December 25, a Special Train will leave London-bridge Station at 9.30 a.m. to Canterbury, &c., &c.

Fares—First Class, Single, as mentioned, 6s., 5s., 4s.

Also, Excursion to London from nearly all Stations.

For further particulars see Bills.

C. W. EGERTON, General Manager.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY MORNING at 3, and EVERY DAY EVENING at 8. Every Saturday and Saturday Afternoon at 3. Stalls, 2s.; area, 3s.; gallery, 1s. Fraser and Tickers may be secured at the Box-office, St. Paul's, from 10 till 5.—Change of Programme.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS TO ALL THE CONTINENT. Daily, at Three; Evenings at Eight, except Saturday. Concerts, Mr. Leonard Buckingham. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will have the honour of announcing to their new and highly-connected Entertainment, entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at LEEDS, December 24, 26, 28, and 29; Stanford Rooms, Mr. W. Gurlin.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Lecture Season during the Christmas Holidays will consist chiefly of COURSES OF LECTURES, delivered on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The Lectures will commence on Tuesday, 8th of January, 1861. Non-Subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to the Lectures on the payment of One Guinea to the Treasurer, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., 22, Albemarle-street. Subscribers to all the courses of Lectures delivered in the season pay Two Guineas.

LAWRENCE PEPYS STEPHENS, Secretary.

ART-UNION OF IRELAND, President the Earl of CHARLEMONT.—Third Year.—Money Prizes, with right of selection in all cases by the successful Prizeholders, amounting to £1,000 each share. Subscription, One Guinea. Offices, No. 18, Grafton-street, Dublin. GEORGE P. BOLTON, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INDEPENDENT ORDER of ODDFELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY, will take place at the above Hall on THURSDAY, January 3, 1861.
H. TOWNE, Secretary. 7, SELOE, Secretary.
10, Nicholas-street, Manchester.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The visiting upon this special hospital, owing to its large number of patients, is now limited to the annual subscription list of previously £1,000. Donations, however, that may be urgently required in most thankfully received. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

Now ready, price One Shilling; free by post, 1s. 2d.,

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FRUIT OF THE SEASON, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

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LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

The decree of the Emperor of the French by which the passport system all over his dominions is abolished in favour of the subjects of her British Majesty, is, probably it may, in some degree, take the English public by surprise, seems to us to be a judicious, if not a necessary, sequence to the arrangements under the commercial treaty. No doubt, the removal of that which was an obstruction, and to the roving inhabitants of these islands the most vexatious of all obstructions, is felt and acknowledged by mere travellers, using that term in its more pleasurable meaning. But, if there be anything in the intent and object of the convention by which the Emperor has pledged his word, as it has been by which the Queen has, to remove frequent and regular commercial intercourse between France and England, the displacing of a restriction on the movements of persons moving about the former country on matters of pure business is incalculable advantage, tending not to send materially to facilitate personal interchange. In the trade operations which, we trust and believe, are about to ensue between the mercantile sections of both populations there will now be no difference in regard to locomotion in France and that which pertains to England. Until now, supposing that a matter of trade between a house in London and one at Lyons required the presence of an agent of the English merchant, and the person selected had not a passport by him, it would require, before he could set out, to procure one, in which, in which might, perhaps, tend to neutralise the effect of the transaction. Henceforward, in any case of this kind, the English trader will have nothing more to do than to put himself into the train and proceed to Lyons, as he would do if he were about to start for Manchester, and quietly proceed to his destination in France without let or hindrance. Again; we have in England a system of commercial travelling, technically so called, which will probably be extended to France, and the absence of passport regulations will act very materially on the facility for coming and going, and the rapidity of movement, which is essentially a part of the machinery of the commercial locomotion to which we allude. Then, although it may be considered a small matter, the saving of expense in reference to a passport is not to be thrown out of consideration. The sum expended in this respect may be small in itself, but it represents a species of tax on commercial intercommunication between the two countries, and its abolition is another contribution of the principles of free trade. Of one thing there can be no doubt—that, in all things great and small, the policy of the Emperor of the French is directed towards the interlacing and interweaving of the interests of his country and our own. Whether, however, the policy of Mr. Pitt, capable of common feeling and intimate connection is of service towards the ultimate attainment of such a state of things as will render hostility between us and our nearest neighbours as nearly impossible as it can be made, is a question for future discussion; for it will be only by an impulse of passionate and unreasoning folly, if all goes as we believe and expect, that on either side of the Channel cause can be given or accepted for animosity, with its consequent action. It will be strange, too, if the people of France do not recognise in the course now pursued by the Emperor in reference to the internal government of his people the influence of that feeling which dictates his policy towards England; for his conduct in both respects must originate in one idea of what is wise as well as just. Free trade is inconsistent with slavish institutions; and the adoption of the one is but a forerunner of the dissipation of the other, in obedience to a harmonious law which is founded upon truth and justice. As we have indicated, we are confidently persuaded that the abolition of passports is part of a great scheme of liberality which all things tend to show is at work in the mind of the Emperor. But, be that as it may, this at least is certain—that his recent decree is a personal compliment to the British nation, and, in its fullest sense and meaning, will be so accepted by this country.

While the Cabinet was in council upon the subject of the important news from China, and was probably discussing the best mode in which Lord Elgin could be maintained in the difficult position in which he had been placed by the cowardly folly of Sir Hope Grant, the news of the capture of Pekin had exposed to an enemy, news arrived, by way of St. Petersburg, that the problem had received an extraordinary solution. The telegram announced that peace had been made, that the ratifications had been exchanged, and the Emperor Kien-Fung (whose flight was euphemistically described as a hunting expedition) would return to Pekin, and that the Anglo-French forces would evacuate the city. For reasons, the weight of which is not very evident, the French have seen fit to discredit this news, and the London organ of the Tuileries endeavours to prove that it is unfounded; but it is accepted by our own Government, and will be acted upon. We may therefore assume that Christmas holidays as at peace with the only enemy we had. We must await details; but, from the energetic conduct which Lord Elgin has displayed since he was roused to indignation by the treachery of the Tartars, we may be allowed to believe that he and Baron Gros have made terms which will be satisfactory to all moderate persons. An enormous demand will, of course, have been made upon China for reimbursement of the expenses of a war forced upon us by the violation of a treaty. What atonement can be made for the treacherous murder of all the Englishmen, the murder of two, and the probable murder of two more (St. Petersburg has no information upon this point), it is hard to say; but, inasmuch as by Mr. Parkes's evidence it is clear that the Tartar General, San-ko-lin-sin, was not only aware of the outrages, but was instigated to them by his presence, it would not be too much to demand that the fate of Haman should be his, in token that, though England has no hatred for a brave enemy, a cowardly torturer can expect no mercy at her hands. A severe example will place the lives of many thousands of English subjects within the power of the Chinese, it is most necessary that they should be taught that we never permit innocent blood to be shed unavenged. We are glad to perceive that something like justice was done by the country as regards the spoil taken. The French plundered right and left, in accord with the Napoleonic theory that "war should maintain war;" but, although we have no desire to see that maxim adopted as a rule by England, it would be both impolitic and atrocious to deprive the soldiers of their lives and of their country some increase of gain when a grand or important deed has been done. The events recorded in Lord Elgin's latest despatches confirm the view of those who, from knowledge of the Chinese character, believed that the best, the only means thing to be done, when we are forced into conflict in the East, is to show that we are, and will be, masters. The rest is then easy, but concession is ruin.

President Buchanan's Message has been transmitted, and it will be read with unusual interest. As matter of mere composition it is inferior to the carefully-written State papers which have preceded it from the White House. But its importance lies in the difficulty of the situation of the United States in consequence of the subjection of the anti-slavery President, Mr. Lincoln. It was not for Mr. Buchanan to cast oil on flame, and he must not, we submit, be too severely judged if it be thought that the address is of an ambidextrous character. He begins by condemning the agitation of the North, which for years has given the negroes a vague idea of liberty, and has thereby caused a sense of insecurity around the "domestic altar" in the South. But he does not think that Mr. Lincoln ought to be punished for the encouragement he has given, which, relative is never very powerful, and in the present case is rendered still less so by hostile majorities in both branches of the Legislature and adverse opinions in the highest legal tribunal. On the other hand, he denies the right of any State to secede, of its own will, from the Union, though he seems to encourage the idea that, if such secession took place, the Union could properly do what the United Kingdom would assuredly do if Ireland declared itself independent—namely, send over an armed force to the seceding portion of the Confederation. Some platitudes about the right of every citizen, in certain cases, to resort to arms as a protection against tyranny, have probably been thrown in as bonbons for Southern orators; and, in short, the whole Message appears to be a mixture of legal and literary production, it seems to us, after careful perusal, to be a judicious document, intended to keep both sides quiet until agitation shall have calmed down. Let us add that there is a graceful reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales, an event which Mr. Buchanan must have calculated to increase the good feeling between the Republic and our country.

Proclamation is made for the assembling of Parliament for business on the 5th of February—about the usual date. Whether a Reform Bill is to be one of the measures to be presented is much doubt. Mr. Gilpin, who holds a subordinate office in the Ministry, has intimated his belief that there will be such a bill produced, though he is very emphatic in assuring the public that his colleagues have sold him nothing, and that he speaks only as a member of Parliament. On the other hand, a usually well-informed Conservative organ states itself to be in possession of the fact, learned from the enemy's camp, that there is to be no Reform Bill, and that measures of law amendment will be the principal work of the Session. A violent speech by Mr. White, the member for Brighton, will probably displease even the most advanced Liberals. He made, at Plymouth, a fierce attack upon

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the Court, which he described as hostile to reform; and, though he indulged in some self-saving clause in reference to the most illustrious person in the realm, he, with singularly bad taste, assailed the Prince Consort, and declared that to approach the Court it is but necessary to crawl upon the ground. Language like this is as coarse as the statement is untrue. Lord Stanley has attended a meeting upon the subject of capital punishment, and has signified his dissent from the views of those who would abolish it. We are not aware that any other creature of importance has interrupted the universal felicitations of the great holiday by imparting his political sentiments.

Probably Lord Palmerston's selection of a new Bishop will give satisfaction to a larger number of persons than any of the late appointments which with the Earl of Shaftesbury is credited. The Bishop of Worcester is Dr. Philpott, who has held University office with much satisfaction to those over whom he has borne sway, who is a distinguished scholar, and whose views are understood to be those of the Broad Church—that is to say, are moderate and practical.

Gaeta has not yet surrendered, and the ex-King continues his rebellion against the Government of Italy. The advice of the Powers that he should abandon a useless defence appears to have been received with the same contempt which rewarded their interference when his throne might have been saved, and we presume that all future arguments must be addressed to him through the eloquent mouths of battering cannon. The world have been pleased to record Lamoricière as he had ceased, and that the Italians had been permitted to solemnise Christmas as the first religious festival of an entirely freed nation. It may yet happen.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 3rd day of January next: We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the 3rd day of January, next, to Tuesday, the 5th day of February, then next following, and the Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance upon their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Tuesday, the 5th day of February next; and all persons that are to treat with us, the Queen, in the face of our Lord, 1860, and in the 24th year of our reign.—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COURT.

The Queen has had a busy week of official duty, preparatory to the gaieties of the Christmas holidays. On Monday her Majesty performed the gratifying duty of presenting the Duke of Cambridge with the Order of the Garter, which his Grace has so well earned by his distinguished services in the Crimea, and which he has so well sustained by the British North American gentlemanly and graceful manner in which he has represented the Queen in those provinces. An investiture of the Order of the Bath took place on Tuesday, as well as a Privy Council, during the week. A Proclamation was issued, summoning the Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on the 5th of February.

On Saturday last the Queen rode out on horseback, accompanied by Prince Alfred. The Prince Consort, with Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince Leiningen, also took equestrian exercise. The Queen arrived from Osborne Cottage on Thursday and joined the Royal dinner party.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Prince Leopold of Hesse, the Royal household, the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Prince of Leiningen, rode out on horseback in the morning, after the investiture of the Order of the Garter, the Queen and Princess Alice having driven out in the carriage. The Queen and Prince Consort had the honour of being invited. The dinner was served in the centre of the table with the plates and other portions of the table were displayed a selection of the most beautiful and magnificent specimens of art and ornament of which, in gold plate and in china, the Royal Scandalarium at St. George occupying the centre. The invitations included, among others, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Speaker, Lord of Hosse, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Earl Clarendon, Lord Shrewsbury, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Exeter, Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Ashburton, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Panmure, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Augustus Clifford, Sir Charles Young, Lord Foley, the Duke of Argyll, and the Marchioness of Normanby.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, rode Park Phaetons in the morning, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway, and proceeded to Farnborough, where they were met by Mr. Emly Cubitt, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Seymour, Major Du Plat, Major Teesdale, &c.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Athol as Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. The Baroness has succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen on Monday held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The following Knights Companions attended:—The Prince Consort, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Exeter, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, the Dean of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Harrowby. The Duke of Newcastle was introduced a Knight, was invested by her Majesty with the Garter in the usual manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred arrived at Cambridge Cottage from Windsor Castle on Sunday last to luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff have received Lord Russell House from visiting Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, at Cadlands, Hants.

The Countess of Fife and family have arrived in town from Scotland. Lady Agnes Duff has also returned to Eaton Square from a home to Witton-crescent for a few months.

Viscount Ashbrook arrived in London on Tuesday from Windsor Castle. The noble Lord and her Ladyship afterwards left town for Brocklands.

The preliminary reports of Sir Leopold M'Clintock and Captain Allen Young on the North Atlantic Telegraph Survey are published. The former says the explorations afford much encouragement for the national undertaking. Captain Young says the survey is favourable to the practicability of the undertaking. There need be no apprehension as to laying the cable, for there will always be opportunities of laying it in clear and open seas as the ice disperses; and, once laid, no drift-ice can injure it if the shore ends be perfectly secured. Dr. Rae reports that the land line is practicable, and that the shore ends can be submerged without difficulty. The Danish delegates confirm these opinions.

The authorities in Croatia have issued a political programme, covered with thousands of signatures, demanding a representation in connection with Hungary as the Diet of Zsath.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir George Carroll, the Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick, died on Wednesday morning, in his 81st year.

One thousand tanners, curriers, and fellmongers are at the present time out of employment in Bermondsey, owing to the failures in the leather trade.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Mudie received a vast number of literary and artistic friends on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of the library, New Oxford-street.

The nomination at the Royal Academy of Music for the two King's scholarships, vacant at this time, took place on Monday, when Miss Alice Barnett and Master John Hill were elected scholars.

Dr. Isaac Jollife, one of the Deacons of the French church, died on Wednesday week in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and fell, and on being lifted up was found to be quite dead.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* on Tuesday at Newgate from the Home Secretary intimating that the sentence of death passed upon Anne Hickey would be carried into effect on Wednesday next, the 26th inst.

Mr. Deulin, who for some years past had filled the rôles of Harlequin and "Genti" at Drury-lane Theatre, died suddenly in London on Sunday afternoon. He deceased, leaving a wife and six small children, and his talents, is supposed to have suffered from a diseased heart.

It is intended to erect in Leicester-square a statue of Edward the Black Prince (by Baron Marochetti), in Palace-yard, to be placed at no great distance, the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion and the Victoria Tower.

The 40th Middlesex Rifles mustered in great force on Monday in Grey's-inn Hall, for the purpose of being presented with a silver bugle by the inhabitants. The hall was crowded in every part, several ladies honouring the company with their presence.

The St. Giles's National Schools, lately erected at the corner of Bainbridge-street, Broad-street, were on Wednesday opened. It is right to give, next week, some illustrations of this magnificent building, which will be accompanied by a description of the architectural features and internal arrangements of the schools.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have determined to inaugurate the opening of the new organ, preparatory to the Evening Services, by a grand performance of Handel's Oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus," on Thursday, January 24. The orchestra in the south transept will accommodate a full choir and orchestra of more than 400 performers.

The day of the winter speeches at Merchant Taylors' School, technically called the Doctors' Day, was celebrated on Tuesday at the hall, a set of dishes of dessert being served to each boy. A variety of speeches were delivered, according to the most progressive. The school then broke up for the Christmas holidays.

The two battalions of the Coldstream Guards assembled in Hyde Park on Monday morning, when the commanding officer, Lord F. Fitzclarence, presented to Mr. Godfrey, the bandmaster of the regiment, who has retired after a service of forty-two years, a handsome gold and turquoise, and has raised himself by his perseverance assiduity and good conduct to the rank of Lieutenant, to the position he now holds.

The Royal Academy of Arts have awarded the following silver medals:—Historical painting, Mr. Frederick Goodall, "Eastward" drawings, "The Morning Chapel, St. Paul's cathedral;" to Mr. James Thomas Watts, "The Death of Cleopatra;" to Mr. Edward Armitage, R.A. Smith, for the best model from the antique; to Mr. Thomas Henry Watson, for the best model from life; to Mr. Thomas Brock, A.R.A., and to Mr. Henry Watson, for the best drawing in geography (on shadows).

A short time since a gentleman residing at Putney, in which is was asserted that about five o'clock in the evening a gentleman, in passing under one of the railway arches at Putney, fell down in a fit, and a lady of the neighbourhood very generously gave away after a severe struggle. The matter has been investigated by the police authorities, and Lord Mayor stated last Saturday that the result of the inquiries went to show "that the gentleman in question had been drinking, and was walking in a state of intoxication, and that in the rush of people through the arch to save the minutes at the Post Office he was unintentionally jostled."

A distribution of prizes recently put up and won by members of the West Middlesex corps took place on Saturday evening, at the Greyhound Assembly-rooms, Hammersmith, the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Cubitt, in the chair. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Cubitt, and consisted of a number of the brilliant accomplice of Indian and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who had kindly contributed to the encouragement of the regiment. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Radstock, who was attended by the officers by a numerous body of influential friends of the volunteer movement.

A dinner was given on Tuesday evening at the Merchant Taylors' Hall by the Worshipful Company of Gold and Clyde Curriers into the worshipful company. The guests, who were upwards of one hundred and fifty in number, included the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Clyde, Sir John E. M. Lawrence, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Archibald, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1052 boys and 991 girls were registered in London, making together 2043. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1850-9 the average number was 1626.—The deaths were 1203 males and 1200 females, making together 2403, which is that for the last week of November. In three successive weeks the deaths were 2403, 2403, and 2403. In the last week the deaths were 2 less, as derived from returns of weeks corresponding with that week in the years 1850-9, the average number was 1405.—Registrar-General. In the present return is therefore less than the result obtained by calculation by 152.

The Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Banco, on Wednesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, opened on Monday, at Westminster, sixty-six stood in the dock, charged with various offences. Amongst the prisoners were Samuel William Giles, aged seventeen, lately in the service of Mr. Henderson, bookseller, Leicester-square, charged with stealing a box containing 63 carriage, 2 diamond crosses, 491 gold rings, 204 brooches, 36 bracelets, 50 lockets, 12 watches, 1700 sets studs and sleeve links, and a large quantity of other articles. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour. One of the prisoners was a woman named Mary Ann Hall, who had a family of six children. Your guardians—Sidney Mann, William Smith, James Hall, and Mary Ann Hall, were charged with stealing 1 lb. of tea, the property of Messrs. Kingsbridge, grocers, Kentish-town. The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for one month hard labour each, and Mann eighteen months. A Fellon named Joseph Williams, aged 21, was charged with stealing a quantity of haberdashery and other articles, the property of Mr. Hall, a draper, in the Kingsland-road. Guilty. Sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and Moss Lyons to six years' penal servitude. Guilty. Sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. In the Second Court, William Price, a third-prisoner, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for stealing a quantity of lead.

The December session of the Central Criminal Court were opened this day by Lord Chief Justice Campbell. The calendar contains the names of 58 persons for trial, but the principal of the offences were of a trivial nature. Robert Henry Bowyer, a middle-aged man, was charged with having brought a false and forged bill of exchange to the Bank of England. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. A young married woman, named Jane Hannah Lewis, was charged with having feloniously received property sold in the face or her husband with intent to injure him. She was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month. Her husband was ordered to be bound to between the parties. In the New Court, George Catt was found guilty of having obtained money by false pretences. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. Thomas Hall, a boy, and a man named George Huntington, who pleaded guilty last session to feloniously making counterfeit coin, were brought up for judgment. The former was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Ballantine, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoners had been in custody since the session, and he had communicated with the leather trade, frauds being postponed to the January session.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday a further adjournment for a month was granted in the case of Mr. Thomas Bowlby, of Cornhill, and of Gresham House, whose liabilities are £50,000, and assets uncertain. Thomas Bowlby, examined, stated that he passed his final examination.—On Wednesday the proceedings in the great case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Schroder, the banker forgers of Lombard-street and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday John Chapman was examined relative to the charges preferred against him by Mr. Lumley and Miss Wagner, fraudulently pretending to sell an annuscan and next presentation to a living Professor was given by the Rev. Mr. Dowden, Vicar of Spreyton, whose living it was that the prisoner had professed to have in his disposal, showing some transactions between himself and Chapman, when the latter was known as Captain Howard. Ultimately, the magistrate expressed his opinion that the prosecution could not be carried any further, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

A commercial traveller named Ayling recovered £1000 damages against the South-Eastern Railway Company by action in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday week. He had been injured in a collision on the Margate branch, and during the trial it was suggested and agreed to that the company's medical men should examine him. They found that he had been seriously injured, and the result was a verdict for the sum claimed.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The second performance of the "Trinummus" took place on Tuesday evening at Westminster School, with a still greater degree of success than that which attended the first representation—a success perfectly well deserved by a production so conceived by an epilogue, both of which were received with the greatest applause. The performance was well attended, the venerable dormitory being crowded with a distinguished audience, including among other notabilities the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Principal of King's, the Provost of Eton, Archdeacon Lane Fox, Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., Dr. Phillimore, Dr. Page, Sir William Jones, Bart., Henry Chester, Esq. The performance was repeated on Thursday.

THE 1ST HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The officers and members of this ancient company, of which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort is Captain General and Colonel, assembled on Monday night in the spacious and fifteen anniversary of the revival of the regiment by King James I., by a procession up Bishopsgate-street, through St. James's-square, and back, and arranged for 450, six tables stretching at right angles from the top table the entire length of the room. The chair was occupied by Major-General Dunne, supported by Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B.; Colonel Lord Templetown; Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.; Colonel Sir Edward the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, and others. The company were all in military uniforms.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The lecture course at this society commenced in attractive form on Thursday evening. Mr. Albert Gilbert delivered an interesting lecture "On Carl Maria von Weber, and his Opera 'Der Freischütz,'" with vocal illustrations. The lecturer first described the works of the great composer in his various styles, and afterwards gave a sketch of those which had been written by some his successors; the whole being wound up with a brief sketch of personal biography. Among the vocal illustrations were the overture to the opera, played by the eight-part choir of the Arion Club, accompanied on the harmonium, which Mr. A. Gilbert directly conducted. The "Huntsmen's Chorus," from the opera, by Mdme. Gilbert; a song from "Euryanthe," by Miss Graham; and the whole concluded with the "Bridesmaids' Chorus." The next lecture announced is one which occupied a little more than two hours, afforded complete satisfaction, but was wisely published.

MILTON SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE BLIND.—A meeting was held on Monday last at the Horns Assembly-rooms, Kennington-lane, to celebrate the completion of its first year of truly Christian existence—William Hampton, Esq., M.P., filled the chair, and, in a humorous clerical and lay quakers, duly advocated the claims of this society to a more extended support. The secretary, Mr. Gardiner, read the 84th Psalm, and in the age of Prescott, it need scarcely be said that many of the blind could do much to benefit themselves and others. The Milton Society, with its small annual powers were not permitted to exercise their benefit influence. Nor is it merely sufficient, as in the case of the deaf and dumb, to impart instruction; they require sympathy, and also mental instruction carefully adapted to their individual capacities and wants. The religious and secular educational machinery undertaking for the blind by this society, dedicated to our immortal Milton, as well entitled to the sympathy and support of the British public. The society is first established on the Sunday side of the Thames, by a blind gentleman, and Alexander Mackay, the blind author of "The Elements of Geography," and principle to meet the many and peculiar wants of the blind, irrespective of sect or party, and on the widest possible." It is stated that the receipts are quite inadequate to carry out this truly philanthropic missionary work.

The importations of flax at Scottish ports this year have been 37,423 tons, as compared with 34,456 tons in 1859.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, Bernadotte's widow, died on Tuesday.

The Second Chamber in Hesse-Cassel has been dissolved, and the First Chamber prorogued.

Jean Delacourt Pigeau, Esq., first Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, and Lieut.-Col. A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, have been knighted.

A universal exhibition of paintings is to take place next year at Florence. The prizes are estimated at from 10,000f. to 20,000f. for the chamber; the Provincial Council, 30,000f.; Milan, 20,000f.; Pisa, 700f.; and Leghorn, 100f.

The Infante Don Sebastian has forwarded a handsome ornament of gold and silver, intended to resist the effects of the electric current as a monument to the painter Murillo, at Seville.

A letter from Rome states that a topaz, weighing almost 2lbs., was lately found in the river of Uraiga, province of Novaiak, in Russian Poland, by a peasant named Andrei Butsky, a tenant of Count Alexander.

ANTI-CRINOLINE *Clerical News* suggests that the simplest and surest mode of curing rid of children is to purchase for them the cross toys sold in the Lowther Arcade and similar places, the paint of which contains a minute of copper effects.

Denmark will reverse the question of the redemption of the Sinde dues for the Danish Islands. Other nations are expected to join that of the general revision of the tariff in force on the Upper Belt, will thus be brought together.

The letters received by Sir Cresswell Cresswell, or his secretary, are so numerous, that it is impossible to answer them individually. He says it is the practice of the Divorce Courts, with the various rules of charges for the respective descriptions of business.

A movement to the late Major-General Sir William Reid, K.C.B., author of "The Law of Storms," chairman of the executive committee of the Royal Commission for the Sanitary Reform Governor of Malta, and afterwards of Bermuda, where Sir William was Governor for several years.

The *Observer* of Milan publishes a letter from Naples, in which, under the title of "Francis Joseph and Italy," the sale of Venetia is once more indirectly urged upon the Austrian Government. The writer says that the Italian people, if it be refused, will be obliged to try the fortune of war once more with Austria for the redemption of Venetia.

Lord Harry Vane, M.P., has consented to preside at the public meeting (the opening of the winter campaign) which is to be held at Bath, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of declaring that the time has arrived to be taken to promote the total repeal of the excise duty on hops.

Mr. James Hargreaves, of Burnley, has completed a carrier of five years study in Airedale College, Bradford, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Selby, Yorkshire.

Mr. Bright, a few days ago, three brothers, all of them boy in the same year, presented themselves to the authorities to be inscribed as members of the Middle Temple. The eldest of the three is twenty-one, and was then eleven months after them. The young men are sons of a tetter-carrier, who has six children.

The Persian army, according to intelligence received from Tehran, dated November 1, has been nearly annihilated by an overwhelming Russian force. It is reported that the Persians, relying on their late great victory over the Turcomans, and supposing they were incapable of further resistance, have attempted to march on Herat, but have suffered severely in the experiment.

A letter from Melbourne by the last mail mentions that a cake of gold worth £9000, the produce of the crushing of only ten tons of quartz at the Ballarat Gold Mining Company recently arrived in Melbourne—but less sold to the Bank of New South Wales. This bank has also purchased a still larger quantity, and it is stated that the produce of thirty-five tons of quartz; and it is affirmed that the same reef will produce 1 oz. to the ton for many hundred yards.

UNITED STATES' FINANCE.—The public debt, which, on the 4th of June, 1857, amounted to 28,699,831 dollars, on the 1st of June, 1859, to 58,734,650, on the 30th of June, 1860, to 64,769,703, and there is no prospect of the Government being relieved without further borrowing. The late loan was sold at a traction over par. Since the sale the public opinion and other securities have declined 5 per cent, and that and any large sales would drop them further. The Customs revenue for the current year, ending 30th of June, is estimated at 49,000,000 dols., and 56,000,000 dols. next year at 60,000,000. But it is easy to see that these estimates may be much in excess by prolongation of the present or by addition of a war.

THE SHIP "COLONSAY," of Glasgow, which was on a return voyage to Australia, after having touched at Capetown, Port Phillip, and near the Falkland Islands at two o'clock in the morning of the 16th of August last, when in a gale of wind, struck on a reef of rocks, of the existence of which unknown, and at daylight saw land two miles ahead, which they reached. It proved to be Inverloch Bay, where they remained seven days, with the ship on shore, they could catch. When the weather grew calmer, the captain and a few of the crew which continued on board succeeded in getting off in the pinnace with a tender of fifty miles, met a sailing schooner, by means of which the remainder of the crew were taken off, and safely landed at Melbourne.

THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH NAVY COMPARED.—A correspondence has recently taken place between Mr. Baxter, M.P., and Mr. James Peter, of Montrose, respecting a statement made by the former gentleman that the number of persons employed in our Royal Navy is greater than the entire mercantile marine of France, both counting and foreign. In his letter Mr. Baxter proves conclusively the truth of the assertion which he had made. He shows by figures taken from official documents that, while the number of men this year in our Royal Navy is 84,000 persons, the number of persons employed in the mercantile marine of France is only 80,000. He further shows that in the French Imperial Navy there are only 30,000 able-bodied men against 77,000 in the English Royal Navy, and in the French mercantile marine, only 80,000 persons against 240,000 in the English mercantile marine.



THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE BRIDGE PA-LI-CHIAN, EIGHT MILES FROM PEKIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

BATTLE NEAR PEKIN.

Sir J. Hope Grant, in a despatch to the Secretary of State for War, writes as follows respecting the engagement of the 21st of September, near Pekin—two striking incidents of which, from Sketches by our Special Artist accompanying the allied forces, we have engraved:—

Head-quarters, Camp near Tang-Chow, Sept. 22.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that after the action of the 18th instant I remained in Chang-Tsia-Wan for two days, during which time the 1500 French troops left at Hossiwroo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnaissances on the 19th and 20th we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tang-Chow and Pekin, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-Tsia-Wan, and, parking the baggages in a village two miles in front, was there joined by the French, who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tang-Chow the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the Imperial high road to Pekin. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The cavalry



THE KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS CLOSING WITH THE TARTAR CAVALRY IN THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR PEKIN ON THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

brigade, which I had kept échelonned away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry, driven away from the right by our fire, lying in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Dragoon Guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Sayers, in particular inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On their left, Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, while the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front, in clouds of horsemen, who, though constantly retiring from the advance of any party of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the 2nd brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns, under Captain Rowley, we first occasional single shots on their thickest masses. These shots, fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th Regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head-quarters of some of the Imperial Princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Pekin.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements till they finally retreated. Our loss is two killed and twenty-nine wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maize and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement very difficult; their charge was, however, most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a creditable manner.

J. Hope Grant, Commander of the Forces.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THERE are among reading Englishmen but a very few, earnest and thoughtful, who have studied the works of Honoré de Balzac, and who thoroughly understand and appreciate that wonderful series of novels which, in their entirety, were called by Balzac "La Comédie Humaine." The lifelike pictures drawn by the author of the "Père Goriot" and "La Cousine Bette," the extraordinary tableaux of French life, character, passions, and manners, so vividly delineated in a long roll of fictions, have been imitated as to their general outline and plan by the great painter of the "Human Comedy" in England, Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray. Let us be under no mistake. Thackeray's people may be, and often bear the name of Balzac, but to their great majority he is only a remoter, if the "grandest second," to Balzac's supreme first. Even Miss Sukey, like George Sand, like the two Dumas — father and son. Very few, indeed, are those who have not read, with delight and amusing dissections of character in "La Comédie Humaine." So with Mr. Thackeray. The ignorant and unlettered, as are we behind the scenes, are fascinated by a series of lively sketches of society, but they pass by the astonishing dexterity and facility with which, and with one set of characters, the author of the book, in one novel after another, interest and excitement sufficient for the most insatiate appetite for the marvellous. The fact is, that our author, like Balzac and Eugène Sue, has a great French imagination, and Addison's works is but an act in the great Drama of Human Life, and which they have both witnessed, and in their own peculiar manner, have described. Thackeray has given capacity to interpret.

The Jouenny number of the *Cornhill* contains the opening portion of "The Adventures of Philip," a story, *not dramatic personæ* of so many of Mr. Thackeray's fictions over and over again. Thus, Mr. Dr. Pendennis, Mr. Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Dr. Firmin, Mr. Dr. Adhemar," the painter, *Andrew Finch*, and his wife, the ex-widow Carinichcrigan, are few. A shabby genteel story," published many years ago in *Fraser*; and the very father of Philip, a certain Dr. Firmin, figured in it *more*; and the very father of Philip, a certain Dr. Firmin, figured in it *more*; and the very father of Philip, a certain Dr. Firmin, figured in it *more

THE FARM.

Time increasing crush each year at Baker-street makes it more and more imperative on the Club to shift their quarters into a larger arena, for the sake both of the animals and the spectators, who, at certain hours of the day, get wedged into solid squares in the crowd. Every beast is said to have been sold to the butchers, with the exception of the Hereford heifer; and at the great cattle market the following Monday the 780 beasts placed fell short off those bespoken by nearly a thousand. Of the farmers, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire furnished 3200, and Devonshire about 800.

The system of sending animals to Baker-street which are to go home again, and perhaps become breeding cows, has reached its climax of absurdity at last. Victoria and Rose of Towerby both went back, and one, if not both, of them will be found to have had part of the beef-fed prizes in her class, and the cups for the best in the show, both at York and Darlington, with Soldier's Joy, a half-bred heifer, and a cup for the full preparation for the two year-old heifer class at the Leeds Royal. Captain Grey's Moss Rose was a cow of great merit, but she had calved, and she has been shown by her purchaser, Mr. Atherton, up and down the country as a breeding cow. It is a fair thing to go afterwards of fat shows and put a stop to this sort of work, as it is deeply unfair to the bona fide Christmas feeders. The Royal ought to take some notice of it as well, and not to allow cows to be sold which have shown as fat stock in the winter to come out as professed breeders in the summer, and thus, in some cases of long fell the delat of winning prizes, to which it is most probable they can never come by good their claim. Something of the kind will have to be done, and it will also eventually come to this, that the committee of fat shows will refuse to allow animals to be sold at all, and decide that the animal has been duly slaughtered within a certain time, and will never allow any animal to come to the same show twice. Fat shows were established to ensure a good supply of Christmas meat not to enable breeders to put animals to breeding animals and then "dairy" them again, that they may be fed for the butcher in summer and winter. Queen of the Isles was beaten again at Darlington by a beast of Mr. Cudlewick's, of Durham, and Messrs. Lord and Thomas Booth, of Killerby, brought out a splendid sow, and defeated the York winner, which had come on circuit from Bilton Park.

Lord Berefield's steward has very unduly remonstrated in the *Mark Lane Express* against the exclusion of her Ladyship's pen of pigs (which were awarded by the judges to be a highly meritorious lot of ground than one of the litter was older than the rest. Of course, evidence from such a quarter is good for nothing, and he cannot but Professor Symonds's teeth test not only by stating that there are no other pigs which possess the full number on the turf, but that high feeding at an early age has, to his knowledge, the effect of making them change teeth. Professor Symonds protested against the eligibility of the pen of pigs at Battersea, and the decision was overruled him. There is no doubt that the test has been most efficacious, but on this occasion it is equally certain that it has failed, and that the Shropshire sheep men are not satisfied with some of the Birmingham decisions, and more still of the very extraordinary way in which under twenty-two months, which got no prize, as 8 ft. 10 in., by 6 ft. 9 inches. The splendid Shropshire tup, for which Mr. Holland, M.P., paid about £50, at Canterbury, and twice over refused 200 gs., died about two months since.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SEVERE weather has stopped many of the strings in their work, and those turtles who do not make "dog-hooks" are what is called rest. There is not a steeplechase fixture before New Year's Day, and Liverpool does not open her grand-stand gates until January 7. Newcastle (£700) is still in the markets, with four others of his Lordship's, and no one believes Marston (150 gs.), Rosicrucian (100 gs.), Lord Clifden, Napoleon, Arthur Wellesley, Commotion, Woolwich, Gamester, Comforter, Emperor (£500), Wildfire, Unlucky, Shilelah, and Tom Alderman, &c. The whole of Mr. Jacques's stud, headed by Weatherbit, is to be sold by private contract on the first week in next month, High Treason and four others in training, the yearling Who's Who, and two colt and six filly foals. Jack has gone lately not with purchasers of yearlings here and there, but with Mr. Merry's stud. Since Surplice, more than six good winners have changed hands this way, and more than cleared the whole cost of the establishment. Lifeboat, too, was within an ace of making a seventh. Nutbourne's retirement is announced, and Yellowplush's appearance in the Derby list stated that the Royal Stud, being unable to get Ethelbert, will fall back as much as they can on Orlando next year.

Bailey's Magazine of the current month contains an admirable engraving of the veteran Mr. Gully, who has been preceded since March by the Duke of Bedford and Baronet Lade, and will be followed by Mr. Sadler of Stetland, Derby, Glasgow, and Chesterfield, Admiral Rous, and Mr. Payne, who will complete with an appropriate portrait the features of the *Sporting Magazine* are a very clever mock examination-paper on sporting by "Uncle Scribble," and a continuation of the Life of a Sporting Hunting novel, of which the scene is laid at Market Harborough.

A better week's sport has been seldom known in Leicestershire. On Tuesday week Mr. Tailby's hounds met at Stapleford, and the Melton division were on the wrong side of the wood, and the Hon. Captain Morgan shot up full home in his place, and after a few efforts to catch them, and was glad to leave him in the best quarters he could find, and came to Melton as best he could. On Wednesday Lord Lonsdale was an excellent run from Coston Covert with the Duke's. Mr. Gilmour's Gratitude pulled the whole field, and he was the only one that had the hounds to himself; and but for a favourable turn, which let them up, would have had the day to himself. The Quorn had a capital day on Monday; run to Tuesley, Mr. Tailby's fox was killed in Ashby Lodge Wood.

Cousins and Attermire were both beaten in the Ridgway Challenge Cup, and Cazaubon in the Crocolne Picture, which was won by Parrish, a swimming son of Voltigeur. The Cup for Saddlers' Plate, rare little daughter of Jacobite, Trip-the-Daisy, whose running weighs 12 st. 10 lbs., was received for the Cup for Saddlers' Plate, which where Farmer's Daughter, from Myrtle, again helped to stamp Black Cloud as one of the most staring sires of the day. If the four pernals, David Harding stands for the Derby. Arnold (0) and Trelegos for Thursday, &c., and Pilling for Friday.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—The brig *Alice*, of Middlesboro, laden with coals, when going out to sea in tow of a steamer, struck, during a heavy swell and veer from the westward, on the Long Sand, on which, after boards drifted on the North Caret Sand, on the morning of the 16th inst. The Ramsgate life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, was put forthwith out out and launched opposite the vessel, and the brig's crew, seven in number, were taken off and landed at Margate, after having been thirteen hours in total wreck.—The schooner *Ann and Ann*, of Whitby, was wrecked on the Tarbet Scalp, north of Tarmouth, on the night of the 15th inst. The Scarborough life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution at Whitmer was launched, and, with eight men, successfully proceeded in search of them her perilous position. She was afterwards safely towed round to the Dowse.

The Thames Ironworks Company have received an order from the Russian Government for the construction of a screw gun-boat, not larger—say, 6220 tons, builders' measurement. Other vessels of the same class are to be built for Russia from the Clyde, and it is said that 100 boats with engines of 1200-horse power.

On the western border of New York State, at a place called Union Mills, some working men a year or two back observed a quantity of dark, oily matter floating on pools of water. They made a little chemical experiments led to the discovery that the oil is highly adaptable for illuminating purposes, and that by sinking wells to the depth of from 70 to 100 feet it can readily be obtained throughout a very extensive area. Indeed, it is said already to have been ascertained to be dispersed over 100 square miles. The proportion of oil in the liquid pumped up is about one-third, and the process of separation is very simple. Land in the locality has become exceedingly valuable, and the business is rapidly increasing. About 1200 to 1400 barrels are now daily produced, and the demand is, it is said, being rapidly met by the New York, where, when required, it sells for any quantity and price equal to its starting per gallon. When refined, it is very pale, which is described as being well for the manufacture of superior candles. Many shipments of the oil have been made to Australia. In addition to its illuminating capacity it is alleged likewise to be a thinker, when mixed with fish-oil, for the proper ness of lubrication.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MADRAS.

THE practice in the Supreme Court of Madras is similar to that which obtains in English courts of justice, with some modifications needed for the adaptation of the judge-and-jury system to the special requirements of the people of India. We give a few particulars respecting the way of summoning and swearing-in of jurors at Madras. One set of grand jurors consisting of European officers of service, merchants, and gentlemen of independent means Mohammedans and Hindoos. There are two sets of petty jurors, one for cases summoned by the Sheriff, who is appointed every year. The Judge, on the Bench, addresses the jurors, makes a few observations on the case, and delivers the calendar to the grand jurors, after they have been duly sworn. The oaths on the Bible, Mohammedans on the Koran, and Hindoos on some book of their religion, the performance of the last drops of water from the Ganges. A set of petty jurors, consisting of 12 Europeans, Mohammedans, and Hindoos (who are able to speak and understand English), is then impanelled, and take their seats in the jury-box. The evidence, as the trial proceeds, and the plaintiff's counsel opens the case, and calls his witnesses, who are duly sworn. The Judge, who is also the Chief Justice, calls by name the prisoner to the bar, and reads aloud the charge of indictment, asking him whether he is guilty or not guilty. If the prisoner should answer "Not guilty," he is allowed to challenge the jury, who are then sworn, and proceed to give their opinions and the case proceeds. The last session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery in Madras for 1859 was held in October. None of the cases were of special interest. Our Engraving on page 585 shows the petty jurors in the Supreme Court Coconer at the bar, and Sir A. Pellerimer, Puisne Judge, on the bench.

CANADIAN WOODMEN.—When a portion of forest has been marked out for clearing, the trees are cut down close to the roots, and they find out a spot where water and other advantages are to be obtained. Here they build a log hut, and, if they intend to stay for any length of time, it would be called a "fort." It is without windows, and a good deal like an Esquimaux hut. The only outlet through the logs is a hole, and the smoke passes out through a hole in the roof. The sleeping-places of the men are all round the hut, and consist of a bed of spruce boughs, and the trunks of trees the men have cut down are piled up near them. In the winter these are burned, and they sit round the fire and tell stories when down the water. The axe-men are often of various nations, and, since they have been in Canada, the Irish have been the most numerous. The settlers and the police, it occurred to me that the shanties might often be the scene of disorders and quarrels, but I was told that they were generally places of peace and safety. No robbery or crime, I was assured, is ever heard of among them, and it is a rare thing for a murder or Lynch-law to occur. In fact, it would be safer than in the streets of New York. This, if true, is probably in some measure owing to the selected character of the men employed on the work, but also to the just and strict superintendence of the employers.—*Knight's Travels in Canada.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK,

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that only a moderate business has been transacted in the market for the Government securities during the past week, owing to the arrival of news, vid St. Petersburg, to the effect that we have concluded peace with China, prices have ruled firm, and there is every reason to anticipate the confirmation through an official channel, and as much doubt has been entertained on the subject, a considerable rise will take place as soon as parties to operate largely. The Unfunded Debt has varied but little in price, and the Bonds in Chancery have been in fair demand.

The supply of capital in the general Discount Market is still large, and the demand for accommodation is moderate, at the nanexed rates for the commercial paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	... 3½ to 4½	Four months' bill	... 4½ to 5
Two months' bill	... 4 to 4½	Six months' bill	... 4½ to 5

The directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum rate of discount, which remains at 8 per cent, since October last, and although the exchange at New York—102 to 103—still shows a steady tendency in favour of this country, the Bank has not purchased to any extent £200,000, and other large parcels are expected to follow. The packet for the Cape of Good Hope has taken £40,000, and £10,000 goes to Australia, £5,000 is gold for the Mauritius, and £6000 for Ceylon.

The Bank of Egypt, which has its London and London Shipping Company, the object of which is to establish a direct steam line of packets to Alexandria, and to carry on a general shipping business, with the Directors have, it appears, purchased several vessels for the line.

The demand for money in Lombard-street has been very moderate, and some portion of the recent imports from Australia has been sent into the Bank of England. The Bank's stock is now about £11,000,000 sterling of silver, received from the Bank of France in exchange for gold, have been coined into sovereigns, and are now returning to the Continent, where they are in demand.

The last instalment of 2½ per cent upon the last Russian loan contracted in London is due on the 31st inst.

It is pretty generally understood that the Stock Exchange will be closed on Christmas-day, as the Committee of Privileges have decided upon the abolishment of Monday.

The Bank has only a moderate business doing in the newly-formed undertakings; nevertheless prices have continued steady. Crescas Marine Insurance have realised 1 to 1½ prem.; Crystal Palace, 4 prem.; Equity, 1 to 1½ prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1 to 1½ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, 1 prem.; Agricultural Cattle Insurance, 1 prem.; Hotel Victoria, Egham, 4 to 5 prem.

The Corporation of Home Stocks on Monday was on the increase, when compared with the previous week; nevertheless, the transactions were by no means extensive. Consols for Money, 94¼ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½. The Reduced Three per Cents were 93 93¼; New Three per Cents, 93 93¼; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto Bonds, 97s to 99s; Ditto Five per Cents, 103 to 105; India Five per Cents, for Account, 104½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Ditto, small, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Consols for Account, 94¼; and Reduced Three per Cent. 93½. On Tuesday prices were fairly supported, but there was much caution displayed in the purchase of stock. Consols for Money, 94¼ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½; New Three per Cents, 93 93¼; Reduced Three per Cents, 93 93¼; New Three per Cents, 93 93 93¼; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, for Account, 2s. to 5s. dis. There was a marked absence of anything like excitement in the market on the following day (Wednesday), when Consols for Money were quoted 94¼ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½ to 93; Exchequer Bills, 5s., 2s. discount; in the value of Indian securities no change occurred.

The advices we had from the manufacturing districts are somewhat favourable, and although the demand for accommodation is rather limited, at the present time, the discounts, prices have had an upward tendency.

The Foreign Stock Market has been very dull during the week. The market, however, has continued firm, and prices generally have been well supported. The transactions have been:—Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 89 90; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1839, 86½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 86½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1859, 86½; Chilian, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85¼; Danish Five per Cents, 101½; Mexican Three per Cents, for Account, 20½; Ditto, Deferred, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84¼; Peruvian Three per Cents, 74½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1822, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1850, 103½; Ditto, Deferred, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44¼; Ditto, Certificates, 6½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 98; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1854, 86; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1855, 86; and Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 86.

Short-stock Bank shares have been in steady, but by no means active, demand, and the following quotations will probably have been realised 73¼; Bank of Egypt, 20½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 32½; Chartered Mercantile, 20½; Colonial Australian Land, 3½; London Chartered of Australia, 38½; Oriental, 47½; Ottoman, 10½; South Australia, 90½; Union of Australia, 96½; and Victoria Land, 3½.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm as follows:—New South Wales, 5 per Cents, 1871 to 1875, 101½ to 102; Victoria, 6 per Cents, 1871 Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

In the Miscellaneous Market, Crystal Palace shares have been in active request, and prices have considerably improved; otherwise, the transactions have been only to a limited extent, at about previous rates. Australian Agricultural have been done at 2; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto Preference, 10; Reptile and Australian Copper, 3½; Great Ship, 1; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 5; Oriental Gas, 1; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 2½; Phœnix Gas, 1; South Australian Land, 3½; Universal Marine, 1; and Victoria Land, 3½.

Railway shares have been done at 99; Great Central, 9½; Imperial Continental Gas, 1; Ditto, New, 2½; London, 98; Phœnix, 7½; Westminster Chartered, 7½; Ditto, New, 1½; Globe Insurance, 100, ex div.; Imperial Fire, 355; London Fire, 50; and Sunday Monday Trust, 1½.

A full average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market. Prices almost generally have advanced—in some instances fully 2 per cent—and the quantity of stock offered is moderate. The Stock Exchange Committee have resolved upon the abolition of the passport system for travelling in France, so far as regards British subjects, thus materially improving the value of the Sterling Eastern shares. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Caledonian, 98; East Anglian, 1; Eastern Counties, 58; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 82; Great Northern, 111; Ditto, A Stock, 106; Ditto, B Stock, 133; Great Western, 111; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124; London and Brighton, 124; London, Chatham, and Dover, 54; London and North-Western, 109; London and South-Western, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44; Midland, 104; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 104; Norfolk, 85; North British, 67; North Eastern, Berwick, 91; Ditto, York, 91; Ditto, Leeds, 91; North London, 102; North Staffordshire, 15½; South-Eastern, 88; Ditto, Dover, 39; South Wales, 93; Vale of Neath, 96; and Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 96.

Lawrence, 80; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 92; Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, 6½; Eastern of Bengal, 3½; Eastern of France, 4½; Ditto, Preference, 61; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1872, 32; Great Indian Peninsula, 98; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Fifth Preference, 10½; Ditto, Sixth Preference, 10½; Ditto, Debentures, 1860, 103½; Ditto, Extension, 104; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Leeds-Venlaw, 13½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Recife and San Francisco, 19½; Santander and Mouse, 3½; Sun Paulo, 9½.

THE MARKETS.

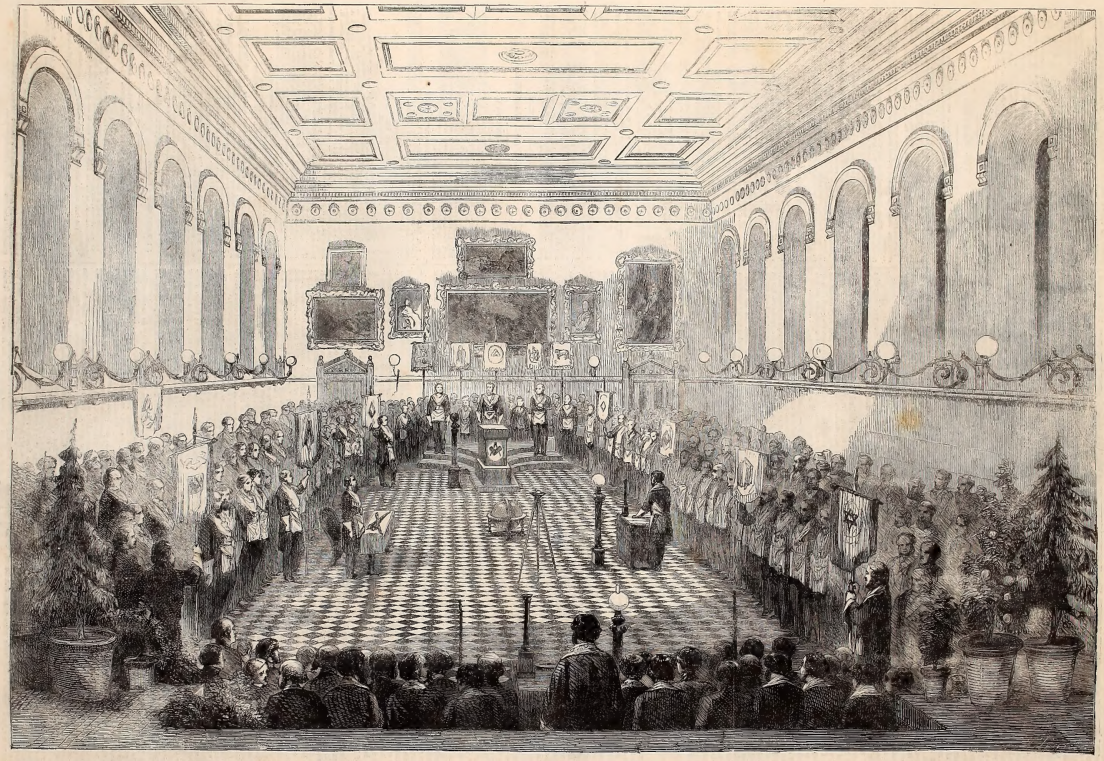
CORN EXCHANGE, December 17.—Today's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat, chiefly in good condition. Rain set and white qualities meant of steadily. Foreign wheat—the show of which was large—was in good request, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter above the currency. Barley was in limited supply, and the turn dearer. Malt was in good request, at full prices. Beans and peas were in fair demand, at a steady tendency. Malt was quite to dose in last week, with a good enquiry generally. Oats were in good request, at full prices. Linseed cakes were in fair demand, at £7 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes were in good request, and 10s. per ton dearer. Cotton cakes were in moderate request, and 5s. per ton higher terms.

IMPORTS.—Five wheat, barley, and oats were in small quantity. Flour was in moderate quantities. Most other kinds of produce changed hands to a moderate extent, at about day's currencies.

AVERAGES.—Wheat, 57s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 36s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; and buckwheat, 24s. 8d. per quarter. Duty, 1s. per qr.; grinding barley, 10s. per ton; distilling ditto, 28s.; malting ditto, 28s.; malt, 36s. 8d.; flour, 2s. per sack; oats, 6s. per ton; Canada wheat, 1s. per qr.; other ditto, 5s. per ton; Canada barley, 10s. per ton; Canada oats, 6s. per ton; Canada beans, 10s. per ton; Canada peas, 10s. per ton; Canada maize, 1s. per qr.; Canada flour, 2s. per sack; Canada meal, 2s. per sack; Canada rye, 10s. per ton; Canada buckwheat, 10s. per ton; Canada linseed, 10s. per ton; Canada linseed cakes, 10s. per ton; town-made flour, 5s. per sack; town-made meal, 5s. per sack; Indian corn, 1s. per qr.; Indian meal, 2s. per sack; Indian flour, 2s. per sack; and Indian kidney beans, 10s. per ton.

SEEDS.—Our market generally is very inactive: nevertheless, we have no change to notice in prices since our last report.

LINSEED, English, crushing, 56s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 53s. to 55s.; baropeed, 46s. to 48s.; Mediterranean, 48s. to 50s.; Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; Egyptian, 46s. to 48s.; Bombay, 46s. to 48s.; Black Sea



INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AT THE MECHANICS' HALL, NOTTINGHAM, AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MR. COMMISSIONER PARKES.

MR. HARRY PARKES, who has borne such a prominent part in the movements connected with British affairs in China since the affair of the lorcha *Arrow* in 1857, is the son of Mr. Joseph Parkes, formerly well known as professional agent for the Whig party, and who was some years ago appointed a Taxing Master to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Harry Parkes, owing to his knowledge of the Chinese language and character, as well as for his general ability, intelligence, and activity, has been attached to the suite of the British Plenipotentiary in China, and in that capacity has had his name brought very pointedly before the public, whether as an energetic Commissioniner or as a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese.

The following record of Mr. Parkes's services is from the Foreign Office List for July, 1860:—"Mr. Parkes was attached to Sir H. Pottinger's suite in June, 1842; acted as Interpreter at Koo-Chow-Foo, 1845 and 1846; acted as Interpreter at Shanghai, 1846, 1848; appointed Interpreter at Shanghai, April 19, 1848; appointed Interpreter at Amoy in 1849; sent to Formosa to distribute rewards to Chinese in 1851; served as Interpreter at Canton, November 21, 1851; appointed Consul at Amoy, August 10, 1854; accompanied Sir J. Bowring to Siam in March, 1855; arrived in England with Siamese Treaty, and returned with ratifications, January, 1856; was Acting-Consul at Canton from June, 1856, till September, 1858, and was transferred to Shanghai, December 21, 1858. Has been British Commissioner of the Allied Commission at Canton since January, 1858. Was appointed a C.B. December 6, 1859."

Mr. Parkes was born in the month of February, 1828, and was married, on the 1st of January, 1856, to Fanny Hannah, a daughter of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Plumer, formerly Master of the Rolls.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE Right Hon. Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, was born May 22, 1811, and succeeded as sixth Duke, on the death of his father, on the 12th of January, 1851. He graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1832, and in the same year was elected member for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire, which he represented until February, 1846. In May, 1846, he was elected member for the Falkirk Burghs, which he represented until his accession to the Dukedom. In 1834-35, being then Earl of Lincoln, he was a Lord of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived Government. In 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert to office again, he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, which post he held until January, 1846, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, an appointment he resigned in July, 1846, on the retirement of the Ministry to which he belonged. In 1852 he joined the Coalition Ministry, under Lord Aberdeen, as Secretary for the Colonies, with which at that time was nominally conjoined the Department for War. His administration of the colonies was such as to obtain for him no little credit and respect. At the breaking out of the Crimean War the Secretaryship for War was divided from that of the Colonies, and the Duke of Newcastle, having the option of the two offices, chose the Secretaryship for War. Unfortunately he had to encounter difficulties in the administration of a new and worse than unorganised department, and, although he applied himself to the duties of his office with a zeal, industry, and ability, which, be it said, very materially smoothed the way for his successor, owing to the objection taken by Lord John Russell to his continuing to discharge the functions of Minister for War, a dislocation of the Cabinet took place, which was not prevented by the resignation of the Duke. From that time until his return to office as Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston in 1859 the Duke took little part in public life; but, as is well known, he paid a visit to the Crimea in 1855 for the purpose of personally ascertaining the workings of the War Department. As Secretary for the Colonies he was selected to accompany the Prince of Wales in his recent visit to Canada and the United States, a duty which he performed with discretion and, on one occasion, with considerable firmness. His Grace has long been an advanced but judicious Liberal in politics, while as an official his assiduity and devotion to the labours of his department are unwearied. Besides his more important office his Grace holds the appointments of one of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham. The Duke has just been made a Knight of the Garter.



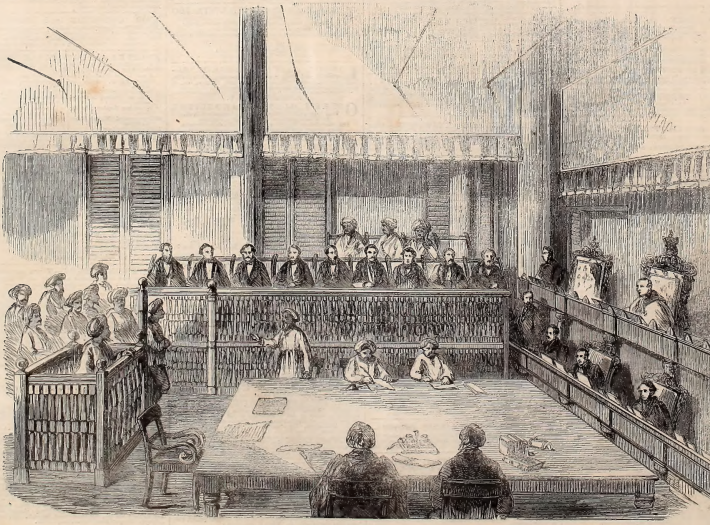
HARRY SMITH PARKES, ESQ., C.B., BRITISH COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION AT CANTON.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle, Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Nottinghamshire, took place on the 7th inst., at the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, which was converted into a lodge-room. The occasion was one of no ordinary interest in a masonic point of view—the relation in which the Duke stands to the town of Nottingham—the respect in which he is held by all classes—his position as a Minister of the Crown—all these gave peculiar interest to the performance of the ceremony. The installation was attended by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England; Sir Joseph Paxton, Grand Chaplain of the Order; Captain Boyer, Grand Master of Oxfordshire; and a great number of nobility and gentry were present, including representatives from the grand lodge, and numerous other distinguished members of the craft.

The brethren assembled at eleven o'clock, and at twelve the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nottinghamshire was opened for the transaction of business, the reception of the most worshipful the Grand Master, and the installation. On the lodge being closed and reopened in a lower degree, a levée was held for the presentation of mason visitors.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a banquet took place in the Corn Exchange, presided over by the Duke of Newcastle, supported by the Earl of Zetland, and a number of distinguished visitors from the most distant parts of the country.

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Christmas, 1860.

A happy Christmas-tide to ebery one!
Though from the festal board some guests are gone.
And yet not gone, for to each vacant place
There cometh one who hath an angel's face!
And there is left a store of life and lobe,
Links which unite us here to those above.

A happy Christmas-tide! And let the poor
Turn with a thankful heart from ebry door.
If in our hearts there's strife with kin or friend,
For Jesu's sake, let the contention end.
So, ere the year is hidden 'neath its pall,
Thank we the Lord, to be at peace with all.

E.

TO CHRISTINA.

A CONFESSION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SHADOW IN THE HOUSE."



Christmas Eve, Midnight.—NE person alone, besides my mother, knows what I am now going to tell you. If I could speak to you on such a theme I would not commit to paper the records of my shame. Burn these sheets when you have read them. I have been sufficiently punished; in pity to me, as we risk the danger of my future being again compromised by their existence.

Yesterday, the twenty-third day of December, I, Paul Hayden, was sitting at my desk in the counting-house of Klop, Klop, Son, and Klop, foreign merchants. There was a good deal to do during the evening, as we were accustomed on the day of Christmas Eve to break up early. Every footstep that crossed the counting-house or moved in the outer office seemed light and elastic, and had a kind of enjoyable frosty creak in its sound. There was a something in the pure air of the bright clear day, and the anticipations of the coming festival, which completely changed the aspect of even the dull and scarcely dull atmosphere of the counting-house, making glum old 'senior' clerks light and frolic, and 'junior' clerks staid and painstaking, as they saw that a little hard work now alone interposed between them and the coming holiday.

As for me, I sat there with my pen in my hand, and the ledger open before me, bowed down with a weight of shame and misery such as I had never dreamed of falling to my lot. There were my fellow-workmen moving about light-hearted and hopeful; there was I with ruin—almost certain ruin—staring me in the face. It was no use to try in a dream; but no: there lay the letter before me, and I took it up and read it once again :—

"Dear old Fellow,—Cudd won't renew the bill on any terms. What's to be done? If something is not thought of, and quickly too, you'll see him at Klop's to-morrow morning, sure as fate. I'm decently sorry for you, but I can't help you: no more can anybody else, for all that. Turn it over in your mind. I'll be on the bridge as you go home.

"Yours ever, "ARTHUR GLYNDE."

Turn it over! And what good would that do? How was a poor fellow like me to scrape together a hundred pounds? Yes, my dear friend, Arthur Glynde, who had so kindly introduced me to all the delights of London, initiated me in all its tempting mysteries, paid for me, quarrelled with me if I remonstrated with him, and finally—and laughed at me if I tried to withdraw from such a life of flowery degradation, this all-beautiful friend had suddenly come down upon me one month before with a request that (as my position made it quite irresistible) that I would accept for him a bill of a hundred pounds, and leave him to provide for it when due. I am sure he had meant to fulfil his promise. But then Arthur was a fool, and had grown in such deep respect as to trouble herself in the least about giving him the means of fulfilling his obligation; and so I was left in the, lurch.

What was I to do? The first sight of that bill would in Mr. Klop's eyes have been about the same thing as the last sight of me. And if I left him in disgrace there was an end to my connection, for Should I confide the whole to my mother,—which meant, should I let her know what a reckless-profligate life I had been leading since our arrival in London, and my meeting with Glynde? Should I spoil her the vista of my recent experience during the merest hours of night? Should I dash to the ground the hopes she was fondly nursing of my advancement?

Despairing of any solution, I determined to meet Glynde and tell him so.

I shut up the ledger, put it away in its place, and proceeded to exchange my office-coat for my walking one.

"Going, Mr. Hayden?" inquired our cashier, Mr. Sampson Boyce, who did not, I fancied, at all participate in the slight signs of satisfaction that Mr. Klop had occasionally shifted on to me.

"Yes, Sir; good night," I answered as I went out.

I hurried along the noisy streets, with their glaring Christmas-lighted shops, glitting like a spectre through the crowds, never slackening my pace till I reached the foot of the bridge, when a thought struck me, as with a blow of paralysis: I had left Glynde's letter in my office-coat! With moist and trembling hands I turned back at first, to keep steady, I searched my pockets over and over, then began to run back, but again stopped, incredulously, to make sure. It was too true; I had left it behind; might even have dropped it on the floor while changing coats. I hurried back to the office. The door to the counting-house was down a little court or archway. I tried it. It was locked. I rushed round to the front—the outer door was also nothing less than sheer impossibility should prevent my getting back my letter. I knew the way into the counting-house from Mr. Klop's house, and that if I could only escape notice from the servants, I could get then from the cashier, and Denning, the watchman, there would be no one else likely to see me. At the worst, I could ask permission to go through to the office. I was determined on something, and was open. I slipped through the passage, and was safely in the business premises. Through the glass door of Denning's little room I saw Mr. Boyce reading a newspaper; and then, he had done with the business of the office, and was probably just going. I heard Denning's footstep moving heavily to and fro in the storeroom above. I walked cautiously along the passage till I came to the counting-house. The door was open. I went in, glancing hurriedly about on the floor, but seeing nothing of my letter. The first touch of the pockets of my office-coat told me it was not there. I turned the pockets inside out. No, there was no letter in them. Had Boyce found it accidentally, or Mr. Klop, or had some one suspected me, and searched my coat when I went away? The suspense was intolerable. Suddenly I remembered that on one occasion I had slipped the letter between the pages of the ledger when Mr. Boyce had appeared at the door; but I felt almost certain that I had not left it there. I took down the ledger, however, and with a bounding heart saw the missing sheet drop to the ground. For a moment I felt rather as though my troubles were gone, than that their mere exposure was delayed, as I tore up the letter, and threw it and the pieces by the candle and lamp that was left burning low till the watchman came for his last survey. As I turned to find my way back I heard Denning coming down stairs. "Well," I thought, "if he comes in I will tell him I passed through the house, without meeting any one, to fetch something I had left behind; but if he passes on I will not unnecessarily make him aware of my presence." He did pass on, and I presently I heard him descending the stairs to the underground storeroom.

As I stood there listening, where I had lain no right to be, no wonder I felt like a criminal, and that strange and piteous helplessness should begin to pass through my mind. Dark, vague suggestions, the true nature of which I shrank from grappling with, began to stir me; and I felt as if my hair were lifted in horror. I gazed cautiously round. I believe I had at that moment no defined idea beyond the simple one of seeking security from the apprehension that some one might have seen me enter and hear the letter—say, some night-prowling thief, for example. Anxiously I gazed around. Behind, through the glass door of the counting-house, I could see all over and through the large office, with its shadowy-looking rows of desks and stools, under their dusky veiling of low, smouldering kind of light. Before me was Mr. Klop's private room. The door was left ajar. Was he there? No, all was silent! But I must search. I pushed the door open, and was struck hard by the flood of moonlight in which I was suddenly plunged. I advanced, half-believing that I was simply fascinated by the splendid natural and artificial scene beyond which was visible through broad windows. There was a piece of the great black city spread out, low and far, in the vivid, frosty moonlight; the glittering river carving amid blackened buildings; the arches of the bridges always looking from semicircles into circles by the junction of bridge and reflection below; and a sky of glassy blue, thickly crowded with stars, each apparently emulous to outshine its neighbour in the most brilliant manner, and lend increased splendour to earthly eye. That end of the room was light enough to see to read. I could discern the spots of ink upon the floor. I could see the brass-work of the fire-irons. I could see everything. Yes, all was there, nothing not to evade, my guilt. I could see, Christina, a something that made my heart throb with violence, even while I knew well enough there had been in it a feeling of vessel experience. Though I had been led there by friend or foe, for some purpose which I should not long mistake. My hand, as I looked, dropped on the neighbouring desk for support to my frame. Yes I did not turn away, as I ought to have done, either into the moonlight or the room I was in, but I felt, in the thought aimed for a moment, but had fled in horror from the temptation, to repent, and to be warned ever after of the danger of one moment of mental weakness. I was not to turn, I was to go in a kind of hideous fascination. It seemed to me not a simple key in that lock, but the curving finger of some demon that I was to obey. "Do you hear?" it said, "your instruments now," I thought I heard it saying to me. "Fool! you cannot escape, or, if you can, this is the only way. Show some courage, some presence of mind, and you have a chance. If it will be any comfort to you, we'll say this shall be the only time. Ay, swear it if you like! Am I not here to register your oath? We understand. Only be quick!"

Still I moved not—only helplessly gazed. My ears now became filled with other sounds and voices. I heard Mr. Klop dismissing me, amid the contemptuous laughter of certain surmises of his clerks. I felt that touch of scorn on my shoulder, and the low murmur in the ear implying that my very body was become the property of another. I heard the heartbroken cry of my mother as the double news of my imprisonment and dishonour reached her. And still the mysterious (diabolical's partial gleam) drew me towards it, and I heard its voice saying, "Come! It is the only way. Hasten! Save yourself!" "No! Fy! It is a sin!" cried another answering voice. And then it too murmured, like an echo, "Save yourself!"

But that last voice was so small, and so far off, and the previous one so loud and close to then that it was impossible to obey the way to touch, and promised so much of instant advantage from its mystery, that even as I gazed, incapable to determine what I would do, *I had done all*—determined, I should to that from which life will never again allow me to be disreserved.

Spare me, Christina, for an instant. I will go on again calmly soon, if you can bear to listen in me just longer.

Well, I resume :—The cold steel, as I touched it, sent a shiver through my frame, but I turned the key with a desperate hand, opened the door, and looked in. I could dimly see a drawer full of gold; my fist touch was of a batch of fleecy, rustling banker-all bank-notes. I took out two, and held one of them up to the light of the moon. I could just make out the word "Hundred," and was about to put it back, when I saw a figure in the doorway. Some one whispered me, "Fool! you will never prosper in this mode of life if you begin so badly. What good will that do you? Where can you manage it? Where is the risk of which you complain? Take them, and plunged my hand into the drawer where the gold was, trying to guess as well as I could how far such a handful would go towards a hundred cheques, and how many I could have let me without fear of casuistry with which I amused myself. Even then I could not, I thought, take one sovereign more than my indispensable need required. O, not for the sake of wealth! For my employer had taught me to recognise as it deserved such sublime self-abnegation! So I counted the gold, tremulously, yet determinedly, to the end of the hundred, carefully counted over every second note, to see that no unknown my danger, but also conscious that I was laying up one bit of comfortable hypocrisy for the future that might be found very necessary for my peace.

The gold was mine. My bill should be duly honoured. "Honoured!" O God, how my own word pierced me like an ill-carried weapon! False! These were stolen notes. I gripped my way out of the room and along the passage; saw Joyce, still over his accounts, in Denning's room; staggered out by the way I had entered; opened silently the door of the office, which had been closed since I had passed through; and then, unchallenged by any observer, slunk away by dark courts and by-passages to keep my appointment.

I reached the bridge. I leant against the wall. I tried to realise a single moment of joy at my success—the success for which I had bid so high a price. "I am saved!" I cried inwardly; "saved!" Just then I heard a sound that shook my very soul. It was but a church clock across the river, striking; but to me it was like a voice crying through the midnight, "Lost!" And immediately one clock after another took up the sound, until it seemed to me that angel voices—some thrillingly sweet, some mournful and beseeching, some solemn and denouncing—were crying to me from all parts of the universe, "Lost! lost! lost!" The river, the black city, faded from my view beneath that glorious sky. I saw an old village, every spot of which was familiar to me. I seemed to stand no longer on that bridge, but was kneeling in a well-known room, with my face raised to that sky in prayer. I thought and thanks, my lips moved. I had a delicious feeling of rest. Once more I was a little child going to lie down in my bed without a care. I heard a footstep; gradually as it approached nearer it recalled me to myself—myself! Good God! was that poor, miserable, shrinking being Paul Hayden? That—

Spare me yet, Christina, one weakness. Do not ask me to brand myself once more with the word; it has burnt in too deeply, and needs neither anodyne nor rest. Spare me my name and for ever the word. I know I cannot escape the thing.

What should I do? Again came that perilous question. How had I answered it before? The weight in my pockets, heavy enough to drag down a thousand souls, was my answer. I thought once I would leap into the river, and let that weight bear me down to a grave so deep that I might hope there to be insensible even to my shame. Then my clenched hands would rise convulsively and desperately in mortal agony against my breast, asking again, "What shall I do?"

Knowing myself, seeing myself upon the go back, yet shrinking more and more every moment from the thought of going forward, I suddenly—obeying some impulse I hardly understood, perhaps one of desire for physical exertion—began to run. Speedily I decided I caught a glimpse of Glynne approaching to meet me. I turned and ran in an opposite direction to that of his coming footsteps; it seemed to me as though I were flying not so much from him as from myself—from the new and hideous form I had taken—knowing not yet which would prove to be the true Paul Hayden.

What I stopped running I was in the court outside the office. How I came there I know not, unless drawn by the same power that I have heard often moves murderers to haunt the spot where they shed the blood of their victim, and where they are at length to find the ministers of retribution.

"Is it too late?" I asked, under my breath, sinking down on some steps in a dark corner opposite the office door. "Is it too late now to right myself? Yes! it is impossible—hopeless!" Thus I despairingly cried; but the hope grew and grew until it became a strong, yearning, passionate desire to try. Could I not, and could we only back again how light, every other trouble would be—how lightly I could go home and sleep! I rose from the steps filled with a wild, feverish resolution. "I will do it, so God help me!" I cried, and went round to the front door. It was locked. For a moment I stood there, without my hands in silent despair and went back to the court. I glanced eagerly at the three lower windows on that side. The one nearest the steps was open—wide open—left so, probably, for a few moments, by some servant, in order to sweeten the office after putting out the gas. But, if so, he was not far off. He would probably see me if I ventured. Well, I must risk that. My heart throbbed as I mounted I could reach it. It was soon done, my arm stretched across, the window-sill grasped, and I had pulled myself up and dropped lightly inside. I looked through the counting-house door. All was still. I could see, everything illumined as when I had left it; no one was there. I went in, opened the safe, and with trembling hand put back the hand gold, trying to let it mingle with the rest without care. For a few moments, by the weight my pockets to be sure that not one solitary pie ce was left behind by accident! It gave me a fresh alarm the mere thought. With a more grateful sense I went before the key turned in the lock, and I groped my way from the room and gained the window without hearing the slightest noise to disturb me. Once out in the cold night again, my only feeling was to get away as fast as I could. Then came blessed relief—my heart was brimful of intense thankfulness.

As I was walking rapidly across the bridge, some one slapped me on the shoulder. It was Glynde. I knew him by his stick by his voice just now, I suppose you had better go home, and I'll come and see you before breakfast. Only it's driving it desperately close."

"Look here, Glynde," I answered, and my voice trembled as it went you have paid for me since I have been in London?"

"Pooh! you don't know what you're talking about."

"I beg your pardon for it, but I suppose you answer me?"

"Well, I should rather fancy not. How on earth should I know?"

"Would that bill be about it?

"Humbug! What's the good of asking me? Yes, more."

"Very well, then. That I take into my own hands. From this day I owe you nothing. Good night!" I held out my hand. As he took it, I said :—

"Don't let's meet again, Glynne, not at present; I don't care if we never do."

He drew himself up, stared at me; took his cigar from his lips, laughed a low forced laugh, turned lightly on his heel, and walked away.

I went home; sorry to have so parted, but glad of the parting itself, and how I contrived to dress and get straightened I know not.

I sat down by the fireside with the miserable task before me of telling my mother about the bill, but I felt it was the only thing to save her as much pain as possible. She was more cheerful than I had seen her for some time, but her first words were most unwelcome to me in my present condition.

"Christina is coming to-day!" she said. She will perhaps be here to-morrow.'

This was indeed an unpleasant surprise to me—she who had known me as I once was—she coming to witness my disgrace. That decided me. I must tell my mother at once. In a few words I prepared for the worst, and then told her all—*all*, Christina.

When I had said what I had to say from beginning to end, my head dropped on her shoulder in a kind relief, inexplicable even to me. For some time we were both silent. At length she spoke :—

"Paul, you know what my property is—five hundred pounds I will pay your bill. But, O my boy, do not deceive me! Tell me the worst. Will Mr. Klop, when he has had this hundred pounds, forward you to—" She did not need to finish the sentence. I understood her but too well. After the revelation I had made she had no longer faith in me or in my word. I was only pursuing my course—how true I thought myself most safe. I rudely pushed her away, and hurried to my bed, at once stung by her doubts and terrified by the new alarm, she had suggested. I weighed it well, and almost superstitious dread possessed me that her words beckoned some further consequence yet undreamed of by me. "What if it should not be there!" I cried out in my anguish; "who would then believe me, if she does not?" I spent a terrible night. When I lay awake the darkness seemed full of beckoning, shining, fingers, in the shape of keys; when I slept I dreamed I was dropping from some enormous height, or flying across some interminable bridge. In the pale, wintry, dawn of morning I rose. I started to meet my own face in the glass. It spoke truly; *I had grown years older during that night.*

I would not trust myself to meet my mother at breakfast, and left the house without seeing her. By the time I had arrived at the office

I felt unable to look any one in the face. As I turned my back to hang up my coat, I said, as usual, "Good morning, gentlemen."

I uttered breathlessly. My hand paused with the uplifted coat. No, there was no answer; there was not a sound in the room but the scratching of pens. I looked round. This was folly. Every one was quietly engaged in work. My own voice must have died away before it left me. I had nothing but myself and my own fears to be afraid of.

I tried hard to work, but my ears involuntarily strove to catch every sound, every whisper. The sight of that safe, which I could see from where I sat, when the door was open, turned me sick. I could not help watching Boyce eagerly as he went to open it. What if I had displaced anything and he should notice it? He opened it. There was no immediate intimation, by his manner, that he saw anything wrong till he began counting, and then I fancied he must be puzzled, he was so long and silent. I wondered if he would say to me—what could it be—whether his accounts were right or wrong? There was clearly no trace of my visit left behind. Yet I could not rest. I started at the least sound, and when I saw Mr. Klop shining bald head and silver hair approaching my heart jumped violently.

"Now, Mr. Boyce," he said, sitting down at the great fire, "I'll just run through the cash balance with you, if you're ready."

"Certainly, sir, certainly," said Mr. Boyce; "I have just a little matter to finish with first; then I'll come to you." So saying, he left the office.

Mr. Klop sat rubbing his hands at the fire waiting for him. Some minutes passed without his return. Mr. Klop looked impatiently once towards the door. Still he came not. At length Mr. Klop rose, went to the outer office, and called,

"Mr. Boyce?"

"He has gone out, Sir," said one of the clerks.

"Gone out, sir?" cried Mr. Klop. "Why, what can have induced him to go out just as I told him I wanted him?"

He went back impatiently into his room.

Every circumstance, however slight, now oppressed me. What did Boyce's absence mean? Had he gone to fetch a constable before even letting Mr. Klop know he had cause for suspicion?

Now—by there was a something in the cashier's manner that I could not read in that way. There seemed almost a kind of new and sympathetic tie between us, which made me shudder, in that aspect and manner of him.

And then, trying to relapse into the thoughts of my safety, and of Christina, and of my mother—and of that dinner I was to eat by Mr. Klop's hearth in the evening—I felt found among my ore yet a kind of impasture. I was not what I seemed, and might for that reason be again tempted by those secret influences that seem to lie in wait for such prey. I had been all the morning weighing over a certain idea, alarming to dwell on, requiring more courage than I had, and I found dream of possessing, dismissed many times, yet always coming back—"Paul, Paul, do not eat that dinner; go not *there* while you remain *thus*. Take heart; you know what you ought to do. Go, exhale it certain there is time."

My knees knocked together, my lips seemed glued, my fingers like those of a dead man, as I slipped from my stool, strode to the mantelpiece, and drank off a whole glass of water before going up to Mr. Klop's door. I tapped, and, without waiting for an answer, walked straight into the room. I suppose I had to speak at first, and that he did not hear me, for he said impatiently—

"Speak louder, Paul. What is it?"

"I should like to speak to you, Sir, in private."

"Eh! Oh, certainly." He got up, came past me, and closed the door; then resumed himself. I began to speak, desirous naturally to make the best of so bad a job, but the more I endeavoured to speak I could only get out words enough to show the bare dry truth, without the slightest circumlocution or colouring.

"Sir, I had a letter last night telling me I should be arrested to-day for a debt of a hundred pounds. I left that letter here accidentally, and, fearing you or some one might find it, I returned. I saw your room open, your key in the safe: I robbed it of a hundred pounds."

I stopped, for my voice grew more and more hoarse and unsteady, and my heart was beating with frenzied violence.

"Well?" said Mr. Klop, eyeing me askance.

"I could not keep it, Sir. I climbed in at the lower passage-window opening into the court, and put it back. You will find it there. My life is a burden to me with this untold."

"Is this true, young man?—And the whole truth?"

"All! on my soul, Sir."

Mr. Klop rose, passed by me to the door, opened it, and called out, "Has Mr. Boyce returned?"

"Yes, Sir," answered one of the clerks.

Mr. Boyce now presented himself, bathed in perspiration, and breathless, while he vainly strove to conceal under the guise of his ordinarily quiet, almost sullen, behaviour.

"A customer, Sir, drew me out while talking. And I forgot to say there is a gentleman outside asking to see you on particular and pressing business. He is watching for some one to pass. He said he must go if you did not see him instantly."

"Let him go then, and to the Devil if he likes! Now, Mr. Boyce, just look to the cash, and see if it's all right. I left my key in the safe last night, and should like to be satisfied that nothing wrong has happened in consequence."

"Yes, Sir;"—and Mr. Boyce looked strangely irresolute as he came in, glancing uneasily behind him, yet warned by Mr. Klop's searching eye, which was becoming decidedly unpleasant.

Mr. Boyce went to the safe, opened it, and drew the iron door towards him—perhaps accidentally—but it would have had the effect of concealing the upper part of his body from us where we stood, only that Mr. Klop moved a little—and that, too, apparently quite accidentally —and then the door was almost ostentatiously thrown back.

A pause of a minute or two now ensued. Presently Mr. Boyce said, with a quivering voice, quite unlike his usual hard, unfeeling tone, "Why, why, Sir! Mr. Klop, some one has been here! There is I believe—nay, I am sure—a hundred pounds missing! Stay; I will count again." And he did so, not turning his face to look on us.

Our eyes met—Mr. Klop's and mine. It was an awful meeting. He doubted me—that was the expression I saw there. I answered him with a quiet but steady look, earnestly yet mutely appealing. He understood, I thought, and waited.

As for me, however calmly I was able to bear myself, I saw there was a frightful gulf yawning beneath my feet.

Very rapidly I ran over all the possibilities of this new calamity—retraced every foot of ground, and every minute of time, belonging to the sickening experience of the past night. I saw but one solution—too fantastic to be credible, yet the only one my agitated mind could guess at and rest upon. Was Boyce a rogue? Had he seen me either steal into Mr. Klop's room last night, or out of it when he was reading the paper in Deaning's room? Had he secretly gone after me to the safe, discovered the theft, and, instead of denouncing it, determined to profit by it, sure that the thief would be made answerable for all, and disbelieved even if discovered, and if he should deny that he had taken more than the one hundred pounds? If so, one thing was clear—he would sacrifice me to clear himself.

"Yes, Sir," he said, now turning round upon me a face whiter—so it seemed to me—than the whitest of sepulchral walls, "there is a hundred pounds missing!"

"And can you, Boyce, guess how?"

"Well, Sir, that is a serious question to answer. I fear I can. Last night, when every one was gone, I thought I saw a shadow pass the little window of Deaning's place. To my great horror I could get out. I looked into your room here, but saw nothing in particular to alarm me."

"Not the key in the safe?"

"No, Sir, I did not notice it."

"Indeed!" said the merchant, "and did you notice anything?"

"I did, Sir. I picked up this on the floor,"

He produced a crumpled playbill. As he opened it, I saw in large letters "Don Giovanni." I knew it. It indicated the latest of the many visits he had made. I had made together to the Opera.

"Do you know who could have dropped it?"

"I will answer that question, Sir," said I. "I have no doubt I did, if it was really found there."

"*If* it was? Would you dare, Sir, to suspect Mr. Sampson Boyce, the cashier of Klop, Son, and Klop, of an untruth? uttered, too, for the ruin of another? Young man, beware! *This* is no play," said Mr. Klop, with a strange gleam in his eye.

I trembled, yet looked up with a certain confidence. God help me, I felt almost innocent just then. Mr. Klop's eye passed from Boyce to me, from me to Boyce, before he again spoke.

"Well, Mr. Boyce, I and Paul have already had some talk: he knows all his under suspicion. By-the-by, who was the customer, Mr. Boyce, that took you out just the right a little while ago—kept you so long, and sent you back in such hot haste?"

There was the slightest possible pause.

"I don't know his name, Sir. I have seen him in the warehouse over and over again, but cannot remember to have ever heard it."

"Well, when you came back, who was the gentleman who wanted me so pressingly to come out?" said Mr. Klop, with that inexplicable gleam once more in his quiet, dangerous-looking eye.

Mr. Boyce attempted a smile: a very ghastly one it was.

"He neither gave me his name or card, Sir."

"And he said nothing particular to you, except that he wanted me out there?"

"Nothing, Sir."

"Not even that you must get me out of this room at any cost, or you would never be able to replace this hundred pounds out of your pocket, and which you had been home to fetch? Eh?"

Dead silence. I seemed (but it might be fancy) to hear the shaking of the clothes on that collapsing frame.

"Come, Mr. Boyce, speak out this time! If I wrong you I will beg your pardon, as a gentleman should, and show you why I came to this abrupt conclusion. Now, Sir, have you not that money in your pocket?"

What a position was mine! To stand there and see this man's guilt strangely and wonderfully brought to light through my guilt, and to know he was about to restore, getting credit for having escaped, and I feeling more and more free, in spite of my inward prayer to God to prepare me for the worst.

Suddenly he threw himself on his knees before Mr. Klop, and murmured, just above his breath, "Forgive me! It is true. I was tempted. I saw the key in your safe—discovered, as I thought, you had been robbed. I am sure, Sir, there were a hundred pounds taken away."

"I could have told you that."

"Indeed, Sir! I see you, then? I am rightly punished! I thought you had been rob bed—saw in the playbill a trace of the criminal—and felt assured that if I incrsa sed the amount no suspicion would ever attach to me. Mercy!"

"It would be wasted. I can understand a moment of weakness yeading to crime in a young, tempted, and inexperienced man; and that the act itself would bring its own warning and cure. But you, Sir, must be corrupt at heart—must have through life found yourself round with lies, and have been only unexpectedly surprised into a true self-revelation. Sir! I have no more to say."

A few minutes more and I saw two constables enter, and the gold taken from Boyce's pockets, which he had evidently determined to restore the moment he had, or fancied that he had, discovered me theft had been committed, but had been detected prematurely. Without a word more he left the room in the custody of the men.

I sank down in a chair, heedless of Mr. Klop's presence, my very soul faint.

"Young man," he said to me soon, and in a voice so strangely sweet that the tears bounded forth to greet it, "you have sinned, repented, and made proper restitution. You can do no more now. I wish it had been otherwise. But I forgive you. In time I may be able to trust you if you deserve it."

He would not turn me off then. O God! that I might have shown him what I felt! But I restrained myself, and I have no doubt he liked me the better for so doing.

"Paul, no one knows but myself. No one shall know."

I could only look and bow, in silent gratitude.

"You will dine with me, as you had intended?"

"No, no, Sir."

"Why? It will divert suspicion."

"Oh, Sir, my heart is too full. God forgive me; it would seem a kind of triumph!"

"You are right. Go at once. I will look to the affair of the bill, and see how to help you, without altogether sheltering you from your just responsibilities. Good-by; give me your hand; pleasant Christmas to you!"

Christina, I have told all to my mother. I cannot eat to-morrow's dinner till I have also told you. Now, if you wish it, I release you from your engagement.

PAUL.

Let the fate of these pages bear witness that I will never comply with the request to burn them; never will I burn them, never will I part with them, never shall eye see them while we two live. When we are dead, the revelation under other names will not matter to us, and may help those who are in danger.

CHRISTINA.

CHARADE.—No. 11.

Wherever Dame Martin her troublesome spouse
With his labour finds out she plays "booty."
She flies to my First in my Second to rouse
The skulker to some sense of duty;
And oftimes she vows, "if he hasn't more grace,
His conduct will drive her, for sartin,
To do something rash—that my Whole will take place
As sure as her name's "Betty Martin."

CAPITAL OFFENCES ONLY PARDONABLE AT CHRISTMAS-TIME.



WHY is a chimneysweep who dislikes a pot of beer like a starch-producing vegetable?—Because he is a pot-hater.

WHAT animal most resembles a ball? Dramman?—A collar-mat (*cerleral*).

WHY is the Pope's headdress like a half-day on the treadmill?—Because it is a tiar (*Don't you see? a tiara?*).

WHEN is a river like a costermonger's cart?—When there is a-a-eddy in it.

WHY is a returned hill like a guinea-fowl?—Because it is a come-back.

IF an egg were questioned about its parentage, what preserve would it most likely name?—Mar-me-lade.

WHAT tree is the properest to put into a bank?—Acacia. (*Can't you call it a cashier?*)

WHAT cat is like a large abbey?—A grey tabby (*a great abbey*).

WHY is a hatter like a valuer of goods?—Because he's a nap-raiser (*an appraiser*).

WHY is a sticker on a railway-engine like another preparing breakfast?—Because he gets his steam aid (*his tea made*) by hot water.

CAN you name the greatest corngrowers in Europe and America?—Yes—tight boots.

WHY has a digger down a pit,
When he in two his spade has split,
A clearance with his landlord made?—
Why, don't you see? He's rent his spade—
(*His rent is paid*).

IF Astley's Theatre should change its name, what public building should it be named after?—Summerset House.

IN trying to make a contract, what do you mean by a "sealed tender"?—A love-letter.

WHEN is a barrister like a squirrel in a cage?—When he's going the circuit.

WHY should an undertaker always smoke?—Because tobacco-smoke is generally a coughing-maker.

WHY is a lawyer's life a lazy one?—Because it's a life of fees (*a life of ease*).

WHY is a Lord Mayor like talking nonsense to a sensible man?—Because he goes in at one (y)ear and out at the other.

WHY is a spirit obeying the summons of table-rapping Mrs. Marshall like the Ghost in "Hamlet"?

"See where it comes, with Martial stalk" (*Marshall's talk*).
Shakspeare.

WHERE should birds go in the cherry season?—To Peckham.

How do people look when they are engaged?—They look contracted.

CHARADES.

No. 12.

Fair Annie with my Second wastes
My First three times a day;
Nor heeds my Whole, which silently
Reproves the vain display.

No. 13.

Without my First OUR BACON had not been;
My Second once on baby's eye was seen;
My Whole united in a word will tell
The happy home wherein my First doth dwell.

No. 14.

My Second of good ale or wine
Contains two of my First,
Yet Tom can carry off my Whole,
And neither reel nor burst.

No. 15.

I am a thing of commerce,
Substantial and no bubble,
Yet, take away my capital,
You make my value double.

No. 16.

You may call my First *box*, and my Second as good;
And my Whole you would share with dear Kate if you could.

No. 17.

Oft at my First my Second has occurred
When noisy sots have had what's called "a word;"
And on my Whole some new Ænean might
Have borne his sire Anchises from the fight.

No. 18.

My First is found in every tanner's yard;
My Second cockney zooks pronounces as hard.
If with my Whole we were just now supplied,
We'd drink "Wansbael" this happy Christmas-tide.

No. 19.

Oh never may my First be pent
By you, joined to my next and last!
Oh, often may you hear my Whole,
If you have music in your soul!

No. 20.

If I had my heart's desire,
My First I'd go at cast an' hire;
And then my Second I would find,
And tak' her where she'd have a mind.
Oh! could I wed her I adore,
I'd lay my Whole upon the floor,
And envy it when she did put
Upon its face her dainty foot.



"TO CHRISTINA: A CONFESSION."

"Its curved shining finger drew me towards it, and I heard its voice saying "Come!" It's the only way. Hasten! Save yourself!"



"THE HOUSE ON FIRE ON CHRISTMAS EVE."

You had better ride on, for you get nothing in my house, Mr. Twister!

THE BOARS ON FIRE ON CHRISTMAS EVE

THE CHILDREN OF THE REVELS.



AKE the CHILDREN happy at Christmas! It is their innocent saturnalia, their prescriptive festival, their grand annual holiday, which no birthday celebration, no commemoration of successful cricket matches or grand boating races, can ever hope to equal. They look forward to it from the 7th of January to the 24th of December. They count over and over again its peculiar and remarkable attractions. Mincepies, plumpuddings, gigantic sirloins, columns of candles, a blaze of lamps, the pantomime, the comic song, the acted charade, and, above all, the fairy dreams all heavenly bright! Clown in September! of a Pantaloon at Michaelmas! of a Harlequin and harvest moons! It is impossible to reconcile such absurd contradictions. We should as fave associate a certain Imperial potentate with disinterested "ideas."

Male reverence is sex nauseous. Let us make the children happy at Christmas. Let us bear with them gently; reverence the purity that is in them; admire the exuberance, the geniality, the naturalness of their mirth. We know what Berlioz thought of the charity children at St. Paul's; but what is that famous musical critic's opinion of a gathering of children at a Christmas pantomime?—of three and thirty (or thereabouts) of smiling young masters and misses round a Christmas-tree? There is no sight on earth so quiet it. But to be happy with children we must make *them* happy, and exercise a stern control over our impatience, our unreasonableness, our hot, quick passions. We must sedulously commit the little wasps and bends in their youthful natures. We must;—but let Coleridge preach our homily in noble verse:—

> O'er wayward children wouldst thou hold firm rule,
> And sun thee in the light of happy face;
> Love, hope, and patience, these must be thy graces,
> And in thine own heart let them first keep school.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has contributed at divers times, and in divers ways, to childish happiness, and, I trust, to manhood's gentleness. Have we not forgotten "the children." The page placed in our own disposal is intended for them; absolutely and entirely for our "juvenile readers." Well, we propose to initiate them, as we have done in previous Christmas Numbers, into a certain NEW FASHION GAMES, which shall exercise their mental faculties and test their imitative capabilities, which shall be somewhat more fanciful and even poetical than those famous old gymnastic exercises "Hunt the Slipper," or "Blindman's Buff;" which shall develop to some slight extent the musical knowledge and elocutionary skill of the performers. Every household has its Keats, its Robert or Charles Mathews, its Louise Keeley; and an aggregate of friendly households can always make up a decent "Dramatic Company." Amongst the serious members may generally be found an efficient prompter, a dexterous stage-manager, an orchestra, a scene-painter, and a dresser. Thus, then, the company formed and the stage prepared, we propose to furnish our Children of the Revels with appropriate dramas (under the dramatic games—which, amusing to the performers, will not, is hoped, be objectionable to the audience.

And here we digress to explain our title. From an early period great celebrity attached to the boy actors of the old School of St. Paul's, nor did it desert the *alumni* of the present excellent foundation established by Dean Colet. As first they possessed the public with elaborate "Mysteries and Moralities," drawn from the stores of Old Testament History; but, afterwards, as they, or their directors, grew bolder, with the comedies of Terence and Plautus, or the tragedies of Seneca. They set the fashion which has since been followed in many of our public schools. A troupe of boys, selected from the choristers of Westminster Abbey and Queen Elizabeth's chapel, were formally incorporated under the title of "The Children of the Revels." Amongst them were Field, Underwood, and others, who in later life were fellow-actors with Shakspeare, and upon one of whom Ben Jonson wrote a famous epitaph:—

> Twas a child that so did thrive
> In grace and feature,
> As heaven and nature seemed to strive
> Which own'd the creature.
>
> Years he numbered, scarce thirteen,
> When fates turned cruel;
> Yet three filled zodiacs had he been
> The stage's jewel.

For our "Children of the Revels" we do not ask a public stage nor a poet's panegyrics. Give us a parlour, or a drawing-room, and a piano; and hey, presto! we ring the bell, and up goes the curtain.

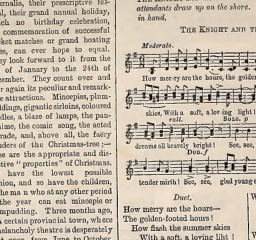
AN ANIMATED BOUQUET.

Two of the players are chosen to personate a knight and his ladylove; and we are instructed to suppose that he is desirous of presenting *her* with a bouquet. He looks around, and finds that the lonely where they are unfortunately placed is utterly bare of leaf or blossom. His despair is great. But he is in fairy land, and, of course, a fairy immediately makes her appearance. She undertakes to relieve him from his difficulty, and summons his companions, who enter, attired in long cloaks, and take up appropriate positions. With a tap of her wand she converts each into a flower; and as each change takes place the cloak is thrown aside and some emblem of the flower displayed. (This part of the arrangement must, of course, be left to the taste and fancy of the theatrical "dresser.") The knight then selects the flower he prefers to make his bouquet. Each in turn joins him and his ladylove, and if any error is made, or if any delay takes place, a forfeit is exacted. The lady love then accepts the bouquet. The flowers form in a circle, and all dance round.

SCENE.—*A desert island. The sea appears in the distance. Enter* THE KNIGHT *and his* LADY LOVE *from a small barque, which the attendants draw up on the shore. They then walk forward hand in hand.*

THE KNIGHT AND THE LADY LOVE.

J. C. BETTRIS, R.A. M.



Duet.

How merry are the hours—
The golden-footed hours!
How flash the summer skies
With a soft, a loving life!
Ah, how sweet fancies rise,
And dreams all heavenly bright.
See, see! the glad young earth
Overflows with tender mirth!

THE KNIGHT.

Since, lady, in thyself I see
The fairest of all flow'rs;
Since brighter blossom may not be
In Flora's gayest bowers;
Tis fitting I should gather now
The wildlings of the lea,
That they may crown those tresses brown,
And, as they sparkle there,
May rise to think they are so weak,
And *thou* so very fair.

LADY LOVE.

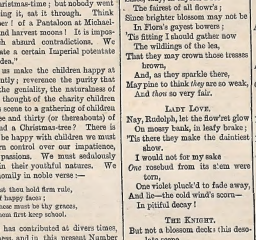
Nay, Rudolph, let the flow'rs glow
On mossy bank, in leafy brake!
The there they make the daintiest show.
I would not for my sake
One rosebud from its stem were torn,
One violet pluck'd to fade away,
And lie—dull world wish'd scorn—
In pitiful decay!

THE KNIGHT.

But not a blossom deck this desolate scene,
Not even a pimpernel uplifts its head:
The trees are gaunt; the leaves are—well, not green—
And Nature seems bleak, barren, gloomy, dead!

(*A car approaches the island, and out of it steps the* FAIRY QUEEN. *A red light is cast upon the scene.*)

THE FAIRY QUEEN.



there, 'tis therefore shall find the Fair - y Queen!

Song.

Oh, I am the Fairy Queen,
And I rule in the balmy glade,
O'er the elfin streams and the greenwood groves,
In the depth of the woodland shade;
Wherever a gentle thought
Or a tender dream has birth—
Wherever the light of beauty rests
Upon the happy earth,—
'Tis there, 'tis there,
Thou shalt find the Fairy Queen.

Oh, I am the Fairy Queen,
And minstrels sing my power
On the rippling Avon's grassy margé,*
In Mulla's alders bower.†
And childhood's fancies long
Have been charmed by the elfin strain—
Oh, while the heart of the world beats true
We've wander'd, sure, into some desert isle,
Where summer winds ne'er bring their burden rare;
Where Ocean never breaks into a smile,
And sadden'd streams a mournful music bear!

THE LADY LOVE.

'Tis true, the place is awful: but our love
May brighten it as with a light divine;
And so the lustre stooping from above
In all the dim, drear darkness softly shines!
And then the memories of other days!
Oh, o'er the past a tender radiance plays.

THE KNIGHT.

Let us hasten, my love, to a shorter land,—
From these black barren peaks and these deserts of woe,
To some bower deep in beauty, to some riverside glow,
And roses their fragrance outpour on the breeze.

THE LADY LOVE.

But, hark! a sweet music comes over the sea—
And, lo! a rich splendour has fall'n on the isle,
And the heav'n seems touch'd with a kindlier smile.
What mystery this!

THE KNIGHT.

See! see! a radiant form appears!

(*A car approaches the island, and out of it steps the* FAIRY QUEEN. *A red light is cast upon the scene.*)

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

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On the rippling Avon's grassy margé,*
In Mulla's alders bower.†
And childhood's fancies long
Have been charmed by the elfin strain—
Oh, while the heart of the world beats true
And still, and still,
Thou shalt find the Fairy Queen!
(*She approaches the* KNIGHT *and the* LADY LOVE, *who receive her, bowing.*)

FAIRY QUEEN.

And so thou wanderest in a desert isle,
Where never leaf, nor bird, nor blossom smile;
It is not right that Beauty thus should grieve
From all that makes the lovely lovelier,
Yet ever there should bloom within her heart
The flowers of purest thoughts and they should stir
Her soul to sweet emotion.—But I am here
To meet your wishes.

THE KNIGHT AND LADY LOVE.

Queen, and lady dear,
We bend before thee.

FAIRY QUEEN.

Soon this isle shall glow
With bravest blossoms, and the dainty show
Shall yield thee fitting gift for mistress fair.
Hither, ye gentles.

(*The* ATTENDANTS *on the* KNIGHT *and* LADY LOVE *approach, and form in a line.*)

Now choose what flower ye each would be,
The violet sweet on mossy lea,
Or primrose on the grassy bank,
Or snowdrop 'mid the herbage dank,
The rose, the lily—what ye will,
And I your choice will straight fulfil.

FIRST ATTENDANT.

Oh! I would be the rose,
The lady rose,
Which with so warm a beauty glows,
And e'er has been
Of flowers the queen,
The rose, the regal rose!

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Be then the rose.

(*She waves her wand, and the change takes place.*)

SECOND ATTENDANT.

Deep 'mid the grasses shines the silver star
Of the all-beauteous lily of the vale;
Even so a modest maiden stands confess'd
Fair in her purity of soul, and best
Her shrinking loveliness
Heaven's angels eyes approve. Ah, never fail
Those tender graces of pure womanhood.
The smile benignant and the glance subdued.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Arise, the lily!

THIRD ATTENDANT.

A lotus, I. Laden with flower and fruit
The enchanted stem I fain would rear,
Till men, with love and wonder mute,
And maidens pale with gentle fear,
Should hymn my praises thus:—
"The lotus blooms below the barren peak,
The lotus blows by every winding creek:
All day the wind breathes low, with mellower tone,
Through every hollow cave and alley lone
Round and round the spicy downs the yellow lotus-dust is blown."*

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

The lotus, thou!

FOURTH ATTENDANT.

And I will be the daisy, the poet's darling flower,
And a blush shall tip my cheek, for I'm of "low degree,"
And I dare not lift my head in the rose-queen's regal bower,
But I sparkle in the valley, and I laugh upon the lea.
And the "wee" and modest daisy shall be remember'd long
In the peasant's honest heart, and the poet peasant's song.

* Tennyson.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Be thou the daisy!

FIFTH ATTENDANT.

Let me be the violet,
The rare, sweet violet.
My cheek with Heaven's kisses wet,
Mine eyes all bright with Heaven's blue,
And 'neath "a mossy stone" I'll hide,
For ne'er my brow is hot with pride,
Tho' "sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath."*

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Be thou the violet!

SIXTH ATTENDANT.

And I would be the marigold,
With my crown of glory bold,
Following the sun all day with tender looks,
Or gazing steadfast in the glassy brooks.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

The sunlit marigold!

SEVENTH ATTENDANT.

Let me be the daffodil,
The golden-gleaming daffodil,
"That comes before the swallow dares, and takes
The winds of March with beauty."

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Be thou the daffodil!

EIGHTH ATTENDANT.

The pansy, I.
That love may hold and use in remembrance sweet,
Ah, since the happy smiling hours are fleet
In passing from us—lightning-winged they fly—
Even let them live again in memory;
Even bid them in our pleasant fancies be
The joyous hours again!

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

And thou, the pansy!
See now, fair sir, the blossoms bloom before ye,
And so to Fairy Land do I restore ye,
And yield ye these "sweet murmurings of the skies,"†
To glad with blithesome looks your loving eyes.

THE KNIGHT.

Which shall I choose for thee, my Lady Love?

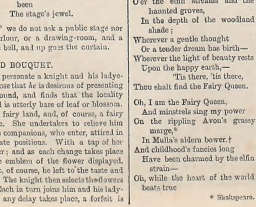
(*Rapidly.*)

Come hither, flaunting *Marigold*,
And thou, my blue-eyed *Violet*;
Approach, thou *Daffodil* so bold,
The rare *Queen Rose* I'll ne'er forget.
Hither, my *Pansy*, thoughtful flower,
And *Daisy*, thou, the spring's sweet dower;
Lotus, and *Lily*, hither all,
And sit your lady's feet obedient fall.

(*As each* FLOWER *is named, she approaches the* KNIGHT *and* LADY LOVE, *and, if any mistake is made, incurs a forfeit. When all the* FLOWERS *have been summoned, they kneel before the* LADY LOVE, *who kisses each. They then arise, form in a circle, and dance round the* KNIGHT *and the* LADY LOVE. *The* FAIRY QUEEN *raises her wand, and the curtain drops.*)

* Shakspeare.
† Keble.

FINAL CHORUS.



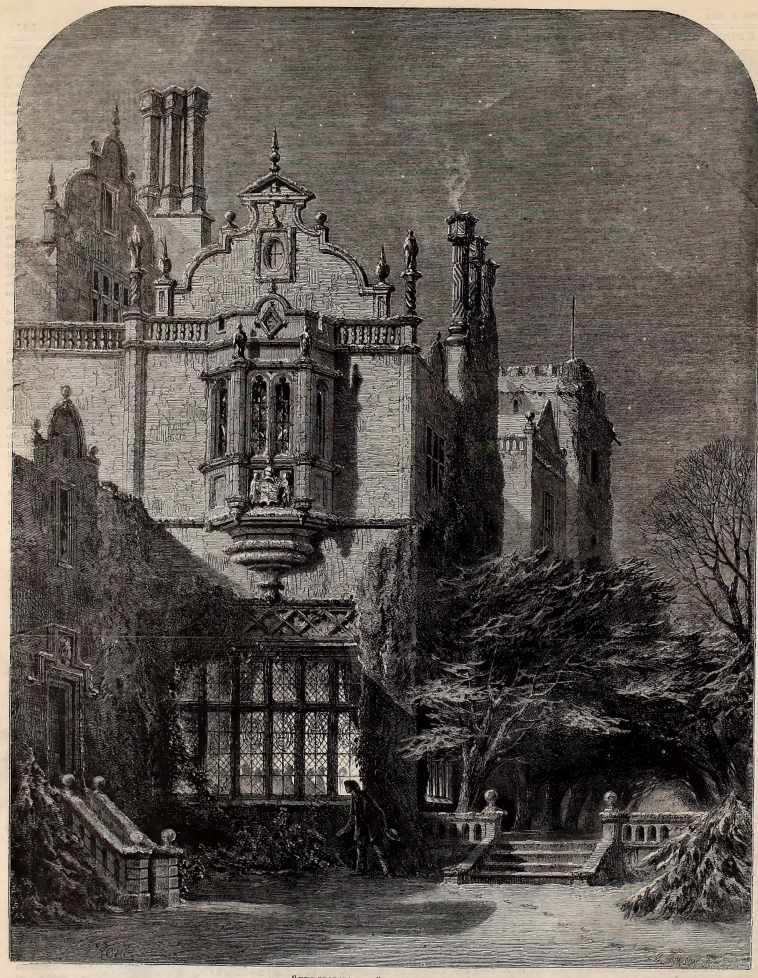
Such is a modest outline of our new drawing-room game, "carefully adapted to the juvenile comprehension."

THE HOUSE ON FIRE ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

GENERALLY take up my hunting quarters at the White Hart at Bastock. Do not be alarmed at an out going to bore you with a story of a run, or the praise of my horses (good as they are), for I know what it is to listen to men who fancy their favourite sport is the only one worth following. I seldom dine with either of my brothers, for one has Izaak Walton by rote, and the other can quote every line of Surtees. Perhaps I flatter myself I know better.

The White Hart stands at the lower end of Bastock, at the foot of a gentle rise, leading to the turnpike. In the front of the inn is a row of low posts and chains upon which I usually sit when the weather is fine, and smoke my matutinal cigar. The main street forms itself into a letter Y, one branch leading to the quiet old church, and the other to the market-place. Once on a time I don't know how many coaches paused though Bastock, and there are stable legends that take one breath away to listen to as the White Hart of the incredibly small number of seconds required to change the "Royal Independent" when it run opposition to the "True Blue." Those were the coaching

days! I have a great respect for the railway interest, but I must say there has been on pleasure—emphatically *pleasure*—in travelling since the abolition of stage-coaches. Will you kindly step, Civilisation—ends of the earth brought together—time is money—annihilation of space. Very true, and quite right into the bargain; but who takes his place in a "first class" train the same as he propitiates the inevitable



"THE PRODIGAL SON."—DRAWN BY S. READ.

"Warily, almost stealthily, with bated breath and cautious step, the youthful figure crossed the terrace walk, and passed into the bright room."

as he clapped his hands and cried, "Ah, that cannot burn!—that cannot burn!" The neighbours thought him mad, and the more so when he strove to prevent their attempts to extinguish the fire.

"None enter here!" he cried. "Let it burn to the ground! I am master here, and will have my way. Let it burn!—let it burn!"

There was something terrible in the sight of the spare form of the old man attired in his long duffel gown, his arms cast into the air and his long white locks tinted by the lurid glare of the flames. The roof had fallen in some time; but from the centre of the dwelling there rose up at intervals long tongues of fire and columns of dark smoke that puzzled the bystanders.

It was daylight before the fire had exhausted itself, and Peter's home lay before him a mass of smoking rubbish. Yet the old man kept up his unceasing march backwards and forwards, and so continued throughout Christmas Day, rejecting the food his neighbours offered him, and only quenching his thirst with deep draughts of water. Every now and then, as the night advanced, he tried the heat of the embers, and at length, when the moon had risen, and all had left him to keep his strange watch as he pleased, he took a mattock from a shed which had escaped the fire, and began to rake aside the ashes which covered the spot whence the tongues of flame and the black smoke had issued so continuously. He continued this labour long after the villagers were asleep; and then many were awakened by shrieks and moans, made terrible by the stillness of the night. Some rose from their beds, and looked forth to learn the meaning of those cries; whilst others, more courageous or more compassionate, suspecting the truth, went forth and sought the wreck of Peter's home. There they found the wretched creature on his knees—now beating the ashes with his hands, now clutching his scanty locks, and shrieking or moaning by turns. On the spot he had cleared some molten mets glittered in the moonlight. It was not the gold Peter had purchased with the scrapings and plunderings of his life, but lead—worthless lead, which his treacherous nephew and his confederates had moulded and plated to resemble the precious lump found at Queenover. The biter had been bitten. The wicked sower had gathered his harvest of hemlock, and the poison would destroy him. Yes; a year—only a year—he mourned his departed gold, and then he died.

No wonder mine host of the White Hart declined the custom of Johnny Twister.

M. L.



HOME FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

SHOULD imagine, of all dreary and unenviable plights, none can surpass that of a friendless man in the lonely coffee-room of an unfrequented country inn on Christmas Eve. For all that Shrewsbury or Sarum may have said or written to the contrary, my experience is that the best hostelries in the world have their "off" days—except for passing bed and board—be avoided by cheerful-minded folks who would remain so; but most assuredly, at such a season, by all, whether of gay or lugubrious temper, they have any home memories of the past likely to seize so capital an opportunity of hazarding them. For they can be anything but pleasant company sometimes those home memories; and faces in the fire will not always smile upon the lonely watcher.

Some such gloomy unpleasantness of experience as this was perhaps disturbing the solitary figure who sat before the fire in the coffee-room of the strangers' room of an out-of-the-way country inn upon the eve of a recent Christmas. It was a gloomy room enough at best, and it was at its worst, assuredly, upon this night. All the resources of a gas company seemed to have been quite unable to light the oil lamps which have failed to lights the dark walls and gloomy recesses effectually; and as for the flickering fire which two wax candles in which the dusty

-bedevilled, all they could do was to make a sort of feeble halo in which the bending figure, a heap of luggage in the corner near him, some open letters, an empty decanter, and a little pile of bank of liberty upon a table by his side, were dimly perceptible. He had sat there almost all that evening. His cigar was better than no friend at all, and he had clung to its companionship so closely that there was quite a little heap of whitening ashes on the hearth before him as, with a deep breath that needed very little more intensity to become a heavy sigh, he rose, stretched himself, and, throwing back the heavy window-curtains, looked out abroad.

There was so little to look at, however, out of doors, and that little was so obscured, that he soon came back to the fireside and sank before it with folded arms, in a listless, weary fashion. Now that he had turned his face to the dim light, it might be seen that he was a young well-dressed man, of tall and graceful bearing, and features that would have been very handsome, but for the care that had left them pale, worn, brow, and a certain bitter, stern resolve, that hardened the muscles of his mouth and chin into an expression of almost fierce defiance.

With an impatient gesture he broke from his reverie once again, and eased wearily up and down the gloomy room. How slowly the evening wore away! how heavily the lagging minutes sped! With every nerve and sense on the alert for action, how trying was the interval of expectation was! Although he was in no mood for human companionship just then—he had fled hither for escape from it, indeed—this utter solitude of time and place oppressed him terribly. He offered no capital an opportunity, too, for foolish, unmanly fancies and impulses to plague and trouble him, and they were making such a busy use of it, that they nearly drove him mad. He could not rest this Christmas Eve; and with an angry exclamation at his folly, he threw on a rough peacoat and travelling cap and left the room.

The prospect out of doors was clearly not any alleviation of his dulness there so improbable, that he halted upon the threshold double fully. But while he hesitated he caught sight, through a chancepened door, of a merry party in the landlord's private room, and the sound of women's voices and the laughter of children broke upon his ear. That decided him. Anything was better than carrying those voices and that ringing laughter back to his lonely old up stairs.

It was an out-of-the-way seaport town, of all places in the world for a lonely man to be waiting a Christmas Eve in. There might be some little bustle and animation in the main street, where the townsfolk were busy making their Christmas purchases, but none of it could be heard or perceived walk that looked seaward. For it was a rough and threatening night, on which few, if any, would be abroad from choice. The very boats were hauled up high and dry upon the shingle, and the only sail did what it would with the lonely pier, tumbling up among its gaunt timbers, and sweeping them clear of what little snow now and then collected upon them. And the light gusty breeze that occasionally shook the cheerless night more bitter to the lonely man. Through the chinks of closed shutters he could catch glimpses of the warmth within, and now and then from an open door a flood of light, and the sound of song and laughter would tumble out upon him as he passed. Even in the look-out station, where the pilot people kept watch—keen as they were for business generally, it would be an unreasonable man who should disturb their revels that night—there was a merry party met. As he passed in the snow before, looking seaward, a rich, powerful voice trolled out the verse of an old sea-song, especially, whose last words were taken up and re-echoed by the eager chorus.

It was something to be within hearing of light hearts, and so, almost instinctively, he stood closer, under the overhanging roof of eaves, where he was to some extent sheltered from the snowdrift. He had not long there when a new-comer, with his foot upon the stair, caught sight of him and paused, wondering much likely to be there. He thought it better to make some remark, and so he said, "it was a bitter night." The sailor, hesitated; he had some doubt about it evidently; but at last he entered into the conversation enough to admit, "Well, it might be down there;" and then, with another shrug of his broad shoulders, he passed into the warmth and light above.

Left alone, the man stood there yet several fancy which had made him so restless in the inn's solitude disturbed him again. Although he laughed it to scorn, and would never yield to it for all its urgency, he caught himself speculating upon the practicability of doing so over and again. He gave way to it so far, indeed, once as to step out into the fury of light that came from the room above and look at his watch. Eight o'clock. There was time, then, to catch the night train, which would carry him within six miles of them. It would be strange if those six miles, across a country that he knew so well, could not be walked before midnight; and then—then—— Pshaw! he dismissed the foolish fancy almost angrily.

But it recurred to his mind, and with more pressing force. Who would ever know his weakness? Besides, it would give him something to do, and the thought of returning to his weary vigil was unbearable. It was weak, foolish, unmanly; but he had committed many greater follies, and this would be but adding one more to the long list, and bringing it to a fitting close. For with to-morrow would begin a new life, in which the commission of such a weakness would be impossible.

Angry with the impulse—swayed by it against his conviction, and almost despite his will—undecided to the very last, even when his ticket had been taken, and his hand was on the carriage-door—he yet allowed it to guide him. Alone in the carriage, and committed to one stage at least of its purpose, he folded his arms and leant back to think——

Of what? Of his life up to this time, perhaps. Of that long train of follies which was to have its last item appended to it to-night, and thenceforth end. When did it begin? With the high-spirited boy who would bend to no will that thwarted his own—would submit to nothing the headstrong youth, whose undisciplined temper brooked no advice that appeared to assume the semblance of command—with the selfwilled man who threw off all control, and would be slave to nothing but his own passions. He could not decide. It was a bitter retrospect, but he had not been altogether to blame, perhaps. Although he felt more open to self-reproach than might then be awarded to another case for pross, he could not help thinking that if his friends had treated him more judiciously—if his father's censure had been less violent and indiscriminate, and his mother's influence allowed more scope—things might never have come to this pass. No, upon the whole, he had suffered himself to have been, they had not given him fair play at home.

And had the world? At the thought his face hardened into a bitter expression, and his hands clenched with more determination. Like a fool—he saw it now—he had staked his all—health, fortune, happiness, in fair and honest play against a loaded dice, and lost of course. Well, he was so content to call at his ill-fortune again very recently for his simple folly! Broken, ruined, flung in love and play by his closest friends, with his life withered in its spring, and hope almost dead within him, he had been fain at last to turn his face homeward. It was a vile, worthless world, whose empty prizes he had failed to seize. There was stuff in him for something better, and he would show it under a new and changed spirit, with the knowledge of his wasted fortune and reclaim his dishonoured name. If he fell—and he knew quite well the suffering he had earned and must expect—they would never know it; it was not probable that they, perhaps, he might return to the home of his boyhood with a claim upon their respect as well as love. He might have the latter now, perhaps, if his life would utter a claim of what his heart held it, but this his pride forbade. Let his strange journey have its way. It had forgotten him, no doubt; but he would return this Christmas Eve to the home he loved so well, and see the old place, it might be for the last time. To-morrow he sailed for a new life in a new world, where he would be safe from weak deeds if he could not escape regretful thoughts.

When he alighted at the railway station, and stood face to face with the open country, the snow had fallen heavily, and more snow had fallen inland than by the sea, and that it lay around some inches deep.

It was not snowing just then, but threatening clouds were drifting past the moon, and there was every sign that it would be upon him once moment weighing their way across the leaden sky inland, were lost in the mist the next, and the rising night wind swept by him with a strong, continual wail. It was cold, bitterly cold, and the darkness, and, perhaps, the pleasure of strong physical action, so raised his spirits that, as he trudged forward through the snow, he found himself whistling merrily or humming some half-forgotten melody. Then, with a ringing fence, from choice rather than necessity, and rolled headlong into a deep ditch of snow, he gathered himself up with such a hearty burst of laughter that he was fain to stop and take breath until the fit should be one conclusion—that his was a light heart hastening to a happy Christmas home. Very probably the few wayfarers whom he met and interchanged cheery goodnights with; the bony carrier whom he overtook, urging his poor weary horse and the overladen waggon before, who swept by him over the snow, noiselessly, as though they were spectral huntsmen, bound to some great ghostly meet, thought so too.

Strangely enough none met him who knew him. If for a moment he ceased to dwell upon his fancied wrongs—his father's harsh censure and bitter words, his mother's averted face of shame—for that moment he dwelt upon the hope that he was not dead. Then himself speculating how they would receive him, and picturing the curiosity of some, the joy of others, the surprise of all. Upon such a night it was not improbable that their hearts might be with him. His mother and elder brother, who had never sympathized with his lighter temperament: might not be sorry, perhaps, to clasp his hand; he could picture the glad cry with which his little sister Lily would run down the stairs to hug to his embrace; it was likely enough that the proud grey face that had looked down so coldly and pitilessly upon his prodigal life would melt into tears at the sight of him; and he was not doubt that a welcome that another's heart would give which he might break, but never could estrange. As he thought of them all, a sudden mist rose to his eyes and blinded him. He halted for the fifteenth time to clear his sight. But this was unmanly folly. If he had so little mastery over himself it were better to turn back before worse ensued. But he meant this threat seriously, and he did not even pause to give its serious consideration, but held on his way steadily.

In time he had reached the summit of the steep hill that overlooked his old village home. It lay white snow lay deep upon the low roofs; the tall trees, rocked by the keen wind, moaned above them. It was encircled with warm lines of light. Quite a flood of it was streaming from the low windows of the old millhouse. He almost persuaded himself that he could perceive the curtains of the chamber in which lay one of the coquettish miller's daughter, who had flirted with him as with the rest, and once for a season had entire possession of his boyish heart. He could see Lily running to the window to look out for the return of her in his daisy days, and how shamefully he had jilted her. But the smile room darkened into an ugly frown. The pretty miller's daughter had been easily consoled for the absence of the boy.

As he passed down the quiet street he stopped before some of the lighted windows, endeavouring to recognise the voices of those within, with a feeling forgotten for years. Once he stood upon the opposite side to the old rat round the chimney corner. One or two might be sleeping peacefully in the churchyard under their coverlet of snow; but the purple-nosed clerk still filled his prescriptive seat, and the red-faced blacksmith had just finished his one song, which he had sung there any time these thirty years, and, with a clamour of pipes and glasses, they were knocking down the hateful saddler, who had never sung in his life and never would, but who would be tassed to do so by the boisterous comrades to the last day of his "public" life.

As he listened there the chimes of the church clock struck the hour—eleven. He must hasten on if he would be in time. Turning down a by-path, he mounted the hill and gained the margin of a handsome park. There was little fear of his being seen and recognised at such an hour, but he would run no risk. Clambering over the rustic palings and keeping well out of sight of the house until he was within a few score yards of it, he came at last full in view of his old home.

In lower rooms, from one wing to the other, were ablaze with light—many figures flitted past the windows—even at that distance the sound of music and happy voices reached his ear. It was no more than he had expected and prepared himself to see, but it irritated him painfully. If his resolve had needed strengthening, that sight below him would have confirmed it. With a bitter smile he was turning away, when his step faltered. It was hard, after all, to have come so far upon this Christmas Eve and seen so little of them. Years hence, in that new life which he should hasten to so gladly now, the thought of this lost opportunity might haunt and reproach him. He would steal round to a window of the east wing, where the clock-tower. through which he might see them without any risk of detection. It might have been a dangerous experiment a few hours back, but he felt himself strong enough now to look upon them for the last time, with no fear that any other weak impulse should unman him.

Crossing the courtyard stealthily, a dog leaped at him from his lair with a hoarse outcry. But the next moment, before his arm, uplifted to strike, could fall, the old hound had recognised him, and cowered before him, fawning upon him, and licking his clenched hand. He would not have believed that so simple an incident could have affected him so powerfully. But it did unman him thoroughly, and it was with an emotion he would have been ashamed for human eyes to see that he threw his arm over the dog's shaggy neck, and quieted him with an almost childish embrace.

A few more steps and he was in front of the old house again. Just then the sky was clear, and the moon shone bright and full upon the quaint roof and gables crusted deep with snow. It lay in heavy masses upon the avenue of solemn yews; it clothed grotesquely the quaint armadile figures on the garden-wall; it covered a few feet of level building gave them vantage ground; each blade of the ivy that clung to the ripe crumbling walls glistened with it; it marked the outline of the grand, old windows, and delicately fringed each diamond pane.

Warily—almost stealthily—he hated breath and cautious step—the youthful figure crossed the terrace walk, the track of his footsteps sinking deep into the snow, and peered into the bright room. With a bitter smile at first, but soon with deep interest, his eye swept among the gay figures. He recognised many. How tall John's children had grown since he saw them last! How grey his old Aunt Lotty began to look! And what a pretty young woman was that of the eldest sister Lily, whom he had left a child! And how happy they all looked this Christmas Eve! He could not help noticing this again, but sadly, rather than bitterly, now. He had seen enough, and would go now, but it would not be in anger.

But he found it hard to leave the old place yet. And as he looked back he saw that the drifting snow was obliterating over the steps, and that the snow was falling and filling up the tracks of his footsteps so fast that it almost seemed to him—another foolish fancy—that the very elements were bent on shutting him out. And even then he turned him forward and barring his retreat. Although he smiled at the wildness of the thought, he humoured it so far as to take up his position by the window again and watch the gay, unconscious figures with greater interest than ever.

It was paining him very keenly to see such joy and lighthearteduess in the old house from which he was self-exiled. However powerful the impulse had been that had led him to this threshold once, then, its influence had ceased. And yet, for all the pain he felt he was almost glad that it had ended so. For he could not help feeling now that if they had been admitted to a sight of him after a trial like that probation might after all have failed him. Now that it could not happen he did did no mind confessing to himself how hardly tried he should have been had he seen any evidence of his absence from among them as felt—any proof that his presence there would add to their seasonable joy. But he saw none. Upon not a face of that merry throng could he detect one symptom of sorrow for his or care. It was clear that no thought of him was in any of their hearts that, as he bent forward to look again, the words almost rose to his lips, "If I could see even the slightest proof that I were remembered here I would not unhesitated I might find it hard to break away from them, but there is none—none."

And yet the snow, as thought it knew better, with eager haste was filling up his footmarks, and the wind hurrying clouds to aid it, drifted down two little clouds of it from the roof so heedlessly, that a couple of the most important griffins on the premises found themselves buried in an instant, and ramped above their shields more fiercely than ever.

Just then, as the panting figure bent forward for the last time, a burst of laughter rang through the crowded hall. As though some one had struck his white face a violent blow, he started back, and, with a bitter exclamation, turned to fly. But at that moment the old clock, high up in the tower, shook down a little shower of snow and struck the hour of midnight with twelve.

There was a fashion in that family—it occurred to him at once—that its members, old and young, should give each other greeting and good wishes upon the stroke of twelve on the night that had just commenced. The recollection of this custom checked him, and, bending forward, he peered into the hall again.

The gay groups had parted now, so he could look, as down an avenue of figures, to where two stood whom hitherto he had not seen. By the hearth, on which the smouldering logs gave out a rich, golden light, stood his father and mother, the former, yet with the same upright presence and severe, proud face; and by his side a delicate, fragile figure, with features was with secret hidden suffering. As the old man bent in almost formal obeisance, and his wife, with a courtesy of the old, the wanderer peered wistfully into his mother's face, with the words in his heart again, if not upon his lips, "If I could see even now upon the face of one of them the slightest proof that I was not altogether forgotten and unlamented upon this Christmas Eve."

Ha! She had returned the pressure of her husband's hand and lips, but with little warmth. And then they looked upon the happy faces round—here reflecting nothing of their mirth and gaiety—wistfully she gazed from them, away into the dark night, as for an absent face she missed and mourned, and, as her wistfulness deepened, he saw how they veiled for him; how her wan lips trembled for his embrace, and her poor head drooped for the warmth and support of his strong heart. He took moment to forget all but her desolation and his love, and with a lond and passionate cry had started forward.

He did not notice the sudden awe that for the moment froze the gay figures to their places, nor the agitation and excitement that the next instant broke them up. The Prodigal had only eyes for the one poor face that turned to his, flushed with the glad joy of recognition, and the white arms that were stretched towards him in wild and longing welcome.

* * * * * * *

There were no footsteps across the snow from the old house that Christmas night.

WILLIAM J. STORIE.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS DAY IN ENGLAND.



IN the year of our Lord 597 Pope Gregory the Great dispatched the monk Augustine, with a chosen band of missionaries, to convert to Christianity the land of the Angles. Arrived in England, Augustine and his followers had an interview with Ethelbert, the powerful King of Kent. They came bearing a silver cross and offering up prayers. Ethelbert declined at that time to forsake the worship he had so long followed with his people, but allowed the missionaries publicly to preach their religion, and gave them a dwelling-place in his metropolis of Canterbury. In the east, Ethelbert, who had married Bertha, the Christian daughter of Charibert, King of the Franks, adopted the faith of his wife. The idea of promulgating the Christian doctrine among the English was first suggested to the good Pope Gregory, then a monk, by his seeing some beautiful Anglo-Saxon slaves exposed for sale in the marketplace of Rome. He inquired the name of their country, and on being told they were Angles—Angli, "They have an angel mien," he said, "and it becomes such to be coheirs with the angels in heaven."]

THY pilgrim bands, old Rome! are on their way;
Thy silver cross shall span the barrier sea;
From out the ruin of thy fast decay
The light of nations shall be struck by thee.

The pagan fires die out; through all our clime
The sacrificial knives grow red with rust;
And with a touch, gentle and strong as time,
Our blood-stained altars crumble into dust!

The slavery of the soul long dragged its chain;
And faint the promise shone, and dim the day
Till love's blest smile had kindled it; in vain
Man's fiery zeal, till woman led the way.

Slowly, as children that first cross life's floor,
And with a faltering foot, the way was trod,
Ere yet Christ's newly-born knew wide the door,
And with untrammelled freedom walked with God.

Then burst His glory on the dazzled gaze
Of wondering heathens—and the "lost" was "found;"
Then rose the first heart-music of his praise,
The first soul-festival on English ground.

Forget not, O my country! her who led
A faltering nation to the one great goal;
Who stood, a living spirit midst the dead,—
The wise Frank Princess of the Christian soul.

A deathless name is hers; it stands enrolled
In noble memories; and, though unseen,
Her spirit walks this empire's of old:—
Thank God, my England! for a Christian Queen.

Go, tell her she may cast her sceptre down,
Clasping the cross; may fling aside her state,
Rich in that one best jewel of her crown
The faith that makes, and keeps, a nation great.

Not as in Rome—the city of old graves—
Stood the soul-orphans of our Saxon land,
Around her hearth, no heathens and no slaves,
The "angel-faces" of her children stand.

A Christian mother and a Christian wife,
She reads the lesson writ in Bertha's dust:
"No crown so noble as a noble life;
No throne like that which thrones a people's trust."

On all her shores a quickened pulse is bounding,
Like waves that beat upon a golden strand;
The same old pulse that, 'mid Hosannas sounding,
Hailed the first Christmas in a new-born land.

The same old music!—but O, deepened more
By martyr-voices;—spirit-strains that roll,
Thrilling our shadowy aisles from roof to floor,
Leaping from chord to chord—from soul to soul.

The same old blessing!—Bless THEE for the land
Of our deliverance; for each banquet spread,
Still, in His name, who, with unsullied hand,
Stooped in the cup of life our Saxon bread!

For altars and for homes where lingers yet
The ivy of promise to the sages given,
Where love divine o'er every roof hath set
The star that guides us to the fields of heaven!

O, give us still, dear God! the light that keeps
One foot-track clear while treading earth's dark way;
Him who, benighted, mid the ice-blast sleeps,
Wake—till the snow-path brightens into day!

Take the poor heathen's captive spirit, Lord!
And ere thy hand shall break the "golden bowl,"
And ere thy touch shall loose the "silver cord,"
O give it back to him—a ransomed soul.

Our English air no slave may breathe; once pressed,
Our soil rends off the badge of his despair;
How shall he toil then in thy fields of rest;
How breathe, a slave, in thy diviner air!

Strike off his fetters: bow his stubborn knee,
Cramped with the shackles riveted too fast,
And lift, O lift, his darkened eyes to Thee
That they may drink thy living light at last!

Beautiful faith! whose martyrs smile in sleep,
Like children that in dreams the angels see,
Knowing how love immortally shall keep
Slain innocents around the Father's knee.

Beautiful faith! that casteth not a stone
Even at the guilty; breathes the lost one's breath;
And, where the sorrow to the heart hath flown,
Sucks out the poison from the wound of death.

Beautiful faith! that, hovering o'er a world
Deluged in sorrow, droppeth like a dove,
And, stirring the dead waves with wings unfurled,
Drowns its blood-altars in a sea of love!

ELEANORA L. HERVEY.

"CAUGHT."

Stolen kisses! stolen kisses!
O what precious spoil they are!
Whether cheek of sleeping miss is
Walnut-brown or lily-fair.
But, though dear the sweet possession,
They are but a tasteless sham
(Dare I make the bold confession?)
To a pot of stolen jam.

Stolen meetings! stolen meetings!
When our joy's half made of fear,
Worth an age of formal greetings—
Thou, the loved one, only near.
Yet time was, my Eleanore,
When we met by stealth, and made
Happiness from plumcake, or a
Pot of orange marmalade.

Stolen kisses when rejected
Ofttimes lead to wordy strife!
Stolen meetings when detected
Ofttimes chill a maiden's life!
So, when housekeeping duenna
"Caught" us foraging for "cram,"
Eleanore, calls me Brute when the door,
Were our substitutes for jam!

L.

THE NIGHT MARCH OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE MUSIC BY W. M. RALPH.

STEP together! All together! Close together!
Remember this is holy earth
On which our measured footsteps tread—
The living land which gave us birth!
The dust of our immortal dead!

CHORUS.

Step together! All together!
Each man's true beside us;
Close together! Full together!
Death can but divide us!

Step together! All together! Close together!
The happy spirits of our sires
Look down from pon bright stars above,
And from those orbs of quenchless fires
Light in our hearts a patriot love.

[*Chorus.*

Step together! All together! Close together!
The winds shall bear across the sea
The burden of our earnest song,—
Who bearing doubts we will be free?
Who knowing this dare do us wrong?

[*Chorus.*

Step together! All together! Close together!
They taunt us with our love of gold,
Our hate of blood, our love of peace;
We would not sell what they have sold
For even LIFE itself's increase.

[*Chorus*

Step together! All together! Close together!
Free mothers have not sung us lays,
Or read our history's page in vain;
The noble deeds of olden days,
When needed, we will do again.

CHORUS.

Step together! All together!
Each man's true beside us,
Close together! Full together!
Death can but divide us.

MARK LEMON.

A CHRISTMAS CRACKER.

"O tell me, dear Louisa, why
Though Christmas you refuse my offer?
My brand bands unincumbered lie,
Well filled is my paternal coffer.

Already thrice on bended knee
I've popped, with words of true devotion,
And yet I find no love is free,
And no reciprocal emotion.

Thou smilest sadly when I speak,
With half-averted, tearful, glances;
O why deny the boon I seek?
Why close thy heart to my advances?"

Thus spake I, full of love and grief;
Louisa answered, simply sighing—
"I love thee, Fred, beyond belief;
With love, in fact, I'm almost dying.

I know thy hands are broad and fair,
And full is thy paternal coffer;
And yet, I fear me, I can no'er
Accept thy advantageous offer.

It is not that thy hair is red;
Ah, no! I still could hold thee dear;
Nor that thou squintest so—but Fred,
Dear Fred! *thou'rt not a Volunteer!*"

THE AWKWARD SQUAD.

Now our Christmas Eve drill's over, and to supper home we plod,
Comrades, listen while I sing the sorrows of the Awkward Squad,

Very sharp is Sergeant Gimlett, but his manner's rather blunt;
When he *can't* fit, he *won't* "a cast," he impolitely cried "Eyes front!"

Though there's nothing queer about me, and my uniform's the best,
Gimlett said I was no "old file"—told me that I wasn't "dressed."

But I shouldn't mind his bluntness—Sergeants will behave as such—
If he'd only mind his grammar: Gimlett's English might be Dutch.

"Rear" he lectures into *rere*—p-u-t he thinks spells *putt*,
And "foot," in some mysterious way, is metamorphosed into *fut*.

Ruthlessly he drops his h's—Oh, I do so wish he wouldn't!—
Then he picks them up again, and "puts" them everywhere he shouldn't.

Very sad it is to hear him as each harmless H he drops;
And, to add to my misfortune, Gimlett will not mind his stops.

Still I tried to understand him—tried at drill to do my best—
When he puts us through our "facings," wasn't duller than the rest.

But my eagerness to please him got me into and disgrace;
When he gave the word to "Face!" I found that I was not to face.

"Has you were," said Sergeant Gimlett, quickly cooling down my zeal
"Bring the oiler of the right fut smart agin the hother eel."

"Then don't halter that position till you gets the horder low."
(*Two* he meant, but he pronounced it as a perfect rhyme to *cow*.)

"Then just rise the toes together, and turn smoothly on the oels."
Round we went, like weathercocks, as if we all had worked on wheels.

"Has you were!" roared Sergeant Gimlett, in a vicious manner now;
"*Will* you keep them bodies stiddy till I gives the horder tow."

Round, and round, and round he faced us, till our brains resembled starch
Then we tried the strange manœuvre soldiers learn before they march,

Called the balance-step or goose-step, neither appellation's wrong,
For only geese or acrobats could keep in such a posture long.

Each man stood upon his right leg, with the other in the air,
Swinging slowly to and fro, as Gimlett shouted "Front!" and "Rare!"

"Well," I muttered, "goose at table may be an attractive bird,
But to imitate his motion is, to say the least, absurd.

Who that ever saw a gander waddling on his yellow shanks"—
"*Silence!*" bellowed our commander. "Oo's that talking in the ranks?"

Sergeant Gimlett's next injunction—though I'm not at all a glutton—
Coming after such a goose, invited fleeting thoughts of mutton.

"When you march," said our instructor, "don't cast sheep's eyes down on your breast;
"Old your end hup; look before you; are your shoulders nicely dressed.

"Keep the neck and loins from moving; don't, I beg, stick out the paunch;
Let the action of the leg proceed directly from the haunch."

"March!" said Gimlett. Off we started in a long, uneven row;
And, I own, I thought the slow march most indubitably "slow."

Gimlett seemed to think so too. It does look stupid, I suppose,
When men at drill won't keep in step, and will forget to "pint" their toes.

Every now and then we "alted!" and, to rest our aching knees,
Gimlett kindly gave us leave to stand (as he explained) "at hease."

But his theory was a strange one. When at ease a person stands
He doesn't stamp his feet before him and insanely clap his hands.

Rather does he put them in the pockets of his pantaloons,
And whistle, or, if he's a dunce, invited during thoughts of tunes.

My pet vertical position—which most Englishmen admire—
Is when, upon my rug at home, I stand at ease before the fire.

Then, in truly British fashion—never doing things by halves—
With my coat-tails snugly tucked up, I fervently toast my calves.

Gimlett, I suppose, was right, though in a martial point of view;
And in Turkey, people say, we ought to do as turkeys do.

So I'll persevere at drill, although at first it's rather odd;
I daresay I shall like it better when I leave the Awkward Squad.

J. H. LEWES.

ACROSTIC ENIGMA.

I GREW depraved from one divided deed,
Slain by base Romans whom my arm had freed.
Naked, I put to flight marauding foes,
Save once a year, my jealous poet I close.
To a cheap web my Indian name is given,
The deathless seer who reappeared from heaven,
I trust ripe Cicero to the Poetic flood,
Gauls made my pavement bluuh with Roman blood.
Though not a fish, I swim the Polar main;
For feeding David was my father slain.
With half a lisp I finish broccoli,
Nor sit erect until you give me tea,
For Diocletian planted herbs in me.

THE WORDS.

His country's hope across the wave is borne
To lands that from his ancestor were torn.

CHARADE.—No. 21.

Without those eyes of heavenly blue
My First, dear girl, you could not do.
Without those hundred teeth so keen,
My Second ne'er could have been.
My Whole hath given great delight
To many a rustic maid and wight.



NIGHT MARCH AT CHRISTMAS-TIDE OF THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR, 1ST SURREY RIFLES



"CAUGHT!"



"A MERRY CHRISTMAS!"

THE FONT AND THE FLOWERS.



In a recent lecture on the causes of the French Revolution the lecturer, whilst examining the position of Necker when he was called to the helm for the last time, mentioned, amongst the other difficulties with which he had to contend, the fact that he was not backed by the clergy, as his own family. A clever wife and a brilliant daughter (afterwards Mdme. de Staël) were doing all at the altar on the domestic hearth, upon which the flattered father was placed, and made the idol of their daily devotion. Everything which he did must be right.

Generalising from this particular instance, the lecturer advised the air hearers, who for med the larger portion of his audience, to take care never to fall into a similar error, assuring them that this species of worship had a most injurious effect upon the character of the male sex.

It is possible that some of our readers may imagine that there is a good deal to be said on the other side of the question; in fact, that the consecration of some ladies would rather have the effect of spoiling the male relatives with a painful sense of inferiority, a state of mind which might also militate against success.

But it will be generally admitted that there is one class of men who are placed on dangerous pedestals by the united action of the female population.

A curate in a metropolitan parish who has neither wife nor daughter to worship him is exposed to the greatest danger of undue exaltation from the extraneous admiration of all the single ladies in the place.

If a young lady thinks that a gentleman is married, and that he has a particularly sweet voice, it is not usual for her to mention the circumstance; but it is quite evident that some special law renders any reticence on the part of a young curate's wife or individual in question highly conducive to be a clergyman.

When Fred Stanhope was first appointed to St. Ethelred's he might very frequently be found at No. 8, Summouth-terrace, the residence of Mrs. Bexley and her daughter Emily.

Mrs. Bexley was the widow of a former incumbent, and was a great authority on all parish matters. When Fred was called suddenly to take the place of his uncle, who had been seized with illness a few months for the benefit of his health, he was very glad to find some one whom he could consult.

He had only been about a year in the Church, and had just taken priest's orders, when he exchanged the quiet of a Yorkshire curacy for the bustle of a London parish. Mrs. Bexley was a distant cousin of his father, and the only person he knew when he came up. But he soon found the assistance of Miss Emily even more useful than the advice of her mother. She prevented him from becoming too easily the prey of those doubtful female visitors whose services always acquired a nourishing diet and port wine. She warned him against delegating any authority for collecting subscriptions to Mrs. Screwthain, who was strongly suspected of being connected with the trade, and helped to pay every balance to the proper quarter. She sketched for him the characters of the school-teachers, pointing out those who required to be looked after pretty sharply and those who could be left without much interference. During the last three years of her father's lifetime, and during the two years Mr. Stanhope had been the incumbent of St. Ethelred's she had been constantly engaged in parish work.

Frederick Stanhope was a handsome and agreeable young man, and soon became very popular in the parish. There would be some difficulty in defining accurately the exact degree to which he belonged. Possibly he may have approached the type of the parson of former days, before the terms "High Church and Low Church, Broad Church and Dark Church" were known in Christian England. He was fond of good music, and took some interests in church architecture; therefore common report pronounced him "high." His earnest desire was to do his duty to the best of his ability—"to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world." He was never at a loss for cheering words beside the bed of sickness or the bier of sorrow, but when to administer a timely reproof. He had nothing of the ascetic in his nature, and seldom exchanged a greeting without a smile upon his face. There were some who said that when he crossed the threshold he brought the sunshine with him.

Constant intercourse with such a man could scarcely be without its danger to a young lady of two-and-twenty, whose heart as yet had remained scathless. When Emily found that her advice was now seldom sought, and that Stanhope's visits to Summouth-terrace were becoming "few and far between," she could not refrain from remonstrances of a pang. Those hours spent in doing good together had been so happy; it had been such a delight to be consulted by one who was so anxious to do what was right and so ready to follow when right be sought; and she had recognised the power of the mind she had been allowed to sway—the nobility which is never ashamed to learn or to acknowledge its obligations to its instructors. And now she only saw him perhaps once a week, and then for a few minutes.

Amongst other houses at which Frederick visited was that of Mr. Symonds, a plain banker. Mr. Symonds was a widower, and rejoiced in the possession of five blooming girls, who were Christian Annesley, Angelina, Clementina, Georgina, and Rosetta Symonds. Owing to their papa's views on those points these young ladies were not able to get nearly so much dancing as they would have liked, and they were never allowed to go to the Opera. Now, young ladies, like young gentlemen, usually remain aware a certain number of hours. If they go to bed at it is probable that they will remain aware for the same number by two in the afternoon; but if they seek their couch at ten at night they may be found stirring as early as eight the next day. While they are up they must be employed. Berlin wool, knitting, and crochet, from the little square books of algebraic instructions on these matters, will only account for a certain number of hours. The time must be filled up. Debarred from evening amusements under paternal pressure, the Demoiselles Symonds betook themselves to district-visiting. And they got through it very well; as gay, graceful, good-tempered, kind-hearted, sensible English girls do with most things which they undertake, even without any special qualifications for success. It is possible that the advent of a handsome and agreeable curate gave an impetus to their efforts in this direction.

It is certain that in his ministry Stanhope found himself brought into contact with one or other of the blooming sisters at every turn. If he had once been inclined to seek Emily Bexley's advice a little oftener than was absolutely necessary, the Misses Symonds nobly avenged her cause. Like the disturbers of the clerks in the Circumvention Office, they were always "wanting to know." Georgina and Rosetta had not yet been confirmed, and the anxiety of their elder sisters that they should be fully prepared was really beautiful.

There is a dangerous fascination about that process of elevation to a pedestal—dangerous for the general in the acclamations of his men; dangerous for the hero in the cheers of the crowd; dangerous for the cricketer in the applause of the ground;—yet there are only the flatteries that rough men can offer. What shall we say of the peril when the soft, sweet voice of woman doubly gilds the nectar of the net?

It was early in the autumn when Frederick came to St. Ethelred's, and now Christmas was drawing nigh. For years past a great deal of trouble had been taken in the decoration of St. Ethelred's for Christmas by Mrs Alvanley, a widow lady, who occupied a leading position in the parish The beautiful old church had been made an object of general interest in the neighbourhood on those occasions. Mrs. Alvanley had died during the last summer, and Frederick was very anxious that there should be no falling off in the decorations during his ministry.

The Misses Symonds had offered their services one afternoon when Stanhope called on a visit about the matter, and had then discussing the subject in family conclave.

"Do you know, Emily," said Adelina, "we think it will be such an improvement this year? Mr. Stanhope is going to get some flowers to mix with the laurel and the holly."

"Mr. Raynham has promised some of his dear camellias. Won't it be jolly?" Georgina exclaimed Rosetta.

"For shame, Rose! What words you use. I cannot imagine where you learn them," reproved Clementina.

"You don't, do you?" replied Rose. "I heard you say it yourself, and tell Angy that Captain Annesley was a brick, which is much worse."

Miss Clementina deigned no answer to this sally, but only threw up her hands in horror at the young rebellion.

"You know those dueling-striped camellias?" said Georgina.

"I think it is a pity you are going to use any flowers," said Emily. "The church looks very beautiful when decorated with only the simple evergreens, you know, and so many people have such an objection to flowers."

"What difference can there be between flowers and leaves?" said Adelina. "They both belong to the vegetable kingdom."

At this juncture Frederick Stanhope was announced. When he had paid his respects to the young ladies he said, "Well, I think I have got a capital assistant for you to begin the decorations to-morrow. The laurels, and the holly, and the ivy, and the box and yew, are all come, Mr. Raynham won't have the flowers cut till to-morrow morning, that he may be fresher. So, young ladies, I shall lay you to superintend the decorations of the altar, and perhaps Miss Rosetta will help you. Miss Angelina, under your charge I must place the pillars and arches of the nave and aisles. Miss Clementina will be my aide; and to you, Miss Georgina, I intrust the organ, of which you are so fond." And here he paused.

The three young ladies all began to talk at once, and to request Frederick's opinion on their respective plans for performing the duties assigned to them.

Emily Bexley could not help thinking that Frederick might have asked her assistance—that a month before he never did anything without consulting her. She did an injustice, however. At that moment she would not have done so herself.

"For you, Miss Emily," Frederick resumed, "I have reserved an especial duty, if you will be so kind as to undertake it. When I was down here in the autumn I noticed a number of old books and, amongst all the decorations, I was especially struck by the font. On the cover was built a little mount of flowers, crowned by a cross composed entirely of white camellias."

"If you will undertake to ornament our font on similar principles I think we can spare you flowers enough."

Emily blushed. For a moment she was unable to reply.

Miss Rosetta burst out immediately, "Oh, it is no use for you to ask Emily: she has just been saying that it was wicked to put flowers in a church at all."

"I did not say that, Rosetta: I said that there were some people in the parish whom it might offend."

"Only the stupids," suggested Georgina.

"Then I am afraid I must not count upon your assistance, Miss Bexley?"

Emily bowed.

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"Then I am afraid I must not count upon your assistance, Miss Bexley?"

Emily bowed.

Of course I know there is no harm in the flowers themselves," she replied, "but I am sure there are a great many people in the parish who will think it wrong."

"But don't you think George was right in suggesting that they would be stupid for their pains; and, if the thing is right in itself, do you think it is worth while to pay any attention to silly scruples?"

"I think," replied Emily, "that a clergyman should always avoid doing anything which is unimportant in itself that would be likely to weaken his influence in his parish. He must of course be the sole arbiter in opportunities of doing good. He offends the prejudices of the weaker brethren. You must remember," she continued after a short pause, "that you look at these questions as a highly-educated man, with the breadth and liberality which are the result of extensive travel and even study. But there are very few of your parishioners who can appreciate your eclecticism. You were explaining to me the other day how impossible it was for you to combine the Gothic and Renaissance without compromise. Do you not think you ought to bear this in mind in such questions as the one we are now discussing? You know I could have no objection to yield a point where your duty was really involved, but surely it cannot be in such a matter as this."

Though reckoned a good debater at "The Union" in his undergraduate days, on this occasion Frederick Stanhope was found utterly unable to reply. He was scarcely sorry that another fifty yards brought them to Summouth-terrace.

"Well," he said, as they shook hands in parting, "I hope that you will not refuse to come and look at us, even though we must not count upon your assistance."

"If I can help you with the evergreens in hanging the church after the old fashion, I shall be very happy," she replied.

Fred could not help thinking that the laurels certainly belonged to the laity, but his pride did not permit him to say so. And so they parted.

The next morning the Demoiselles Symonds were stirring at an early hour. It was seldom that more than one of them appeared to superintend their father's breakfast. But, on this occasion, to his intense surprise, they were all down before him. He thought he must have made a mistake in the hour, and looked at his repeater in affright. But he was soon reassured when he heard the cause of the early appearance they had put in.

Immediately after breakfast they adjourned to St. Ethelred's, where Frederick joined them, and they set to work at once. Stanhope's office was no sinecure that morning. He had appointed himself aide-de-camp and orderly to the five sisters, and they found plenty for him to do. Whenever he was nasting one the other four called out, "Mr. Stanhope!" with almost unanimity. To get out of the fair five appeared to have the power of enchaining his attention thoroughly. His eyes were constantly turning to the vestry-door, the only means of access to the church except by the west door. At last they were gratified. About twelve o'clock Miss Bexley arrived. She made a progress round the church, and admired the work of each young lady in turn. At last she said to Frederick, who was standing a little apart,

"And where are the flowers?"

"Well, do you know," he replied, "after we parted yesterday I thought over all you had been saying to me? I believe I was thinking about it nearly all night, and I came to the conclusion that you were quite right. So I went off, the first thing this morning, to Mr. Raynham, and told him we should not want the flowers, and explained to him the reason, not as well as you would have done, though. He seemed disappointed at first, for he is very proud of his camellias, but he quite agreed with us after we had talked it over a little. He is a kind-hearted old fellow. He said he should consider the flower the property of the church all the same, and send them to Covent Garden to be sold, and give us the money to buy blankets for the old women."

To this Miss Emily made no reply. The fact was that a choking emotion in her throat rendered articulate speech impossible. She was eloquence with which she had lectured Fred on the previous evening.

Accordingly she occupied herself in assisting the young ladies in their decorations, and Frederick rendered her services more pleasant by they did not call out for her as loudly as they had shouted for Mr. Stanhope before her arrival.

As had the moment arrived when everybody seemed inclined to admit that lunch would form an appropriate interlude.

The Misses Symonds were very anxious that the whole party should lunch at their house. But Emily had proposed to return home and to take an early dinner with her mother, who was not very well; and Mr. Stanhope found it was absolutely necessary that he should return to his lodgings to finish some more cool and nails, of which they were beginning to run short.

Rose began to mutter audibly "that it was all bosh, for they could have sent 'Buttons,' but that he only wanted to walk home with Emily Bexley, who was going that big-eyed sap to go by herself," when she was with great difficulty hustled into propriety by the crinoline of her elder sister.

There is a reason to fear that Rose's criticism, although severe, was nevertheless just, for the reverend gentleman did walk home with Miss Bexley, and when he returned, more than two hours afterwards, he had forgotten all about the nails and the nails.

When they had gone a little way together, Emily had mustered up sufficient courage to express the approval she had been unable to utter in the church.

"I am so glad," she said, "about the flowers."

"And I am doubly glad," he replied, "because it is right, and because it has given you pleasure."

It has been mentioned that there was a second reason which had caused Fred's visits to Summouth-terrace to become less frequent; besides the fact that he was afraid of his acquaintance being overused. He felt that he was beginning to like Emily Bexley too well. He was forced to admit to himself that it was possible his feelings might be reciprocated. It is a common thing for young gentlemen to form magnanimous resolutions upon these points when it is just a little too late.

Adolphus, lounging in his easy-chair, and staring fixedly at the lighted end of his cigar, conscientiously soliloquises thus:—

"Now, this won't do, young man; you know you have not got even the three hundred a year which the economical Times correspondent has selected as the minimum for a single man. You can't ask Lucy to come and share this doghole." And he flings the end of his cigar at the hole in the ceiling. "You must cut Dashdash-square, or young Fiend, for the sake of us both. That's what you must do."

And, perhaps, he ceases to haunt that locality.

All very well, my Adolphus; admirably reasoned-out result! nobly-fulfilled resolution! But what is to be done if, at the close of these weeks before? before that half hour in the conservatory at Lady Longcrot's ball, when Lucy forgot all about the partners to whom she was engaged for the following dances, when your hand found her fair curls might have been plaited into one tress, so close they drooped together? before that picnic when you took such care of her during the return home—you were afraid she would catch cold? For shame

So it was too late when Mr Frederick Stanhope decided that he had better discontinue his visits at Mrs. Bexley's, No. 8, Summouth-terrace.

There are one or two little things which put resolutions of this kind to a very severe test. Amongst these we may mention a little trembling of the hand, a sudden flush of the faintest colour in the eye, during an accidental meeting. If, in addition to this, circumstances have rendered it necessary for her to take the arm of the gentleman, and the little frame should tremble as well as the voice the conclusion of the will will be pretty nearly complete.

The last sentence which Frederick spoke had the immediate effect of placing him beneath the guns of the battery which has just been described. Adolphus finally all his ideas seemed to totter; as, like the dissolving view which brightens imperceptibly from winter into summer. The capabilities of two hundred and fifty pounds a year expanded without a limit. It is a well-known fact that there are many women who would prefer sharing every hardship with the man they loved to living haunted by the remembrance of a rosy dream without a chance of its realisation. A sudden impulse urged him to try whether Emily was not one of these.

"After all, do you know," he said, "it is curious that you should object to flowers under such circumstances, they seem to belong to you so much. I have been thinking that, of all those I have ever seen, you would be best able to strew the path of life with flowers—so thinking, that is there would be neither sun nor rain for me. Dare I ask you to do this for me—to brighten my path by walking ever by my side?"

Five years of hard work in a London parish had given Emily Bexley some insight into the mysteries of human life. She had seen poverty and all the hardships it entails. Perhaps she may have seen, also, that happiness is not the exclusive possession of the rich. What answer did she make to the curate?

Lest the good reputation of our heroine should be compromised, we leave our fair readers to answer the question according to their own ideas of propriety.

HERBERT VAUGHAN.

CHARADES FOR CHRISTMAS.



No. 1.

THE taper was burning a lurid blue,
The logs on the hearth had ceased to flame;
And Fancy quick on the dream-wings flew
To the old, old scene, and her tales of shame!
The ghastly figures loom'd grandly there,
The lattice creak'd in the winter blast;
Oh, how I sigh'd for the morning fair!
Oh, how I pray'd that the night was past!
I long'd, yet I fear'd, to know the worst,
And with trembling awe we looked round — my First.

I had heard the tale by the Christmas fire
In the brave sweet days when I was young;
I knew how the fiend had tempted the squire;
I knew the pool where the corse was flung!
So young and so pure! Ah, the raven curls!
Ah, the snowy brow! Ah, the deep dark eyes!
Oh me, how my brain with the fancy swirls;
How my heart beats quick with a dread surprise!
And I shrink as if a ghost-hand beckon'd,
She comes, she comes! Can it be my Second?

Hark! A tap at the door on the silence falls;
And the casement rattles; the cold winds shriek.
Whose voice is it now on Sir Walter calls?
Does the murder'd one her mercy seek?
"To the mouted grange," I cry, "Begone!
Nor make me still your pitiless mock!"
But the voice is pitched in a louder tone—
"Hot water, Sir; and it's seven o'clock!"
So I woke, I know, with a cheerful soul;
And a fitting backdesk rewarded my Whole.

No. 2.

What every hungry patriot needs
When loudest, longest in his cry—
"This heart for my poor country bleeds!
In me behold her saviour! Try!"
What bears aloft the magic wires,
To speed through air his weighty behest;
Whose gallant soldier ne'er retires,
Though gleaming blades are at his breast;
That is my First; when yours is gain'd,
Never neglect the good attain'd.

What every one pretends to be;
What mannikins and pigmies hate;
For what the poet anxiously
Through years of wistful hope must wait;
No "thing of shreds and patches," ne'er
By dext'rous tailor deftly made.
But quick all good to bravely dare,
Of all that's evil e'er afraid;—
Still its bright course the world runs round,
But seldom is my Second found.

My Whole in toiling, busy streets—
In every cottage-dotted lane—
Love-errands day by day repeats,
Or bitter warnings bears again.
How dreaded oft! With joyous eye
Long-parted friends his coming wait,
While others heave the choking sigh,
And feel he is their certain fate.
But, fear'd or shunn'd, he hastens still
To do the work of—Rowland Hill!

No. 3.

Oh, merrily the music throbs from every golden string,
And whirling swift, the dancers move and trip it to and fro;
And surely ne'er before had Time so very swift a wing
As now, when Love's young eyes are bright, and Beauty's roses glow!
And she is there. Ah, lovely fair! my First, why still remain,
When thousands sigh, and vow they'd die "one smile from thee" to gain?

The wigwams cluster in the shade of many a forest tree,
And blithely there the red men dart their all-unerring spears:
They hunt the bison o'er the plain, the hart upon the lea,
And still above the rest his plume my Second proudly rears.
So ruled his sire, a heart of fire, deep in that forest lone—
The spear his Regal rod, a knoll of blossom'd turf his throne.

But lo! my Second o'er the sea speeds to fair England's strand,
And there my First is wood and woo—a bright but daring bride;
They seek the leafy forest depths, the red man's ancient land,
And wander through the woodlands dim and o'er the prairies wide.
But, sooth to tell, it is not well such bridals e'er should be—
When pale-faced First my Second weds my Whole you soon will see.

No. 4.

In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
Oh, the golden sun glows brightest there!
And the leaflet dances upon the tree,
And the brooklet laughs in its wooded lair.
In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
The joyous enough when night-clouds rise;
When the quick drops patter so cheerilie,
And my First descends from the bounteous skies.
Oh, the greenwood free!

In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
As long as pines have leave to sing,
Shall Marian raise her song of glee,
Shall bold Robin Hood be the forest king.
In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
Shall my Second of stalwart yew be made,
And stout arms bend it lustilie
At the archer's pride of the blossomy glade,
O, the greenwood free!

In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
The sweet summer light will pass away,
And the glory lapse from each groaning tree,
And the night-clouds fold o'er the dying day.
In the merry greenwood, the greenwood free,
The skies shall threaten, the rain shall fall;
But *again* shall hope rise cheerilie,
And my Whole in its promise shall smile on all.
O, the greenwood free!

No. 5.

"Daughter of mine, I'm bound for a ride—
Bound for a ride to Nottingham town;
There's a vagrant out to be tried, to be tried—
Oh, I would not fail to be there for a crown!
Nay, not for a mark would I fail to be there,
For law must rule and justice be done;
So I leave thee at home, my daughter fair,
That the cows may be milk'd and the wool be spun.
But look thou well that thou dost not know
Thyself nt the glaring casement-pane,
Or saucy Sir Hugh will be up, I trow,
To some of his malapert tricks again!"
Then the creaking stairs he stumbled down,
And he mounted my First, a roadster brown,
And off he rode to Nottingham town.

Bold Sir Hugh saw the old man ride
Away on my First to Nottingham town;
And his heart best quick, with a throb of pride,
And he laughed a laugh and he frown'd a frown:
"Eleanor loves me well," said he,
"And why should the miser cross our love?
Eleanor's smile is sweet to see;
Eleanor's eyes are the eyes of a dove!"
Oh, love, I trow, is swift to ride!
She's *there*, at the glaring casement-pane,
And bold Sir Hugh is by her side,
At some of his malapert tricks again;
For he begs my Second, of sunny brown,
From the rich, rare curls, her bonny's crown,
While the miser is off to Nottingham town.

There is no one *near* at the casement-pane,
And Sir Hugh is away on his mettled rear;
He spurs him fast o'er valley and plain,
For bold Sir Hugh does not ride alone;
"Wilt thou ever be true?" sweet Eleanor sighs;
"Can I ever be false?" says the brave Sir Hugh,
And so deep is the love in his earnest eyes,
She feels that, indeed, he *will* ever be true.
Now, the miser returned to his home; and—*he swore!*
Oh Mary, his wrath was fearful to see!
"Had the Whole been fast on the chamber door,
This evil had never befallen me!
But there's no help to be had," he said, with a frown,
As the creaking stairs he tumbled down,
And he rode again to Nottingham town!

No. 6.

The soldier woke from his long deep sleep
At the sound of the bugle's call;
His mates were alive by the little low pump;
At the gate was the sentry tall:
The sun-flash danced through the barrack-yard,
As the scouring of barrel and blade;
And rank and file were at it hard
Preparing for parade.

If our friend had awoke ere the bugle blew
It might have been better for him,
As soon, from the sulky looks, he knew
Of the corporal, gaunt and grim.
A martinet's look is sour at best,
And here it was far from the worst;
He was marched to the guardhouse under arrest
For too sparing a use of my First.

Ah! reckless wight! by his trimmings white
Thus out of trim, betrayed,
Yet his evil fate can be no excuse
For foe of himself that he made,
To *save* my First, in whose use he failed,
It costs a compound word,
And the form in which his wrath prevailed
Is something quite absurd.

He wished that the corporal's mess that day
Were a dinner of that First,
With the tankard dry, and the canteen closed
Against such a banquet's thirst.
He cursed my First in its double term,
And he cursed the ground that bore it,
And, whate'er to my First belonged, he poured
A malediction o'er it.

But when, his ire in part subdued,
In the guardhouse he reclined,
Can you guess the course our friend pursued
For the easing of his mind?
He took the double term he'd damned,
And he turned it upside down,
And the thing that then is named was a spell
To bear his curses down.

He paid himself with the name reversed
For what the name had cost,
And so, through my Second, his soul regained
The peace through my First it lost.
And my Second he blessed in its double term,
And he blessed the ground that bore it,
And, whate'er to my Second belonged, he poured
A soldier's blessing o'er it.

No. 7.

More logs on the hearth, more wine in the bowl,—
Let Christmas be here in each heart—in each soul!
Here's a puzzle to twit ye; come, riddle me ree,
When best should "a scholard" discern letter G?
Says Lily, her eyes with sweet mirth brimming bright,
"Why truly, good sir, when the G is in *sight!*"
Oh, mischievous beauty, your First does you credit;
What a smile on those rose-budding lips as you said it!

So the jest and the song flow around as unbidden,
While Florence sits there, in the night shadows hidden.
My Second is still on her lap, but unheeded,—
Slowly *knitting* and *knitting* are not always needed!
Her dreams roam afar, and a passionate feeling
Of bitter despair to her soul is revealing
The depth of her madness for Alec, the deceiver,
Who won her young heart, and could cruelly leave her!

She knows not, she heeds not, that Walter sits near,
His heart all a tumble with tenderest fear;
Her dreams roam afar, and for Alec—not a thought!
Ah, me! in what blindness our passions are wrought!
Love may think it can read the Beloved One's soul!
Poor love, poor vain boaster, it is but my Whole;
As now when young Walter (ah! pity his madness!)
Believes that for *him* is sweet Alice's sadness.

No. 8.

All things that be have a being good,
And yet, as a thing accursed,
The heart of man, in its human mood,
Still shrinks from my creature First;
For he finds my First in the rose's breast,
When it pines on its stem away,
And it makes of the lips he loves the best
A horror and a prey.

He may light on my First at the elm-tree's roots,
As he sits in my Second's shade,
With a heart all tuned to the winged flutes
That are piping overhead;
But it hath to my First an elm in a sadder sense,
Mid a silence far away,
Where the shadows are not, like my Second's, green,
And my first is at fouler play.

Yet times there are, for the burning heart,
When my Second has no shade—
When man little reeks of the loathliest part
My First has ever played;
For the heavy sleep in the hewn-down tree
In the thirst of the weary soul,
That has known how the drink of the heart may be
More bitter than my Whole.

No. 9.

A maiden sat, in the shadow of trees,
In the shadow of hour, ancestral trees;
In the shadow of hour, ancestral trees;
There rippled beneath, with a tuneless quaint,
And a song, like young love's whisperings faint,
An elfin stream, 'mid the purple bowers,
All rich with its freight of floating flowers!
While the maiden sang, alone, alone,
As a bud from its stalk was rudely blown,
"Oh, love is the joy of life's bright dream;
Bring the blossom to me, thou happy stream!"
She sang—my First!

On rippled the stream in the shadow of trees,
In the shadow of hour, ancestral trees;
And it bore away on remorseless wave
To some distant isle, some haunted cave,
The struggling blossom for which she sighed;
Ah! why should the blossom from beauty glide?
Then she wreathed my Second with ivy green,
And she sang with a mournful voice, I ween,
"Oh, love is the cloud in life's sad dream;
Bear the blossom away, thou changeful stream!"
As she decked—my Second!

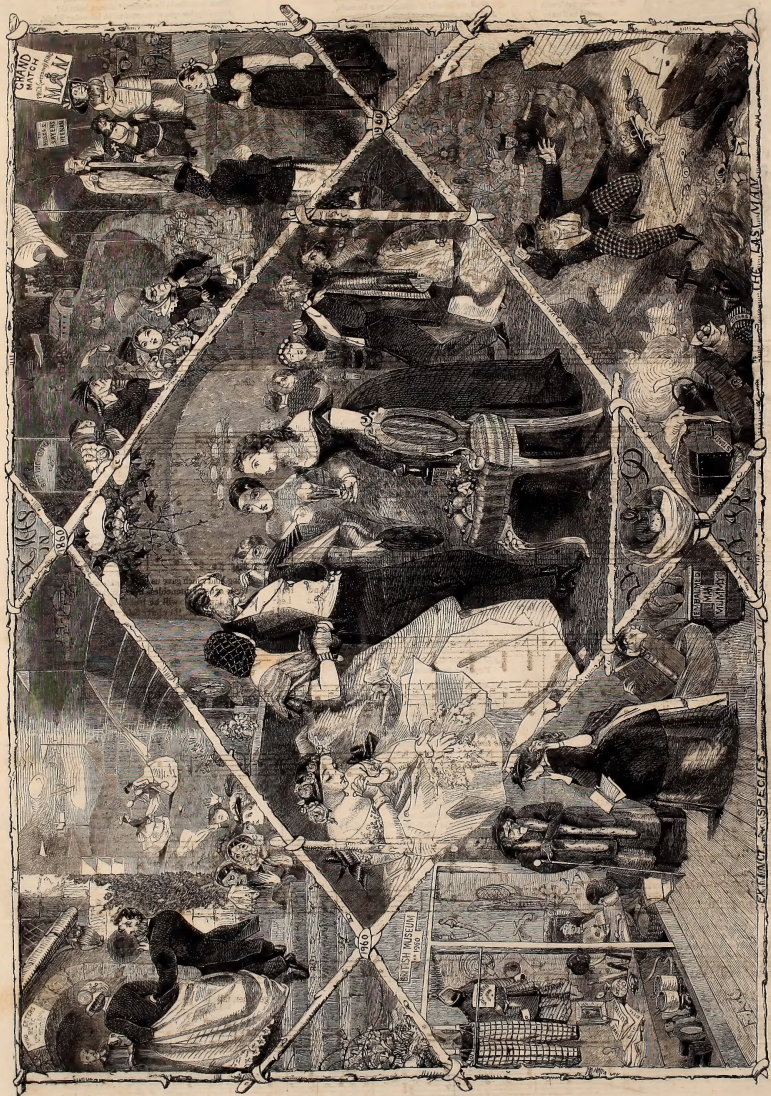
On rippled the stream in the shadow of trees,
In the shadow of grey, ancestral trees;
When sudden the sunlight kept from the sky,
Like the happy glow of a lovelit eye;
And it shone on the leaf and it dimpled the wave,
And flash'd its warm glance to the innermost cave!
Then carroll'd the maiden, in joyousest tone,
As full on her bosom the splendour shone,
"Thou love be a falsehood, life a dream,
Yet the sunshine will fall on the heart of my First!"
So sang—my Whole!

No. 10.

I call on the early dead!
And my own heart's heavy sigh,
Wherever that prayer of the heart is said,
Is the sad and sole reply.
Yet, out of the sigh a hope is hurst,
And that hope has a symbol—which is my First.

I pace the ship on a tossing wave,
With a foaming, angry sea;
Beneath its keel lies a yawning grave,
And breakers are on the lee.
Yet there, toward the rock, my heart is beckoned,
And that rock has a name—which is my Second.

I tore on the waves of the inner world,
Where we strike on sunken woe,
And the gear of the heart is reefed and furled
In every storm that blows.
I hear the song which the sirens sing
When the beam is at play with the breeze,
And I sit in the dusk, my woe to wring,
When the heart ships heavy seas.
Then, I take THE WORD, like a shipwrecked soul,
And the weary spirit hath found my Whole.


EXTINCT SPECIES
CHRISTMAS IN LEAP YEAR.—BY FLORENCE CLAXTON



POETRY BY MARK LEMON, ESQ. MUSIC COMPOSED BY M. W. BALFE.

Allegretto Moderato.

1. Step to - ge - ther! all to - ge - ther! close, close to - ge - ther! Re-
2. Per-
3. The
4. They

pp

mem - ber this is ho - ly earth On which our mea-sur'd footsteps tread— The liv - - ing land which gave us birth! . . . . . The dust of
chance the spi - rits of our sires Look down from yon bright stars a-bove, And from those orbs of quenchless fires, ... Light in our
wind shall bear a-cross the sea The bur - den of our earn-est song— Who hear - - ing, doubts we will be free! . . . . . Who know-ing
taunt us with our love of gold, Our hate of blood, our love of peace; We would not sell what they have sold . . . . For e - ven

Same time. *cres.*

our im - mort - al dead! *pp* Step to - ge-ther, all to - ge - ther, Each man's true be - side us; Close to - ge - ther! fall to - ge - ther!
hearts a pa - triot love.
this, dare do us wrong?
life it self's in - crease.

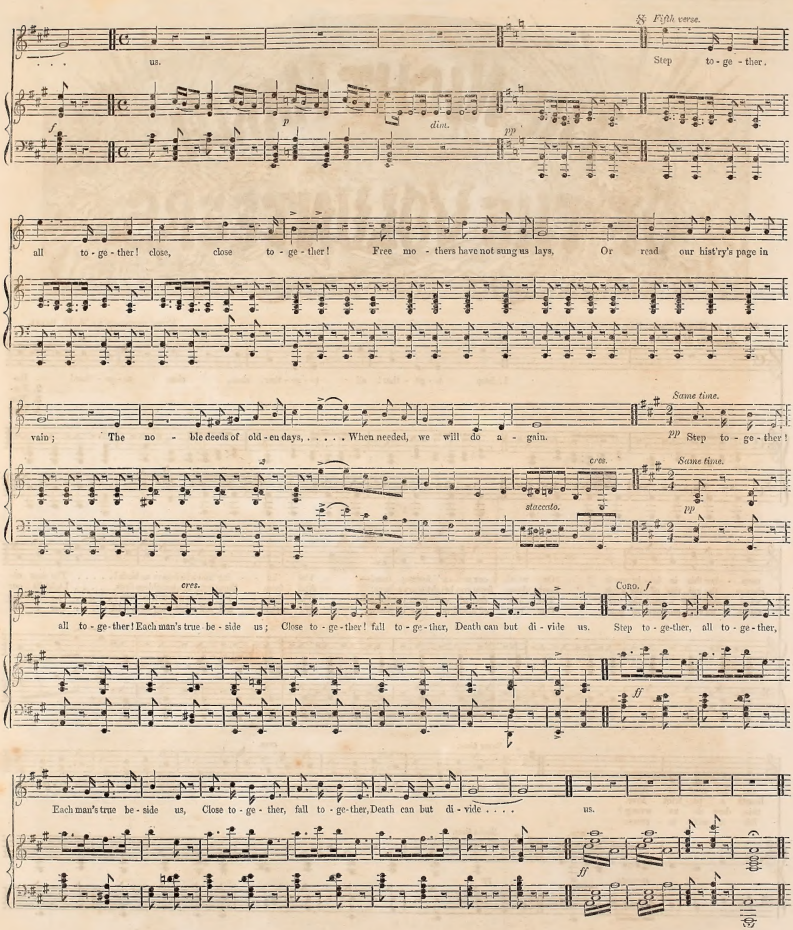
cres. *Same time.*

staccato. *pp*

CORO. *f*

Death can but di - vide us. Step to - ge - ther, all to - ge - ther, Each man's true be-side us, Close to - ge - ther, fall to - ge - ther, Death can but di - vide

ff


Fifth verse.
us.
Step to - ge - ther,
f
p
dim.
pp
all to - ge - ther! close, close to - ge - ther! Free mo - thers have not sung us lays, Or read our hist'ry's page in
vain; The no - ble deeds of old - en days, ... When needed, we will do a - gain.
Same time.
pp Step to - ge - ther!
cres.
staccato.
Same time.
pp
cres.
all to - ge - ther! Each man's true be - side us; Close to - ge - ther! fall to - ge - ther, Death can but di - vide us.
Step to - ge-ther, all to - ge - ther,
Cono. f
ff
Each man's true be - side us, Close to - ge - ther, fall to - ge - ther, Death can but di - vide . . . . us.
ff

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An investiture of the Bath took place at Windsor Castle on Saturday last.

Last year the revenue from "Conscience money" amounted to £16,688.

The representatives of the States on the banks of the Rhine, assembled in conference, have considerably reduced the river dues.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Philpott has been appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester, vacated by the death of Dr. Henry Pepys.

Mr. Bruce has appointed Thomas Wm. Plunkett, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.

A public well-pump in the Gothic style has been erected on Totenham-green, from the design of Mr. F. O. Marshall.

The *Globe* announces that, according to present arrangements, Parliament will meet on Tuesday, the 5th of January.

The Crystal Palace Poultry Show, which closed last Saturday afternoon, was in all respects the most successful of any held at the Palace.

Mr. Rogerson Robert Pogson has been appointed Astronomer at the Madras Presidency.

A medal and gratuity of £3 have been presented to Private J. Colbourn, of the 54th Regiment, for good conduct and long service.

Lord Bloomfield, British Ambassador to Vienna, and Lord Napier, ambassador to St. Petersburg, are to be raised to the rank of Privy Councillors.

The Hon. E. M. Erskine is appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, in succession to Mr. Savile Lumley, who is appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Baron de Declassé, First Secretary of the French Legation at Berlin, has been the victim of a robbery to the extent of 6000*l.*, and all the means and documents which he contained.

Last Saturday the *Amelia*, a splendid screw steam-frigate built on the General Screw Steam Company's premises, was launched by Mr. Henry E. Fischer, Architect Liverpool. The *Amelia* is intended to carry twenty guns, and to be of 2000 tons burden.

The *Morning Star* states, "on the best authority," that the whole of the claims on Garibaldi on account of the British Legion have been met by the Sardinian Government.

The National Life-boat Institution has sent one of its best single-boated life-boats, accompanied by its coxswain, to Portrush, on the north coast of Ireland.

At the Imperial Opera in Paris the fees, which used to decrease in ratio after the fortieth night's performance, are now fixed permanently at the sum of 600 francs.

A silver bowl has been purchased by subscription for presentation to the Central Police Volunteers (40th Middlesex), as a testimonial from the Inspector at the Billingsgate Station.

The distribution of prizes to the students of Queen's College, Birmingham, took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the Earl of Lichfield, Principal, presiding.

An Italian newspaper, called the *Echo*, long printed at Flume, has been suppressed for having recommended the amalgamation of that canal port with Hungary.

During the last year the value of the book exports of France amounted to more than half a million sterling. Among the importing countries England ranked on the list next to Belgium.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tatton has been entertained at dinner by his brother officers, in celebration of his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

The head-mastership of Nottingham Grammar School has been conferred on the Rev. Frederic Wood, M.A., of Brasenose College, Cambridge, second master of Bedale's Grammar School, Warrington.

We learn that the Marquis Maria de Candia, father of the celebrated tenor, M. Mario, has been appointed by King Victor Emmanuel, Commander-in-Chief of the military division of the island of Sardinia.

The second annual show of the Hampshire Ornithological Association took place last week at Southampton, and proved a great success, between 200 and 300 cages, containing specimens of the finest plumaged birds.

The President of the Royal Society has appointed the following Council and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—General Sabine, Sir J. Boileau, Bart.; T. Graham, Esq.; and Sir H. Holland, Bart.

The Prussian Government contemplate erecting a bust of Beethoven, the famous German astronomer, on the site of the old Observatory belonging to Königsberg.

The *Nationalità* of Turin states that the Sardinian fortifications on the banks of the Po are exciting great admiration. An extent of upwards of twenty-five kilometres has been fortified, including twelve at Piacenza, and six at Pavia.

At Chatham, on Wednesday week, Private John M'Cowen and John Taylor, an orderly, were decorated with silver medals, which, as well as a gratuity of 4*l.* each, had been awarded them for long service and meritorious conduct.

According to Mr. Gilpin, there is a probability of our being favoured with a Reform Bill next Session. The measure, we may hope, gentlemen, will be similar in its general provisions to the bill introduced last Session, but "with some modifications."

The Ist Hants (Bitterne), 2nd Hants (Portsmouth), and the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps are now formed into a brigade for Administrative purposes, under the title of the 1st Administrative Brigade of the county of Hants.

By permission of the War Department, the whole of the workmen employed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will be allowed three clear days' holiday at Christmas—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—the extra time allowed to be made up by working over hours.

An important step towards the amalgamating, under an Upper Body has been taken by the organization of the Medalled National Guard. The project of the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction Ministère is also highly approved by the Naples journals.

The Municipality of Naples has decreed a statue to General Garibaldi, to be erected in one of the public squares, to be called after him. In his side-pockets medals of honour given to the Medalled Guard who have distinguished themselves during the late memorable events.

The Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, D.D., some time Lord Bishop of Madras, was formally installed in his cathedral on Saturday week. At the same time the Rev. P. G. Blomfield, M.A. (son of the late Bishop of London), was installed as a canon residentiary.

General Dunne, Garibaldi's aide-de-camp in all his campaigns in Sicily and Naples, who was shot at Milazzo, and who was left for dead as a Sicilian, instigated thereto by the General, having known him to be a coward, (assisting with his principal sword-cut to finish him) and which General was still alive.

La Guerra de Servia reports progress of the great Sabalpan Tunnel, which steadily advances, while above ground each other mighty engineering operation. On the south side of the Balkan mountains the navvies have vanished over a 120 metres long. At the north entry, on the contrary, the vaulted passage counts 220 metres, seven more being already finished.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered, on the 10th inst., the *Nile*, of 760 tons, belonging to Mr. Duncan Dunbar, of London, to sail from Plymouth for Sydney, New South Wales, on the 25th inst. The ship is to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 10th and 18th of January.

A murderous attack was made, on the 3rd of November, on Mr. Charles Beaumont, the editor and proprietor of the *Natal Herald*. The assailants were Joseph Adams, a trader, and several of his slaves. They were brought up at Cape Coast, and committed for trial on a charge of assault with hard labour.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the Russian Government is taking measures to repeople the Crimea, and have already sent there a good many families from the government of Tula, and will transport the remainder on the Amour is also advancing, 250 peasant families having been sent there during August from the government of Tambow, Orel, and Woronesch.

A meeting was held at the Hope Hall, Liverpool, yesterday week, the Lord Bishop of Chester presiding, at which it was agreed to support the existing society for the "Blind-teaching of the Blind," the establishment of a sub-room was the province of which all persons' labour could be dispensed with, and a workshop for the employment of the blind. Already nearly £1000 has been raised for this object in Liverpool.

The new Hillsea lines for the defence of Portsmouth, its harbour, dockyard, and arsenals, from the attack of an enemy landward, have made considerable progress during the past summer, and the completion of the inner line of works is now the chief object of attention. Upwards of 1800 men are employed at this time employed in their construction, 600 in laying material, and 1200 in preparing it.



EARLY HOME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ELIZABETH TOWN, KENTUCKY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY S. ALSCHULER, CHICAGO.

The father of Abraham Lincoln was thrown upon his own resources while yet a child. Travelling from place to place, working wherever he could find employment, he grew up literally without education. He finally settled in Hardin County, Kentucky, where, in 1806, he was married to Nancy Hanks. The fruits of this union were a daughter and two sons. One of the latter died in infancy; the daughter died later in life. Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. It would be difficult to conceive of more unpromising circumstances than those under which he was ushered into life. His parents were poor and uneducated. They were under the social ban which slavery always entails upon poverty; and their habitation was in harmony with their surroundings. We are indebted to Mr. Alschuler for the early home of the President Elect of the United States.

CHESS.

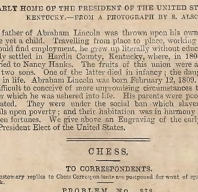
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

One correct reply to Chess Corner, on receipt of a stamped for-want of more until next week.

PROBLEM No. 815.

By Mr. J. Gilbert.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN JERSEY.

An instructive example of the Sicilian Gambit played by correspondence between Messrs. Kemeny and Jackson.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1 P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2 P to Q 4th	P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. Kt takes P	P to K 3rd

(Preparing to play—P to K 4th, though it must be admitted that, even in that case, P to Q 5th is a somewhat embarrassing move.)

5. Kt to Q B 4th (b)	P to Q R 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd (c)	P to K 4th
7. Q takes P	Q to Q R 4th (ch)

(Save who'ds there K. Kt to K 2nd, perhaps)

8. Q to Q 2nd	Q to R 4th
9. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
10. Q B to Q B 3rd	

(This sadly bestows Black's movements. Perhaps Kt to K 2nd (d) was the best move attacking next (b). P to K 4th.)

10.	P to K B 3rd
11. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd (ch)
12. K B to Q 3rd	B Kt to K 2nd
13. P to K B 3rd	Q Kt to K B 3rd
14. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
15. P to K Kt 4th	

(The opening has been extremely well played by Mr. White's move, and the decadence of his position entirely very favourably with the unusual skill he has.)

15.	Q to K B 2nd
16. Castles on Q's	P to K 5th
17. Q B to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd

(The impolicy of Black's move is perfectly evident. Q Kt to K 2nd, or even B to K 2nd, would have been better, as by returning to the very square he occupied on first coming into action.)

18. Q B to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
19. P to K 6th	

(White's short in advancing this Pawn was the best move on the board. Q to K 2nd would be foolish, however, whether she ran out a little premature.)

19.	P takes P
20. P takes P	B to Q Kt 2nd
21. Kt to K 4th	B to K B 2nd
22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 4th

(This is not a good way, but Black had exact choice just now. If he had attempted

	Q Kt takes Kt,
23. Q takes Q P	Kt to K B 3rd
24. Kt takes K B	Kt takes Kt

(Black having played an equal advantage, White by capturing this Kt will have the best of the game.)

25. Q takes B	Kt takes B
26. Kt to K 5th	Q Kt takes B
27. K Kt to K B sq. (ch)	K to Q 2nd
28. K Kt to K B 3rd	K to Q B sq
29. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd
30. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
31. P to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
32. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
33. K R to K Kt 3rd	K to K B 3rd
34. Q R to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
35. K R takes K P	K to Q 3rd

(Finely played)

37.	to Q R 3rd

(If 37. P to R 3rd, then followed—

38. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 4th
39. K to Q sq. and White wins with ease.)	
38. K to K B 5th	K to Q 4th

(K to K B 5th looks a better move)

39. Q to Q sq	P takes K (ch)
40. K to K 2nd	K to K B 3rd
41. P to K Kt 6th	K to K Kt sq
42. P to K 7th	K to K B sq
43. P takes P	K to B sq
44. K to K 6th	K to K sq
45. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 3rd
46. K to Q 3rd	K to Q Kt 2nd
47. K to K 2nd	K to B 2nd
48. K to Q Kt 2nd	K to Q sq
49. K to Q B 3rd	K to Q Kt sq
50. K to Q B 4th	K to Q B 2nd
51. K to Q 5th	K to D 3rd

And, after a few more moves, Black resigned.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

GUANO.—The eminent agricultural chemist, Berzelius, has just laid before the French Academy of Sciences a portion of a memoir on the position and qualities of guano in the isles and coasts of the Pacific Ocean. In conclusion he states that the present great commercial advantages derived from the diffusion of fossil fertilising matters is due to the researches of the English geologist Buckland, and to the analyses of the French chemist Berthier. Guano is now procured from the isles of the Pacific Ocean, the Carribean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, and from the coasts of Africa and Australia.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—A new part of the *Philosophical Transactions* has been issued lately. It includes papers of mathematical powers by Messrs. Donkin, of Oxford, and by Messrs. A. Cayley and W. Spottiswoode; three papers on metallic alloys, considered in respect to their electric conducting power and specific gravity, by Dr. J. Matthiessen; a paper on the theory of sound, by Prof. S. Earnshaw; and a paper on the rain of the Dry evaporation, by Drs. Warren Delarue and H. Müller. Of some of the above papers we shall give a separate notice.

THE IRONSTONE DISTRICTS OF CLEVELAND form the subject of a remarkable geological memoir just published by Mr. James Bowkir. Its accompaniments are four distinct sections of sections and a large map. The vast importance of the Cleveland ironfield, which has since fulfilled to an extent a very great portion of the iron trade of the kingdom, has impelled Mr. Bewick to the valuable report, which will doubtless be fully appreciated by those interested in the subject. Some observations on fossiliferous sandstone are appended to the treatise.

OZONE.—Dr. T. Andrews, and Mr. P. Tait, of Belfast, have published in the new part of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, an account of their continued researches on ozone (the substance discovered by Schönbein, formed at the poles of the electric spark on oxygen gas), especially as to its volumetric estimation, by which is provided an account of the effect of the action of the electric discharge on oxygen, nitrogen, cyanogen, and other gaseous substances.

THE GEOLOGY OF BOLIVIA, &C.—A paper on this subject by Mr. D. Forbes was read lately at a meeting of the Geological Society. The great Bolivian plateau, which is bounded on the east and west by the Andes themself first above the level of the sea, consists of great gravel plains composed of mud, sand, and boulders, with volcanic rocks and fossil remains, including an accumulation of clays, gravel, shingle, and boulders immense at some places, many hundred feet thick. Above 16,000 feet these gravel beds are found at a height of 14,000 feet. Stanton rocks (perhaps 15,000 feet thick) are well developed in the Andes, from 20,000 to 30,000 feet. A chain of mountain country including the highest mountains of South America, and having a height of 20,000 feet, extends from the Peruvian coast towards Lima. Specimens of the rocks and fossils collected by Messrs. Hawkshaw and Bowman were made by Professor Huxley and Mr. J. Salt on some Bolivian beetle brought over by Mr. Bowman.

THEORY OF COLOURS.—In the new part of the *Philosophical Transactions* is a paper by Professor J. Clerk Maxwell, of King's College, on the theory of compound colours, and on the perception of colours by the eye-sense. The professor gives, first, a history of the theory, with especial reference to the researches of Young and Helmholtz, and then proceeds to his own theory, which is expressed by some simple rules, by reduction of observations. He gives as the results the following among other general conclusions:—The three primary colours by the spectrum are, red, green, and blue; a mixture of these, colours chromatically identical with the other colours of the spectrum may be obtained—the orange and yellow will contain a mixture of red and green, which seems to put an end to the portension of yellow to be considered a primary colour. The extreme ends of the spectrum (very feeble) are probably equal to mixtures of red and blue.

GEOGRAPHY OF GREECE.—M. Peytier has sent to the French Academy a memoir on the geography of the ancient and modern which have been taken, at the instance of the French Government, for the preparation of a new edition of the Atlas. The measurements were made by the officials of the French Army during its occupation of the country.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—At the last monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution Professor Faraday exhibited photographic pictures of remarkable beauty, which he procured from Mr. J. J. Sedgfield. He reminded the members present of experiments they had seen in that theatre showing that certain bodies, as, for instance, iodide of silver, were much more light when they are exposed to the most refrangible rays of the spectrum, and were also sharpened more than the white or colourless by look at under ordinary circumstances; but it had occurred to Dr. Gladstone that on account of their property of absorbing the rays they would be rendered less rapid perhaps not produce so great a photographic effect as other white substances. He had, therefore, many various substances in question, excellent fresh horse-chestnut bark, concentrate of potash, and other fluorescent substances on white paper, and had then exposed them to the photographic agent. The device all came out dark, as was seen in the specimen exhibited; and, more than that, on exposing the coloured sheet with coloured paper and letters cut out of white paper and stored in the fluorescent solutions above mentioned. When this sheet was withdrawn and placed on blue paper was found a much greater chemical effect than the white letters, which, therefore, appeared in the positive photograph dark on a light ground.

PRIZE-TAKERS AT THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

The Hereford men who were so deservedly jubilant last year over the gold-medal ox of Mr. Shirley Hereford, and the gold breed steer, in the ox and steer classes, gained a victory in a quarter where they least expected it, when Mr. Cumberbatch's Hereford heifer was led in Bridé by beating Colonel Pennant's Birmingham prize-medal cow, in the gold-medal contest for cows and heifers. Mr. Bridé's victoria on this occasion is called Lady Ash, and is by Sibdon from Lady Ash 2nd. She was bred by her owner at Golding Hall, Shrewsbury, and has had two calves—Sibdon 3rd, by Sir Watkin, and Sibdon 4th, by Mr. Cox. Simpson's food, turnips, and hay have been the principal elements of her success. Mr. Cumberbatch's Lady Ash 2nd, by Sibdon, and dam Lady Ash 1st, was bred by her owner at Golding Hall, Shrewsbury, and has had two calves—Sibdon 3rd, by Sir Watkin, and Sibdon 4th, by Mr. Cox.

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The field she had to meet for the gold medal, excluding Mr. Morgridge's Devon heifer, was also remarkably weak. Mr. Baker's (of Cot corner) gold-medal heifer, Lady Ash, by Sibdon from Lady Ash, by Sibdon-the-Hill, and the grazing farms round Oakham have long been celebrated for the production of Shorthorns, and the present heifer is likely to uphold their former outdoings' by fairly distancing the Birmingham shorthorn by twenty-three points. The second prize, £5 5s., was awarded to the Earl of Gainsborough and his agent, both were by Snowdon, with three years and eight months old bull, and had been fed on "cake, bean and barley meal, hay, turnips, and carrots" when the Scotch polled breeds, Mr. M'Combie's (of Tilly Tour, Aberdeen) ox wall kept up his character for Scotch fattening, and was a rather remarkable that no other Scotch breeder exhibited in this class, but left this honour to the Englishmen. Mr. Kerr's ox is a fine one with their capital champion. The lengthened cow of Mr. J. H. Burkey had no competitors, and was left to walk over for the prize. Lovers of the Midland counties, Longhorns is as rare as a rhinoceros. The present prizetaker came from Mr. Chase, near Kenilworth, which, out of honour to the cow of Guy Earl of Warwick sometime resided the breed in its highest perfection.

The Queen's cow, which our Artist has selected is the property of Mr. Joseph Craddock, of Eastington, near Northleach. This longwooded sort was exhibited successfully as the "improved Cotswold," and five competitors included one longwool from Hereford, a "true Cotswold," from the farm of Mr. Harris, of Lower Lasborough, near Tetbury, whose writers won the gold medal at this place last year, and an "improved Leicester" from Burley-on-the-Hill, which Mr. Robert Smith first made famous by his success at the Royal. Mr. Kerr's ox has doubtdown webbed did the fullest justice to the blood which his Grace reared with no small care, prodigue no prize to Mr. Jonas Webb for the hire of his tups. His Grace looked forward to this competition with his friend Mr. Rigden as the great turning-point of his sheep year. His last essay was his most unfortunate one, as he was not only beaten in the first wether class by Mr. Rigden, but he could not even try for the second, in consequence of his sheep being above the stipulated 200lb. This year no sheep came from Goodwood; but Mr. Kent, his Grace's old trainer, who has been settled in a farm on the estate, lately confronted Mr. Rigden and beat him in this class. Both first and second pens were very good, but the former more attracted to have been set to the shoulders—a point on which these sheep have always been rather deficient in Sussex.



Extra Stock, No. 209.—Mr. Craddock's Improved Cotswold.
Class 19, No. 105.—Mr. Burbury's Longhorned Cow.
Class 10, No. 74.—Mr. Baker's Shorthorned Ox.
Class 38, No. 231.—Mr. Kent's Southdown.
Class 6, No. 47.—Mr. Hill's Hereford Cow.
Class 21, No. 124.—Mr. M'Combie's Scotch Polled Ox.

PRIZE ANIMALS OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



"THE POET AND THE FLOWERS."—DRAWN BY J. LEECH.—SEE PAGE 624.

LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. A new Edition, with Memoir and Notes, by GEORGE OFFOR. Illustrated by J. D. WATSON. Routledge.

It happens that beside this gorgeous edition of the famous allegory of John Bunyan there lies on our table a copy of the work published in 1778, which was "printed for R. Ortel, stationer, in Paternoster-street; and J. W. Piercy, printer and bookseller, in Coventry." This, too, contains a series of illustrations, of which it can only be said that if the subject-matter of the book was intended to be "realised" no better assistance towards the attainment of that end could have been devised than the engravings which it contains. Contrasting this quaint old volume with the last issue of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and a century having intervened between the two editions—one cannot but see a remarkable testimony to the intrinsic value of the book. At this day there is not found an enthusiastic artist to engrave for the splendid prose poem of Bunyan, and an artist who, catching the very spirit of the time in which it was produced, has given us pictures of the men and women created by the author, who have really made us have appeared to the mind's eye at the age in which he lived. The personages of the book, as they appear in Mr. Watson's pictures, are clothed in the garb of the period at which Bunyan wrote, and in the characteristics of each have been portrayed with singular point and effect. Witness, for instance, the portraits—that is the best word we can find for them—of Mr. Worldly Wiseman, Lady Feigning's daughter, Atheist, and Formalist; while Greatheart, as he appears in Mr. Watson's ideal, is the very type of a Puritan soldier; nor are the less romantic portions of the illustrations less to be commended; they are full of purpose, and bear with them the exact image of the text. Several of them we have transferred to our pages for our readers' benefit. The first is the representation of Christian as he appears, knocking at the gate, in that earlier part of his pilgrimage whence the Interpreter takes him to see strange, if not terrible, sights. Another where Christian, having long assumed his suit of armour, in company with Hopeful, passes by the side which leads to the Valley of the Shadow, and is taken them out of the way, for a space, of the road which leads to the Celestial City. The third is that in which the despondency of the hopeful, offering, by the children inhabitants of the realms of the Celestial King, "who would go into the King's gardens, and gather sweetness for the Lord there, and bring them to him with their own collection."

Of course, the pictorial character of the edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" is looked upon as the chief claim to attention. But less has been executed by one who has a thorough understanding of the literature of the time, and is equally imbued with the spirit which then began to prevail. For the rest, the skill of the printer, paper-maker, binder, and decorator has been lavishly brought into play to render the accessories of the volume as beautiful as its text is valuable and interesting.

POETS' WIT AND HUMOUR. Selected by W. H. WILLS. Illustrated with 100 Engravings from Drawings by Charles Bennett and George H. Thomas. Bell and Daldy.

Rich in purple, gold, and morocco leather, we have here a volume with regard to which we can only regret we were not its compiler. It cannot address itself to the widest circle of purchasers. It contains some eighty or ninety poems, all of the humorous vein, beginning with "Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley," and ranging through Thomas Wyatt, Davenant, Suckling, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Marvell, D'Urfey, Gay, Prior, Rowe, Swift, Parnell, Fielding, Goldsmith, Mason, Lloyd, Finder, Canning, Southey, Lamb, Hood, Sidney Smith, Barham, Macaulay, and including, amongst many others, such men of our time as Thackeray, Lover, and Lennon. A great number of the poems are old familiar friends, others are not so easy of remembrance; and it will be a pity for us to some of us to find Dr. Johnson and Lord Macaulay, as well as grave, solid John Milton, appearing here in the comic vein. There is nothing incongruously associated with the text in the great lexicographer's verse in the lines, entitled "Thirty-five," Lord Macaulay's contribution is "The Lowestoft Boat," and Tyler, a don connected with the election for Cambridge University at the time of the agitation for Catholic Emancipation, is the author of one or two translations. There is one from Fontaine, another from Francesco Redi, and others from Frederick Reynolds, Dr. Wolcot, and Charles Lamb. But the great feature of the publication is a version of "Villikins and his Dinah," rendered into French by L. W. Deanges, a stanza or so of which we are tempted to extract, as follows:—

Sir Wilkins se promenait du matin au soir,
Sans voir à sa fenêtre la Dinah assez noir;
Près d'elle git une coupe de poison tout frais
Et un lettre qui dit qu'elle est morte avec Villikin, je crois,
Chantant tout ici noir, ah.

Chtour de demoiselles meurtes pour l'amour—chour encore chtour—
Tuna lul lorna, &c.

De mille baisers il couvre la endroit chers.
Attend, sir-ah,* Dinah, ses yeux sont morts!
Il boit le poison, son âme part au galop,
Et Villikin et Dinah n'occupent plus le tombeau.
Tous les deux chantant en chœur un chœur en chantant,
Tuna lul lorna, &c.

Altogether, the range of this selection is very extended, and the taste and humour which have guided it are everywhere apparent. The illustrations are by perfect keepers of the intention of the book. They are all admirably conceived and as admirably executed. We have reproduced on our pages a sketch illustrating the passage in John Philip's poem of "The Splendid Shilling," which runs thus:—

Blest, whom gripping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant on the Muse,
With sweaty offals and small acid tiff
(Wretched repast!) my scanty pittance wants.
Then solitary walk, or doze at home
In garret vile, and with a warm cloak muffled
Regale chilled fingers, or from tree or stack
Or cricket-chimney pick the well-dried logs
Exhale mandrages, life-preserving stench!

THE BOY'S BOOK OF BALLADS. Illustrated with Sixteen Engravings from Drawings by JOHN GILBERT. Routledge.

It is to be hoped that certain satirical essays on the peculiarly unpoetic nature of the boyhood of the present day which have appeared recently in a well-known periodical are exaggerations. If they be taken in this case, we do not see any chance of the success of this little volume. To that class of our youth, which delights in the stories of Robin Hood, Valentine and Orson, and the like, the book is addressed, and we trust it will meet with the acceptation it deserves. There we welcome, among others, the famous ballad-story of "Adam Bell," "Clym of the Clough," and "William of Cloudesley," which we are here glad to meet with once more, was deemed by us one of the most thrilling romances of its school. Its resurrection now proves that this feeling is not unshared by those to whose care the present selection was committed. The first poem in the series attracts at once, for it is that famous one of "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne." Then we welcome, among others, "Chevy Chace," "Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar," "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," and so on. Nothing remains to us, however, to the right doleful story of the "Brave Lord Willoughby," who fought that famous battle in Flanders on (uncertain) 15th of July, and whose cry of—

Stand to it, noble pikemen,
And look you well your ground;
And when you right, you horsemen,
And we will harp them out:
You musket and caliver* men
Do pepper gross them all.
I'll be the foremost man in fight,
Says brave Lord Willoughby.

* A kind of gun,

has been quoted more than once by Scott. We confess to not having been previously acquainted with the tale of "Sir Andrew Barton;" but we can say of it that it is capital—in accordance with the rest of the collection, which is specially good in every respect. Of the romantic characteristics of the Gilbert-Illustrations it of course unnecessary to say a word, except that we think we see particular marks of care and finish in the details of each picture. The engraver's work is worthy of the illustrations, one which pertains to the ballad of "Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar," and the gist of which is to be found in the following lines:—

The friar took Robin Hood on his back,
Deep water he did ascend,
And spake unto himself also
Till he came to the other side.

Lightly leapt Robin Hood out of the friar's back;
The friar said to him again,
"Carry me over, I say, or else follow,
Or it shall breed thee pain."

JUVENILE BOOKS.

From year to year there is to be observed a marked attention on the part of publishers to a department of literature the importance of which was recognised almost from the period in which it was emphatically stated that the "schoolmaster was abroad;" and when the man who uttered those words had placed himself at the head of a movement for the education of the people, there was no fear of over-enlarging its sphere to an extent which perhaps the most sanguine of its originators did not venture to contemplate. In that section of their business which is specially devoted to the young no pains or book-writing which addresses itself to the young no pains have been spared to render the works issued attractive in every sense of the term. A class of authors devoting themselves to this duty has arisen, and their province is often subdivided with a nice discrimination of the requirements of the various grades of the pupils for whom they peculiarly cater. Nor is this duty to address themselves to children of larger growth. Everything which artistic skill and decorative taste can contribute to the accessories of juvenile books has been lavishly bestowed upon them, and the result is rare, coloured cuts, and the flimsy paper covers of the olden time have given way to illustrations by artists of reputation, while the delicate craft of the wood-engraver, and the printer's page, has been the work of surpassing liberality. Of course, at this particular season the tree of knowledge is in full bearing; the crop is a plentiful and a goodly one; and it is not pleasing task to the critic to sit down to the pile of books which possibly can. We have already put before our readers a notice of many of the books for the young which are being issued just at this moment; and therefore a continuation of such a work would be wanting in one of its acknowledged features if it did not contain its proper quantum of juvenile literature.

The first book which we take from a somewhat large array before us is "Oberon's Horn; A Tale of the Civil Wars." By Mary Gillies. (Kent and Co.) The period of which it treats is the year 1651, the twelfth of the reign of Charles the Second. The main interest which is laid out far from the shirts of Winnaker Forest, where stood Oberon's Horn, a tree which is a branch of the ancient Forest of Carewee. The author, in describing the lives and adventures of the characters in the book, has taken the best models for her subject, given an admirable picture of the customs and manners of the time, and has endeavoured to be strictly accurate in every respect. Every minor detail is carefully worked out, and the result is a book for the juvenile, given an admirable picture of the customs and manners of the time, and has endeavoured to be strictly accurate in every respect. Every minor detail is carefully worked out, and the result is a book for the juvenile, given an admirable picture of the customs and manners of the time, and has endeavoured to be strictly accurate in every respect. Every minor detail is carefully worked out, and the result is a book for the juvenile mode of describing character in the book in which description of habits and manners is interwoven with the narrative, we might instance the opening chapter of "Waverley" in proof. For the rest, the book is a romance, without any of the objectionable features which some of the elders of families might object to reading aloud to the young, as in the productions of which is in keeping with its main characteristics. When it is added that it contains twenty-four illustrations by Birket Foster, the case in its favour may be said to be complete.—We next come upon "The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury" (Ward and Lock). This is a volume "for summer days and winter nights, especially adapted for the encouragement, amusement, and recreation of youth, at school or at home." The contents are of the choicest and are varied as to fit this book for a family of children, beginning with, say, the wife grown boy who is beginning to find an interest in English history and descending by a *dainsweeds* scale to the little ones, who would be content with "Puss in Boots" and "Jack the Giant Killer." The first article is devoted to the "Boyhood of Bertrand du Guesclin," that famous Breton knight who was known as the ugliest man in France, and who, by all nations, Christian and Saracen; but who was, as a boy, a little, chick-necked, short-headed, brown-faced, matt-nosed, long-eared, round-shouldered, bandy-legged, and altogether ugly urchin. Of course his parents could neither cleanse nor endure—the very plague and terror of their lives—such a child, and accordingly they sent him off, after two hours—surely and disobedient at home, and the forester of all kinds of discord and mischief-making—to find out his own fortune as a good knight and true. Perhaps many persons besides children will be glad to read the story of "A Great Man who was not a Soldier," which is the learn characters of the childhood of Winckelman of Stendale, in Germany. There are in the work ten stories; and it is crowded with wood engravings, which are of the highest order of excellence.

Last year Mr. J. H. Pepper, formerly Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institution, published a volume entitled "The Boy's Own Book of Science," which was so well received that it has naturally encouraged him to produce a companion volume, which contains "only of the great and unpondenable powers of nature called gravitation, cohesion, chemical affinity, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, but likewise of the various forms in which the vital energy is manifested in the subject of "Mines and Metals." This he has done in a volume entitled "The Boy's Own Book of Metals." The book also includes personal narratives of visits to coal, lead, copper, and tin mines, with a full description of the various processes employed in the alchemy and the chemistry of the fifty metallic elements, a catalogue of the metals and their alloys, and a chronological table. The book is devoted to the aforesaid fifty metals, which include such unwonted names as Aluminium, Caesium, Columbium, Didymium, Erbium, Glucinum, Iridium, Lanthanium, Lithium, &c. The subjects are all treated in that easy familiar manner which the author's experience as a lecturer has rendered natural to him, so that the least informed and youngest reader can understand what is put before him. And the subject-matter is illustrated with three hundred engravings. Here is material for a present which will be welcomed by every young inquirer. It is an excellent manual, and as amusing as any storybook.—In this nautical country of ours boy literature would be terribly incomplete without a due admixture of seagoing books. To this branch of authorship Mr. W. H. Kingston is a regular contributor, and he now addresses his juvenile patrons in "The Boy's own Book of Boats" (Sampson Low, and Son). The object of the work has been to give the young readers an account of the vessels and boats of every rig and size to be found floating on the waters in every part of the world. It is a work of reference, but it contains a great deal of information about vessels, and a sketch of the existing state of naval architecture. With this view there are instructions given for cutting out a boat in the first instance, and the subject-matter gradually rises to minute directions as to the construction of every part of vessels of every class, including their sails. A threedecker is dissected and put together, as well as the fleetest frigate, and the last mentioned are pictured specimens of her class in the British Navy, which has stood the test of several heavy gales in the Channel in a manner which fully proves her efficiency as a man-of-war, also being the only ship afloat which could steam at full speed against a gale with any chance of success, and which is said to be actually capable of contending with a whole fleet of the old line-of-battle ships which Howe, Jervis, and Nelson led to victory. We have also a great deal about Scotch fishing boats, Dutch galiots, Arab dhows, outrigger canoes, Chinese junks, Esquimaux canoes, American river steamers, Peruvian balsas, the flying proas of the Indian Archipelago, and the mammoth Great Eastern herself. All is done—accompanied be it said by illustrations very well executed and copious diagrams, and with the assistance of drawings by one of the readers of the book to turn sailors, but with the object of affording to them that knowledge of the various vessels which every well-educated Englishman ought more or less to possess. If the subjects here treated are answered, the object in view will have been as nearly as possible attained.

It will not probably be thought inconsistent with the purpose of this notice of juvenile books to call attention to an addition to a class, rich in decoration and abounding in illustrations, bears the title of "Shakspeare's Heroines, and the Neighbourhood." The work has been produced by Mr. John R. Wise, illustrated by W. J. Linton, and published by Smith and Elder. The green path besides being full of time, in many respects may be said to be for all ages, in the sense of years. We have had the experiment tried by a father of a family, read, with a certain degree of excision and omission, one or two of the plays of Shakspeare to some very young children, and the result was remarkable enough. In fact, all the stories were caught at once, and much of the poetry appreciated. It was, perhaps, the first time that the same work conveyed unpremeditate pleasure to the ideal part of their minds. Judging from this, whether children can be properly prepared dealing with the works of Shakspeare, there can be no doubt that many who enter into the category of youthful readers could be trusted first instance to the pages of Mr. Wise's book. It is not particularly addressed to them. The writer of the book does not pretend that its aim is very high; but, in the words of its author, it is merely to take away the reproach of meagreness from the handbooks to Stratford-on-Avon, and, instead of giving the life of Shakspeare, to bring the reader a better idea of the land where the poet lived, he will be very well contented. The endeavour has been to make the book as happy in its vein, and leads up well to the actual matter which succeeds. This embraces descriptions of Stratford, of the house where Shakspeare was born, the Grammar School, Shakspeare's birthplace, the Guild, the Charlcombe's books and private manuscripts at Stanford, Southcote Lodge, Shottery, Charlecote, Whitefield, Bidford, the Avon, Luddington and Welford, "Piping Pebworth" and "Dancing Marston." The work is illustrated with cuts in the style known as (of the poet), Warwickshire Orchards and Harvest Homes, the Provincial inns of Shakspeare, and a glossary of words still used in Warwickshire which were in the days of the poet. We suspect a very pleasant, although a very unpretending, book.——Recurring to that part of our notice which may be called miscellaneous, we light upon "Holidays with Hobgoblins, or Talk of Strange Things," by Dudley Costello (J. C. Hotten). This is a book of entertainment, full of information of a light description, of the nature and character of which an idea may be gathered from the titles among the headings and the way in which "Sharing a Ghost," "The Ghost of Pit Pond," "The Haunted House near Hampstead." There is, however, an infusion of somewhat more solid stuff in the chapters on "Witchcraft," "Dancing" and "Traditions," "Monsters," "Alchemy and Gunpowder," &c. There is a narrative account of the "Cock Lane Ghost," which will excite some something of the history of such fanciful creatures as dragons, griffins, and salamanders, and a very full and veritable account of Jack-in-the-Green and lobsters. There is more besides all this—the variety which is the essence of the book—and the illustrations. The illustrations are numerous, and, be it well marked and noted, are by George Cruikshank, and are in his best style. The frontispiece was designed and executed by him, and is one of his best works, the others drawn by the artist some years ago, but are admirably adapted to the subject in hand, and will please our old friends.

The course of these notices turns now into fairy land or rather into fairyless. We have before us a handsome volume, which is a book of fairy tales entitled "Oberon's Horn." The stories are twelve in number, ten of which are quite new, while two, severally headed "Adventures of Tom Thumb" and "The King of the Earth," appeared ten years ago in *Household Words*. In this collection the spirit of the old fairy tales is preserved, and the style is of the simplest kind in it. Mr. C. H. Bennett contributes a series of appropriate illustrations. "Little Goldenhair and the Dwarfs" (Longman and Co.) is, although it is essentially a child's book, which Mr. Henry Warren has done his best to beautify. The author, who is the author, who writes under the initials "M. W." has endeavoured to affix a simple moral suited to the understandings of very young readers: the book is excellent of its kind. The author, who writes under the name of "Holme Lee," renders her offering to the season in the shape of "Legends of Life and Death" (Smith and Elder). For years past it has once a guarantee for the quality of her little book, which narrates the history of Christmas Eve in a Farm House. Full, the story proceeds and condign punishment of Aunt Spite, the adventures of the great Tollegay, and the story of the blacksmith in the giant's hall in a very delightful manner. The illustrations by Mr. Frank Sanderson very humorous indeed—lend their aid to the completeness of the volume. When it is stated that the author of "Stray Leaves" and "Maggy Laud," or, Recreation for the Rising Generation" (Henry Lea), informs us that she has completed a new book, which she has called "Mary Seel, and Daughter, enough has probably been said as its recommendation. Those who know the author of the former publications are the production of Thomas Hood, junior. But a brief extract from the introduction, written by Mrs. Frosling Hewley, will perhaps be more satisfactory. It is stated that this little volume of prose and verse was compiled several years ago, and was then "a favourite companion of the author and her sister," and, in fact, the collection of 'Childish Articles,' written for the 'rising generation,' by Mrs. Frosling Hewley, in 1814." Of the "Stray Leaves" or, "Memorials of Thomas Hood, junior," little published. Nearly every one of the chapters has some recollection associated with it. Some of the tales were written to while away the time when the little weary limbs were too weak to sit up, and the little eyes too dim and pitiful to see to read for ourselves. Can a better recommendation be given for the little story? was never refused by either of the tender parents who yearned to amuse and interest their little ones. Many a tale was accordingly called from memory, as they were told to us in those happy evenings that we sat by the bedside, or nestled on the rug before the fire, and the little ears eagerly to take, build, or history, according to the mood of the moment. Other tales were written at the request of our mother—desirous of our childhood to whom we owe our first knowledge of all that is good and true. The tales were written at a very tender age, when the love was always the loving heart and hand, ready to add to the enjoyment and instruction of her children." In every sense this little volume was intended itself to the feelings of the young. A book with "one hundred illustrations, designed by Alfred Crowquill," coupled with it a "Fairy Footsteps"; or, Lessons from Legends" to possess the advantages of the tales mingled with instruction, is a book to be welcomed. There are tales and short stories, German stories, Irish stories, and Eastern stories; all of them studded thick with sketches, humorous and grave, by the artist, who has never more successfully indulged his fancy, or taken more pains with the carrying out of his ideas. Again we find the same young hand illustrating, in colours, a volume of small-childish tales, and which bears the designation of "What Uncle Paul Did" (Henry Lea). Our last closes with "The Christmas Tree," a book of instruction and amusement for all young people, profusely illustrated. It is from the pencil of Mr. Absolon, and is published under the name of Nelson, and probably well known in the libraries of the young, and therefore it is not necessary to say that its contents are judiciously varied and its tone good.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1067.—VOL. XXXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PAST YEAR.

It is but the enunciation of a truism to say that the retrospect of a year that has gone must necessarily have its sad, if not its dark, side. It is impossible to enter on a review of even such a period in the life of the world without a sense of something approaching to sorrow, even if the chronicle in its broadest features and in the main be satisfactory. As regards our own country, poising the estimate in the scale of human affairs, it may be said that, as a whole, we have had little to complain of in 1860. At home prosperity has been the rule rather than the exception; abroad our policy has been generally in the ascendant, so far as the influence of England and the progress of the principles which she represents are concerned; while in the single instance in which our arms have been employed in actual war they have been in every respect successful. Except for a murmur like that in a seashell of the probability of a war with France, the new year began quietly enough, charity, hospitality, and rifle practice occupying the attention of the public, which, having the prospect of the meeting of Parliament within three weeks, patiently awaited the commencement of the business of the realm. Everywhere tranquillity prevailed; and, with the exception of a small agitation in Ireland on behalf of the Pope, whose temporal power was threatened, there was nothing to cause excitement, far less alarm. The affairs of Italy were naturally much discussed, and everything pointed to the assembling of a European Congress for the settlement of the Italian question. The only circumstance in France coincident with the new year—an epoch to which Europe has been taught to look forward as that at which the keynote of Continental policy is to be struck—was the retirement of Count Walewski from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of M. Thouvenel to that post. A happier omen than that of the preceding year, however, came from France, in the shape of the Commercial Treaty between that country and England, a harbinger and messenger of peace and goodwill. Previous to the re-assembling of Parliament a great meeting took place at Birmingham in favour of Reform in Parliament. At a period much earlier than usual the Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened by the Queen in person, and the programme of the Session embraced the amendment of the representation of the people, the French Treaty, the resumption of the war with China, the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, and the transfer of land; while her Majesty congratulated the Legislature on the entire cessation of the mutiny in India, and spoke encouragingly of the gallant and patriotic movement which had raised up an army of volunteers for the defence of the country. The earliest days of a Session which was in many respects abnormal and remarkable were occupied by tentative discussions with reference to rumours of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, a matter that became a *fait accompli* before the spring was over, and which would probably have caused some uneasiness in the relations between this country and our nearest neighbour but for the happy intervention, in the meantime, of Parliamentary action, which was fast weaving both nations into a commercial brotherhood. The unusual course of presenting the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons within a fortnight of the opening of the Session was not without its influence in this respect. The extraordinary liberality of the Budget, its remission of the wine duties, and its as is well known, signally failed; and in all their main features, they have become a part of our fiscal system.

After several postponements, at length, on the 1st of March, Lord John Russell introduced the Reform Bill of the Government. Of the fate of that measure the record is by no means a satisfactory one. A compromise, in the fullest sense of that term, it was so contrived as to please no one. Weakly supported by its originators, and assailed from all quarters, with less of emotion than he had shown on former and similar occasions, Lord John early in June announced its relegation to that Parliamentary waste-basket which, like the famous tent of the Eastern Monarch, is equally ready to cover a single measure or to expand for the hiding of a thousand.

In the record of events of the spring of 1860 it would be unpardonable if the public recognition of the volunteer force by the Sovereign of England were to be omitted. The reception by her Majesty of the officers of that force on the 7th of March must ever be remembered as the turning-point of the movement, while the magnificent spectacle of the review of a large body of citizen-soldiers in Hyde Park in June, and at Edinburgh in August, to say nothing of a remarkable exhibition of the same kind at Knowsley, when Lancashire showed so proudly, may be taken to have been its culmination.

Passing for a moment to cast a glance abroad, we find that the Italian cause has assumed rapid strides. The annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont was soon followed by the descent of Garibaldi upon Sicily, the occupation of Naples, the acceptance of Victor Emmanuel by the votes of the people as King, and the formation of a kingdom of Italy, one and indivisible, with the exception of that small fortress of Gaeta where the last of the Neapolitan Bourbons endeavoured to maintain a footing in the country which had cast him out, and the Venetian territory, which all things show must pass ere long from the hands of Austria—let us hope by peaceful means and not by the operation of a war—towards which the eyes of Europe are prophetically cast at this moment, and which, if it come to pass, must go far to give the last blow to the tottering empire of the house of Hapsburg. Spain having concluded her melodramatic war with Morocco, on the strength of which perhaps she sought to be raised in European diplomacy to the rank of a first-rate, had to encounter a mad attempt against the Crown on the part of the Conde de Montemolin and his brother, the easy crushing of which has probably tended to the better establishment of the present occupant of the throne of that realm. In this briefest of retrospects of Continental affairs it ought to be mentioned that the meeting and the locomotion of Sovereigns has been somewhat marked. The Emperor of the French visited the Grand Duke of Baden, with a hope, it was supposed, that he might attract other Potentates to the most charming of German watering-places; the entire adoption of the Commercial Treaty, necessarily acted as a compensation to any feeling which was created by distrust of the Ruler of France in reference to a question of Continental policy. The including of the abolition of the duty on paper in Mr. Gladstone's scheme was, except by a narrow and interested clique, to which monopoly was dear, generally accepted; and the subsequent rejection of that measure by the House of Lords, although the prudence of our chief statesmen prevented any direct collision between two of the branches of the Legislature on a question of privilege, has probably done much to establish on a firmer foundation than ever the very principle against which that step on the part of the Upper House appeared to militate. All general and direct attempts—and there were several—to oppose the policy of the Budget and the French Treaty,



MR. F. W. BOWLBY, THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

while the Monarchs of Russia and Austria met the Prince Regent of Prussia in solemn conclave at Warsaw, the Empress of the French, casting aside all the attributes of her rank, has visited Great Britain under circumstances and in a manner peculiarly calculated to win the admiration and respect of our people; and the reception she met with, marked as it was by good taste and good feeling, was probably not without an influence on the mind of her Imperial husband. It may have been only a coincidence; but it is to be remarked that the abolition of passports in France, as well as regards all British subjects, followed hard on the emphatically friendly and social visit of the Empress to our shores. The Empress of Austria has found it necessary to her health to seek the curative climate of Madeira, whither she was conveyed in the private yacht of the Queen of England. Our own Sovereign and the Prince Consort, in the autumn, enjoyed the privilege and the pleasure of a Continental tour, the chief object of which was a visit to that daughter of England who has gone from her country to adorn the Court of Prussia. Most notable, however, in immediate interest, and most important in impression and result, has been that Transatlantic progress of the Prince of Wales which proved in every way so eminent a success. The list of the Queen's visits is not nearly complete at present when due mention is made of the sailor voyaging of Prince Alfred, who was the object of nearly as enthusiastic, if not quite so extended an ovation, in South Africa as greeted his elder brother in North America. It will, perhaps not be out of place in the part of our review that has assumed a Royal hue to note down the fact of the betrothal of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt.

Our narrative of events, which has to a certain extent preserved a chronological order, has now brought us to a point beyond the middle of the year, and we find that about this time, some hideous massacres of Christians by the Druses in Syria having taken place, an intervention was agreed upon by the great Powers, and a force of French troops was despatched to the country. England confining herself to a naval demonstration, her moral influence, and a subscription for the suffering survivors. All this time our Parliament was busying itself in talking of every possible subject, sitting day and night, during the greater part of day after day discussing the items of the measures which had held the chief places in the Ministerial programme; but, nevertheless, passing a multitude of minor and very useful bills. Among other things it should not be forgotten that the production of the Estimates showed the true and wonderful resources of our Navy had gone on with great regularity and rapidity, and that in most respects the condition of the country, so far as defence was concerned, was highly satisfactory. But the most salient point of these discussions was that when the Government, somewhat late in the Session, came down and asked for a vote for certain fortifications which in their estimation were indispensable to the completion of the system of defence against invasion which was the object of organisation. Although subjected to much hostile criticism, the feeling of Parliament was so decidedly in favour of this plan that the necessary legislation was effected without any serious opposition. This was almost the last measure of importance which was submitted to Parliament, although about the same time Mr. Gladstone succeeded in bringing into perfect fruition his bills for the establishment of wine and refreshment houses, and, unchecked and almost unnoticed by the Lords, in conformity with a clause in the French treaty, reduced the customs duty on foreign paper to the amount levied in this country by the Excise. After a Session of a duration almost unprecedented, protracted almost beyond the strength and endurance of any measure except perhaps the Reform, Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of August. Henceforward the current of affairs is in a chronicle still more discursive. Among our difficulties we have had, and still have, to encounter a little war in New Zealand, the conduct of which for the present time has reflected small credit on the officials, whether civil or military, in that dependency. In China a campaign has been carried on by our military and naval commanders with the most remarkable success: and the capture of Pekin, the practical fact of the occupation of Pekin by a European force has, by the skill and diplomatic ability of our negotiators, been made to result in a peace and a treaty which, if all that report speaks be true, will go as far as anything can to settle the vexed question of our relations with the Celestial Empire. Purposely avoiding to place any statement which concerns the United States of America among our summary of foreign affairs, we here advert to the important political circumstance of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of that great Republic, a result which, if they mean anything, are decidedly Anti-Slavery. In this place, perhaps, it would be as well to mention that an Arctic expedition has left Boston, in the United States, for a still further exploration of Polar Seas. Before quitting the subject of what we emphatically called public affairs, the order of time brings us to the remarkable fact of the promulgation by the Emperor of the French of important alterations in his governmental system, in the shape of greater freedom of debate to his Legislature, and the relaxing of that iron hand of officialism which has hitherto borne so heavily on the press in France—an act of great significance, and one which seems to be in keeping with a new tendency in the Imperial mind.

If we pass on to what may be called things in general, as distinguished from precise public events, it may be noticed that a considerable impulse has been given during the past year to what is called the Early-closing Movement, which is a step to that which we have often advocated in this Journal—the extension of the means and the time for relaxation among the people of this hardworking generation. The return of Lord Clyde to England, after the pacification of India, has been marked by more than one public recognition in the city of London, and especially by the presentation of a sword to him by the Corporation; a like compliment, with a certain appropriateness, being paid to Sir James Outram at the same time. Our social failings have some what unhappily distinguished the past year. Among gigantic frauds, that of Fullinger, who rifled the Union Bank, stands out prominent; while the commercial crimes which have been brought to light in connection with the dealings of the leather trade will, we trust, prove a step in the purgation of our trading system. The voyage of the *Great Eastern* to America and back ought not to go unrecorded, although, by that futility which seems to have hastened on whole systems of naval architecture, she has since passed into the obscurity of a vessel which is laid up in ordinary. It would have been more agreeable if we could have stated that the annals of the last twelve months were comparatively unstained by blood. Alas, truth to say, murder has stalked abroad in an unusual extent. Not to enter into a dreary catalogue of crime so hideous, it only needs to speak of Mullins, and the still undiscovered and inexplicable Road murder; and the case of the schoolmaster Hopley, who, though he had a sickly boy to death, was only amenable to the law for manslaughter.

With equal reluctance we turn to that sad record which, in modern phrase, is designated "necrology." The stern Sergeant Death has been plentiful in his reaping. On the 14th of January Lord Macaulay was committed to the tomb of honour in Westminster Abbey. Among the other names more or less noted that have been blotted out of the book of human life are to be found those of the Archbishop of York; the Bishops of Rochester and Worcester; Lord Londesborough, a millionaire Peer, but a man of fine artistic archæological tastes; the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Earl of Aberdeen, foremost men amongst statesmen; Sir Henry Ward, an able administrator; James Wilson, an economist and financier. Henry Drummond, a marked man in Parliament, and noticeable everywhere for cultivated intellect and personal eccentricity; Matthew Talbot Baines, lawyer and legislator; Baron Watson, Jurist and Judge, who, like Pollock, died on the Bench; Sir Edward Cust, soldier and historian; his cousin Sir Charles, a sailor every inch of him; Lord Dundonald, whose genius and spirit invested the naval profession which he adorned with the glitter of romance; Sir Charles Fellowes, the explorer and the new literature of Parliament; Sir William Ross, R.A., the graceful miniature-painter. Amongst the professors of the pen—G. P. R. James, novelist: Mrs. Jamieson, an admirable art-critic; and Albert Smith. Then, too, we have to add to the list of departed men, about whose name more or less time so much interest clustered; while, going beyond the confines of our own country, we include in our mortuary record Jerome Bonaparte, the last of the brothers of the great Napoleon: the amiable Empress Dowager of Russia, Queen Pomare, Queen Maria Amalia, Duchess of the French Empire; Baron Bunsen, the learned and excellent, who so successfully interwove literature and diplomacy; the Abbé Huc, the Chinese traveller; and, alas! many more might be added to the list.

A sketch of the year 1860 would not be complete without reference to one subject which in the last twelve months has persistently forced itself on the attention of every one of us, and that is the weather. Perhaps a more unfavourable year in all respects, it is many respects, its most out-of-the-way feature has certainly been climatic. Rain, uncessing, pitiless; gales, floods, alike in spring, summer, autumn, winter. Snow in June, shivering temperature in July, a thunderbolt waterspout in August, and so all along till now, when frost assumes its state, and we are enabled at last to pronounce the weather seasonable. Happily, the serious fears which were entertained for the safety of the harvest were not realised in the fullness and extent, so that the quantity of English soil to bear moisture without detriment has been most abundantly vindicated. Happily, also, the unsatisfactory condition of the earth and sky, so far as regards the comfort and the pleasure of human life, has not produced any deadly influence on the health of the country, sickness as a whole having been below the average; while meteorologists tell us that, after all, the profuse rainfall of 1860 is only a due compensation for the droughts of 1858 and 1859.

MR. BOWLBY.

THE recent intelligence from China has set at rest all doubts as to the fate of Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. The body of that gentleman was rendered up by the Chinese authorities, and buried with all due honour, in the Russian Cemetery at Pekin, on the 13th of October. Mr. Bowlby was a gentleman, not originally a journalist, but a member of the legal profession. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the quality of his memory a foremost place in the list of those able, active, and zealous men whose combination of rare qualities, mental and physical, which go to make up that literary phenomenon, a first-class special correspondent. In a letter to the *Times* he had been giving directions occur in reference to their correspondent, the spirit and feeling of which will, we think, meet with general concurrence:—"Every one has for every day's labour a reward in the pay, but Mr. Bowlby has more personal interest, and will receive the information of his death as a personal loss. Upon his pen we all depended for our knowledge of what has been passing in the far East. We all expected him to open for us the gates of that hitherto sealed region of China, and expose the mysteries of our foreign days. We all remember that admirable letter in which the captive described his treatment, and with the minutest details, yet in details so skilfully grouped that their minuteness did not tire; and we had all impatiently hoped to see that same pen again employed upon a subject of the highest interest, and of which the peculiar felicity of the writer would find still better scope. This expectation will now never be fulfilled." We give a Portrait of Mr. Bowlby on the preceding page.

THE BORN PROSECUTIONS.—The trial of the English residents at Nice charged with the offence of insulting the Stadt-Procurator Möller in a matter relating to his office, by publishing in the *Cologne Gazette and Bavaria* Gazette a joint protest against the language applied by that functionary to the English nation when he was prosecuting Captain Macdonald for an alleged assault, has come to a close, judgment being pronounced as follows:—The defendants Baddeley, Rap p, Washington, Rochfort, Taunton, and Oldfield were acquitted; Perry, Anderson, Cumberland, and Drummond were found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, of having committed an offence against the State-Procurator Möller while in the performance of his official duties. The extenuating circumstances were declared to apply in a less degree in the case of Perry, who was found guilty of the same misdemeanour by default. The other three were fined 25 thalers each or nine days' imprisonment in default.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree regulating the right of precedence of the Ministers of State.

The remission of the warnings to the French press has been followed, as a matter of course, by an amnesty to all offences and contraventions committed by the press, the claims of civil parties alone being expressly reserved. Political writings which are in progress are nullified by the same decree.

M. Grandguillot, chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, has followed up his first article respecting the necessity of a cession of Venetia to Piedmont by the publication of a second, in which he says emphatically, "France will never suffer a return to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy."

SPAIN.

The Senate has again devoted two sittings to the discussion of the bill for regulating promotions in the army, and has once more adjourned the debate.

The Queen received at a solemn audience Baron de Brockdorff, the new Minister of Prussia, to whom she presented in the evening. The King was to leave Naples on Thursday after having assisted at the bull at the National Theatre. Orders were issued to publish the penal law for Naples. The state of the provinces is very satisfactory. The individuals implicated in the classes of 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860 have been called to military service. Those who have been drawn and are to be in readiness to resume military service when required.

The siege of Gaeta continues. The bombardment is quantity of shells and shot were thrown into Gaeta on the 17th inst, by the Sardinians. Some of these fell in the vicinity of the palace where the King and Queen were dining with the Spanish Ambassador. The King has received a letter from Victor Napoleon. In this letter the Emperor expresses his sympathy for the King, but tells him that he has carried on the siege long enough for his honour. The King, in his reply, thanked the Emperor, but added that he considered it his duty to persist in the defence. The Spanish Ambassador has left his palace on account of the bombardment. Two officers of the fleet have been struck while standing near the King.

The Pope has addressed an allocution in the consistory held on the 17th inst. His Holiness spoke of the persecutions of the Christians in Syria and China. He censured the pamphlet of M. Laguerronière, "Le Pape et l'Empereur," and announced that the Grand Duke of Baden had violated the Pontifical concordat. The Roman patriots have posted up on the walls placards which bear the arms of Victor Emmanuel and the words "We desire annexation to Sardinia." The *Gazzetta di Roma* publishes a letter from Garibaldi, on the subject of representation of the different interests. In conclusion, M. von Schmerling exhorts his subordinates to a loyal observance of the laws, and to perfect candour in their reports respecting the condition of the country.

The appointment of Count Leiningen as Governorship Council for Hungary are as follows:—Count Ladislaus Karolyi is appointed Vice-President of the Council; Count Councille Szalay has been appointed Director of the Department. The Councillors are to enter upon their duties on the 2nd of January next, when the present offices of the Governorship will be closed. The circular of Baron von Schmerling has created a great sensation in Hungary.

It is stated that the Council of Ministers has decided on demanding from the Pope the complete abolition of the Concordat. Negotiations to that effect are to be opened with Rome.

The Vienna *Press* gives the following summary of the Hungarian electoral law:—"The electoral law, which the Conference of Gran has just recommended, is extremely liberal. It confers the elective franchise on all the male inhabitants of Hungary, native or naturalised, who are twenty-four years of age without distinction of religion, provided they are in full enjoyment of civil rights, have never been convicted of crime, and are competent to fulfil one of the following categories:—1. In royal free towns and communes having an organised municipality, those who possess a house or land to the value of 200 florins, or who exercise an artisan, industrial, trade, or employing one journeyman at least; 2. Those who possess an income of 400 florins, whether derived from property or capital; 4. Members of the learned professions, without regard to income; 5. Those who have been elected members of municipalities even if they do not possess any of the above qualifications. All electors who have attained the age of twenty-four years, whether they can or not speak the Magyar language, which will be used in all legislative proceedings. The elections are to be direct, and the voting public."

ITALY.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an ordinance of the Prince Regent appointing M. de Bernuth, President of the Court of Appeal of Posen, Minister of Justice, in the room of M. Simons.

It is stated in a letter from Berlin that the Prussian Cabinet has addressed a circular to the confederated States asking for the present situation of the difference with Denmark, and proposing measures for obtaining a solution. It is added that on this matter Austria is quite in accordance with Prussia.

A Berlin letter of the 17th says:—"The general security of the Prussian frontiers, as well as the coast and land frontiers, is now under consideration at the Ministry of War. The fortifications of Stettin are to be augmented; Konigsberg and Posen are to be raised to the rank of fortresses of the first class. The south-eastern frontier, towards Poland, Hungary, and Austria, and the western, towards the Moselle, are less strongly defended. The small fortress of Juliers has already been dismantled; Sarrelouis, which is not tenable, will undergo the same fate; but Tievea is to be made a first-class fortress. It is said that the plans for fortifying this last place are in course of preparation."

The Berlin journals of the 22nd state that a German merchant, writing from Yokahama, in Japan, confirms the fact that the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Japan and Prussia, which

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—Vienna, December 27.—Lieut. Latour has arrived at Lisbon from Madeira. He met a telegram on the 26th inst. stating that the health of the Empress was quite satisfactory.

ITALY.—Turin, December 27.—The official *Gazette* of to-day publishes four Royal decrees, dated Naples, December 17, declaring the annexation of the Papal Marches, Umbria, the Neapolitan and an integral part of the State of Italy.

FRANCE.—Thursday Evening.—The *Pays* says:—"The tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain the majority at the elections to the Italian Parliament. Count Cavour has explained vehemently of the course pursued by the Sardinian Ministry."

AUSTRIA.—Berlin, Thursday, Dec. 27.—The *Kreuzzeitung* publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that the Emperor has already sanctioned the resolution of the Diet, December 15, and has received upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

CHINA.

THE NEW TREATY.—BURIAL OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS. INDEMNITY FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

Foreign Office, Dec. 24.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, via Trieste, on Monday evening, from her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Dec. 24:—

Mr. Lech has arrived with despatches from China, and leaves this day for Malta.

The ratification of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin was exchanged and the Convention signed at Pekin on October 24. The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and would remain there till November 3. The French army retired from Pekin on the 1st of November. The Treaty was signed on October 26 and ratified.

A large force is to remain at Tien-Tsin till treaty-conditions be fulfilled.

Principal clauses:—Apology from Emperor for affair of Peiho last year; indemnity of 8,000,000 taels. Pekin placed on the footing of Shanghai. Tien-Tsin to be opened to trade immediately; emigration allowed; Europeans to travel in the interior. Permission for the British Minister at Pekin to be put in immediate operation, and to be published throughout the empire.

Palaces of Yuen-Min-Yuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by British force.

Statue of the princess who died in the hands of the Chinese brought in and buried with honours, in the Russian Cemetery, on October 17.

The remaining prisoners will be released on or about September 21, after the battle of Pah-li-Chow. Bodies not recovered.

Indemnities expected from Chinese for families of deceased.

English mail delivered by Minister left Shanghai for Tien-Tsin, Trieste, December 24, 1860. (Signed) H. HAVES.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office :—

Pekin, Oct. 31.

The Treaty of Tien-Tsin was ratified and the Convention signed Pekin on the 24th of October, by Lord Elgin and Prince Hung.

The same day the Ambassadors left Pekin for Tien-tsin Gros on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at 8,000,000 taels in all.

The following is a summary of the convention :—

In Article I the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku Forts last year.

Art. 2 stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Pekin.

Art. 3 arranges the payment of the indemnity by instalments.

Art. 4 opens the city of Tien-tsin to trade.

Art. 5 removes the interdict on emigration.

Art. 6 defines the boundary of Kowloon.

Art. 7 provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin.

Art. 8 orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China.

Art. 9 stipulates the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

Art. 10 relates to the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin.

It is reported that the 1st Royals, the 67th, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Carabineers are returning.

Lord Elgin resides in Pekin.

The Emperor is at Zhehol, in Tartary.

Bowlby, De Normann, and Anderson have been buried with great solemnity.

Bruntton was beheaded about the 21st of September.

The Abbé de Lou also met with the same fate.

Mr. Parkes has been appointed to the families of the British officers who have been murdered.

The summer palace of the Emperor was burnt by the British on the 18th of October.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are menacing Ningpo.

The *Monitour* publishes a despatch from General Montauban, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in China, which completely contradicts the story that the Emperor's summer palace had been plundered by the soldiers and sailors of the allies. It says that immediately after the capture of the palace he appointed strong posts to preserve order, and subsequently delegated the performance of this duty to two officers of the staff, who executed it faithfully. From the whole tenor of the General's despatch it may be inferred that the stories of devastation which have been described did not actually take place.

The cold has been very severe in Paris. Some sledges were seen in the Champs Elysées on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

The trial relative to the murderer of Prince Danilo of Montenegro, has been executed at Cattaro.

The first section (about thirty miles) of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway was opened recently.

The *Melbourne Argus* has an article expressing the loyal hope of the colonists that the Prince of Wales will visit her Majesty's possessions in that quarter of the globe.

Sir S. M. Peto is at present at Copenhagen, making arrangements with the Danish Government for the purchase of the island of St. Juthas.

Haytian advices report the failure of a conspiracy against the Government and the hanging of the culprits, including several women and one priest.

In Russia, in 1859, it appears that the number of steamers navigating the rivers and lakes of the empire was 1,138, and 138 belonged to different companies, 170 to private persons, and three to the Ministry of Ways.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that Count Ercole Mastai, a nephew of Pius IX., and Captain of the Guard of the Seal in the Pontifical Army, has offered his service to the King of Italy, who has accepted them, appointing him to the command of a battalion.

The *Mechanic's Magazine* states that the North Atlantic telegraph is about to be proceeded with under the auspices of its original promoters, whose hands have been strengthened for the work by the devotion of Sir Charles Bright's great abilities and experience to the undertaking.

A story relative to the captain of the Marquis of Downshire's yacht having proposed to his Lordship's daughter whilst in the Bay of Naples, and, being discovered on his knees by the indignant father, was taken up by the collar and dropped into the sea, is declared by the friends of both parties in England to be without foundation.

In the Cathedral of Agram, on the occasion of a commemorative service in honour of one M. Kacic, a Croatian poet, the congregation took it upon themselves to sing the Russian national hymn—a grand conception in itself, but giving rise to a train of political meaning from the mouths of the Slavonian subjects of Austria.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A battery is about to be erected at Nodesdale Point, on the Scottish coast.

The court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of her Majesty's ship *Perseverance*, near Mayo, Cape Verde, has awarded a severe reprimand to Commander Power, and the loss of one year's rank. Mr. M'Farlane, the Master, was also severely reprimanded, with the loss of three years' rank.

The Queen has appointed Lord Burghley, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Regiment of Militia, to be one of her Majesty's Aide-de-Camp for the service of her militia forces, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Orders have been issued for the whole of the mechanics and labourers employed at the dockyards at Chatham to be employed for an extra hour both morning and evening, in order that no delay may be occasioned in finishing the ships required for the Channel squadron. Besides this, the working line-of-battle and other screw steamers are now building in the dockyard, instead of which they would have been sent out, as will shortly be the case with—viz., the *Bulwark*, 91, about half completed; the *Royal Oak*, 91, only recently laid down, and which will be considerably advanced; the *Repulse*, 91, completed, and waiting to be launched on the 1st of January; the *Bellerophon*, 91, a sister ship to the *Monarch*, recently launched at Pembroke Dockyard; the *Research*, 26, about three-fourths finished; the *Reindeer*, 17, one of the best of the class, and which will be completed in a few days; and the *Rosario*, 17. In addition to these, the *Lily*, 17, and the *Daphne*, 17, which have been being lengthened and converted into a screw-steamer; and the sailing-frigate *Arethusa*, 51, are undergoing the same alteration.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The manufacture of the 100-pounder Armstrong guns intended for naval service is now making rapid progress at the Royal gun-factories, Woolwich. The first of the number, which will be the week successfully tested at the Arsenal butts, and were passed for service. The new principle introduced by Mr. Scott in the construction of these guns is the ring solidified straight to the breech and chamber throughout—namely, of the whole length of the bore, instead of only a portion of it, as hitherto. The locking-bolt also presents an undoubted improvement in the mode in which it is fired. It will, in future be manufactured according to that principle. Several guns have been put likewise to be tested with a view to service—A letter, signed "A Practical Gunner," urges the introduction of Hadden Hall iron for making guns, as that material is the best for gun. With reference to Sir William Armstrong's gun the writer says:—"It is that Armstrong gun will very shortly be found out, and will cause great loss of decks, butts, and sides. The elaborate defending sight, too, increases the time and difficulty of loading, and consequently the number of shots which are likely to be moved with difficulty—a defect which increases with the size of the gun; and in consequence of the great weight of that contrivance, and the gun itself. Notwithstanding every care the grooving fouls and the balls strip—a serious defect, which will increase with the size of the gun, and render it inoperative in five or three rounds or bouts. To these disadvantages is added that, in case of damage to the gun, the whole of the 100-pounder is rendered useless for all duties to injury, the gun cannot be loaded from the muzzle, lead-coated shot being one for the 68-pounder, and consequently cannot be replaced by common wrought shot, shell, and powder, both at home and abroad, would be useless.

THE 21ST VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The society of Inventors have completed the formation of volunteer regiments out of members of their own body. Lord De Grey and Ripon has written a letter to the Secretary, which contains many hints for the use on the part of secret societies in their character as such.

The Twenty-first Middlesex Volunteers (Artists' Rifle, with scout-bayonet, the gift of Sergt. Edward Jones, of the 2nd company), at the Rifle Butts, Wimbledon, on Saturday, the 18th inst., in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, and won by Private C. Chester.

Foster Gough, Esq., LL.D., Captain of the 2nd Wolverhampton Rifle Company, has been elected Warden of the arms presented to the Corps by the Mayor Mostyn at Rhyl to the best shot standing up to 300 yards. There were twenty-seven of the Corps who competed for the prize, many of them being first-class shots, amongst whom was represented almost every country in England, and many of the competitors were crack shots—best Queen's Prize men—but that with one of ordinary Enfield rifles used in his own company.

The members of the 4th Company of the Berkhamsted Rifle Volunteers sprang together in the Exchange Rooms on the evening of Friday, the 21st inst., and presented a handsome testimonial to their respected competitors at their late shooting-matches—namely, Mr. M. Morrison, Corporal Gilmour, Mr. A. Bell, Mr. R. Pedrick, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Rowland, Sergeant Millar, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. J. Rouad, Sergeant Rowand, Corporal Gilmour scored nine bulls-eyes consecutively at the distance of 200 yards, and Private Pride; that, to show the keenness of the competition, it may be stated that ten had to be shot off to decide the contest.

The following important document relating to volunteer officers has just been issued from the War Office. The decision of the Duke of Cambridge is precisely that order its consideration in reports of the various inspections of the volunteer corps throughout the United Kingdom; and, while acquiescing in the principle that officers should be required to show a certain amount of efficiency, satisfied by many of those corps and the considerable progress made by the majority of them in the short period which has elapsed since the Government attention which more officers have bestowed on the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of their duties, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that many of those officers who have not before served continued study and an increased knowledge of their duties, and that they will be able to qualify themselves for the important commands with which they have been intrusted. As regards some officers who, from the circumstances of their position, election of officers to the 5th clause of the Act 44, George III., cap 54, which specifies the amount of drills at which attendance is compulsory to render them effective. The Secretary of State feels it to be his duty to all the volunteer corps that the Act 44 Geo. III. cap. 54, sec. 5, under which so many already enjoy of efficient officers thoroughly versed in their drill and duties. The Secretary of State has determined that the rights of all the volunteers renders it especially necessary that all their officers should be well acquainted with their duties. It is impossible that this should be the case with a competent knowledge how to command and instruct his men can long maintain his influence and authority over them, and must seriously affect the general position and connections, while it is evident that in the event of the services of the corps being required for the defence of the country, the officers would be unable to be regarded in a position of command. The Adjutant of a battalion of volunteers is charged with its instruction, and he is bound to acquaint himself with the requirements of the regulations and parade of the officers, unless it is shown that they have neglected to avail themselves of the means afforded them of their duties. It is manifestly that the officers of volunteers will do their utmost in this respect to support the Adjutant in the discharge of his duties, and to fit themselves for their positions.

PRESENTATIONS.—Yesterday week Mr. R. G. Walker, late Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, was entertained by a number of the members of the corps, and presented with a silver cup commemorative of his services. On Wednesday week a presentation was made assembled at the Tewkesbury, Woolwich, to witness the presentation, by Mrs. Brown, of a silver cup to the memory of her late husband, Sergt.-Major to the 4th Kent Rifle Corps.—The officers of the Cheltenham Rifle Corps, now forming the 5th Gloucestershire Volunteers, on the 21st inst. entertained at dinner by Sir Alex. Ramsay; the Earl of Ellenborough, Colonel Peyton, Colonel Bramston, and other officers of neighbouring corps have been also invited. The members of the 10th company (the Cotteridge) presented their Captain, Lieutenant Wm. Hodgetts, Esq., with a gold watch and chain on Thursday week at their Orchestra.—On Thursday week a set of musical instruments was presented to the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.

ROBBERY OF A MUSEUM.—The *Nazione* of Florence gives an account of a robbery committed in the museum of Florence in the night of the 17th. All those who have visited that capital must be aware of the immense importance of the Museum of Natural History founded by the Medici. In the night in question some thieves entered the Salle della Gemme, or saloon of gems of the Museum, and carried off a vast quantity of the most valuable and considerable intrinsic value, but infinitely more valuable as objects of art. Among these are cameos and intaglios of the most exquisite kind, a gem of Augustus which had belonged to Cosmo dei Medici. Other articles, which were too large to be carried off, were broken to pieces, and the fragments left on the floor. Several cases of gems, and the antique bronzes of the intaglio, and many of the articles last enumerated as upwards of 2,000,000f. The keeper of this saloon, was released the following day from the prison where he had been confined. The thieves effected their entrance by the skylight; the roof they could only have reached either from the Corridor or the Uffizi. The latter, however, was closed up to the door opening into the corridor of the Uffizi, but they could not make out if, indeed, they had entered through it. They left by the skylight by which their escape, and it was found in the morning by the keeper.

BRITISH BIRDS.—(To the Editor.)—Be so kind as to announce that arrangements are made for forming several thousands of the Acclimatisation Society, under the presidency of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, President of the Council; Lord Ashburton, Lord Lurgan, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Lovell, and the readers agency of Sir Henry Bulwer, this has been effected.—C. B. WOLLEY, late of the Zoo. Gardens, Botanical Park, Sydney.

EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Royal Albert*, of 603 tons, Captain Welch, sailed from Southampton on Christmas Day for Table Bay, with free emigrants, selected from the agricultural and artisan classes by the Hon. William Field. They are under the charge of Sergeant-Superintendent Arlair, and comprise 34 married couples, 35 single men, 37 single women, 36 children, and four infants; being a total of 150 souls. The ship *Ocean Monarch*, of 1,000 tons, Captain Hall, sailed with 400 emigrants, under the local Act of 1855, now amounted to 1,788 souls.—The ship *Aberdeen*, 617 tons, Captain Hoppe, also sailed on Christmas Day from Southampton, with 210 Government emigrants, equal to 179 statute adults for Melbourne, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendents J. O'Brien. These emigrants consist of 50 married couples, 10 single men, 10 single women, 24 children, and four infants; of whom 100 are English, 47 Scotch, and 63 Irish.



"THE TEMPEST" : PROSPERO'S LIME-GROVE.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

LYRA GERMANICA: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. Illustrated by JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A. and others. Longman and Co.



GOOD book is a true friend, a wise author a public benefactor—saith one of our old English worthies; and here is a good book—a holy book of hymns by the fathers of the Reformed religion in Germany—a book that would rather have astonished those noble prisoners who, in the dawn of their art, rendered some of these self-same compositions with their rude black-letter types—thereby (with the Bible) spreading the Truth both far and wide. But things have greatly changed since the day when Luther, on Christmas Eve, wrote the beautiful hymn, "From Heaven above to Earth I come," for his little son Hans. This was in 1540 (320 years ago), and is illustrated by Mr. Leighton, on page 12; but science has given us many things since those troubled times, and *lieves de luxe* amongst their number, in all the glory of gold, and, what is of greater importance, good art.

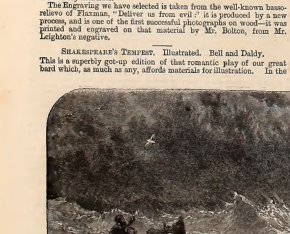
Ever since the Reformation the German Church has been remarkable for the number and excellence of its hymns and hymn-tunes. Before that time it was not so. There was no place for congregational singing in public worship, and therefore the spiritual songs of the latter part of the middle ages assumed for the most part an artificial and unpopular form. Yet there were not wanting germs of a national Church poetry in the verse rather than hymns which were sung in German on pilgrimages and at some high festivals, many of which verses were derived from more ancient Latin hymns. Several of Luther's hymns are amplifications of verses of this class. From the time of Luther there has been a constant succession of hymn-writers in the German Church; and a brief account of the most celebrated of them is given in the translator's preface to the present selection, which is taken from the large collection of Baron Bunsen, and comprises many of those hymns best known and loved in Germany, arranged according to the Sundays and chief festivals of the Christian year, with a view to facilitate the use of the work in England as a manual of private devotion. In translating these hymns the original form has been retained with the exception that single rhymes are generally substituted for the double rhymes which the structure of the language renders so common in German poetry, but which becomes cloying to an English ear when constantly repeated; and that English common metre is used instead of what may be called the German common metre.

The first series of the "Lyra Germanica," originally published in 1855, was favourably received by the public and the press; it has been frequently reprinted, and continues in constant demand. In the present edition the work is carefully revised as a gift-book, in accordance with the prevailing taste for illustrated literature. The designs printed in the text, about 225 in number, comprise Bible landscapes, scriptural vignettes, a few subjects of allegorical character, emblematical marginalia, and tailpieces, all strictly in keeping with the hymns which they illustrate.

The Engraving we have selected is taken from the well-known bas-relief of Flaxman, "Deliver us from evil" it is produced by a new process, and is one of the first successful photographs on wood—it was printed and engraved on that material by Mr. Bolton, from Mr. Leighton's negative.

SHAKESPEARE'S TEMPEST. Illustrated. Bell and Daldy.

This is a superbly got-up edition of that romantic play of our great bard which, as much as any, affords materials for illustration. In the



"THE TEMPEST" : PROSPERO ADRIFT.

Present case, while every other accessory of a drawing-room book has been lavishly exhibited in its decoration, it is embellished by numerous excellent engravings by Birket Foster, Gustave Doré, Frederick Skill, Alfred Slader, and Gustave Janet. We have transferred two of the Engravings to our columns. The subject-matter of the first is to be found in that scene of the play in which *Prospero* describes to *Miranda* his desertion in an open boat at sea by his treacherous brother and his co-conspirators, and which he tells in the following lines :—

> They hurried me aboard a bark;
> Bore me some leagues to sea; where they prepar'd
> A rotten carcass of a boat, not rigg'd,
> Nor tackle, sail, nor mast; the very rats
> Instinctively had quit it; there they hoist us,
> To cry to the sea that roar'd to us; to sigh,
> To the winds, whose pity, sighing back again,
> Did us but loving wrong.

The other Engraving illustrates the description given by *Ariel* to *Prospero* of the scene in which *Antonio*, the usurping King, and his fellowers, were drawn just before the conclusion of the enchantment to which they were subject. It is where *Prospero* asks

How fare the King and his followers?

and *Ariel* replies—

> Confin'd together
> In the same fashion as you gave in charge;
> Just as you left them, all prisoners, Sir,
> In the lime-grove which weather-fends your cell;
> They cannot budge, till you release. The King,
> His brother, and yours, abide all three distracted;
> And the remainder mourning over them,
> Brim-full of sorrow and dismay; but chiefly
> Him that you term'd, Sir, "The good old Lord, Gonzalo;"
> His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
> From eaves of reeds : your charm so strongly works them
> That, if you now beheld them, your affections
> Would become tender.

THE OPENING OF MR. MUDIE'S NEW HALL.

On the evening of Monday week Mr. and Mrs. C. E Mudie received a vast number of literary and artistic friends, on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of the library, New Oxford-street. The company included the representatives of all classes of literature, science, and art. Among the distinguished individuals who were present may be mentioned M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; I. Butt, Esq., Q.C.; Judge Halliburton, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin, Dr. Brady, R. Jerrold, Augustus Sala, Shirley Brooks, George Cruikshank, the venerable Mr. Yorke, Charles Knight, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. S. C. Hall and Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Murray, and Dr. M'Clintock. The walls were decorated with a variety of pictures, the property of Mr. Mudie. There were also placed in the niches small statues of Oliver Cromwell, by Leifchild; Foley's beautiful statue of Oliver Goldsmith; and "Tancred and Clorinda," a charming subject, by Schwanthaler. The vocalists who were engaged were Miss Palmer, Miss Eliza Hughes, Signor Negri, Messrs. Aspa and Kenny. In the centre of the hall were exhibited, on a circular dais, a number of splendid photographs, and a number of charming statuettes in terra-cotta by Bezzi. The hall is a beautiful structure, from the designs of Mr. William J. Cubeame. Its size is 60 feet by 45 feet, and its height is 45 feet from the ground line. There is a central iron staircase to a commodious basement. The principal cornice is supported by Ionic columns, springing from which is a most elegant arch, divided by pilasters and circular-headed windows; the roof being formed of transverse mouldings, and spaces being filled in with ground glass. A well-constructed gallery round the building affords every facility for the arrangement of the books.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Or all the Paris fashions the most Parisian is the custom of wishing a "Happy New Year," a ceremony which trenches far upon the month of January, and renders that month remarkable for demonstrations of kind and friendly sentiment.

The new-year's visits of 1861 are to be paid in neat and quiet costume, both as regards dresses and bonnets. The former must be new and the latter fresh. Muffs now generally adopted for winter wear are robes de fantasie, plain or brocaded; the superior qualities of poplin are also in favour. Merinos are almost entirely discarded for the present season, on account of their dullness. Our Illustrations will sufficiently explain the form and style of the actual modes. The fashions for bonnets are the same, with some irregular to allow room for the display of individual taste. The most important requirements for a chapeau are, that it shall be small, suit the expression of the face, and add to the years of the fair wearer, and be without pretension. Flowers are the two we venture to recommend, and that of a black velvet, with deep bavolet; on the left-hand side of the front is a bouquet, consisting of a large rose, surrounded by a border of velvet, edged with narrow white picot lace. The white de-tête is of plaited tulle, and the puse not too high above the forehead—simply two roses slightly separated. The other bonnet, somewhat novel, is a mixture of lilac silk and black velvet thrown together with taste. The soft-crowned crown is necessarily of silk, and the front of the bonnet is ornamented by a fine rolling feather; velvet bavolet; tour-de-tête as above, the puse composed of luxurious interlaced velvet leaves.

Before proceeding to the explanation of our Illustrations we must briefly allude to the new petticoat—the jupon mutiple, as it is very properly called, for it may be made to take the dimensions of two, three, four, or five petticoats, as occasion may require, although but one article of dress. For this it is only necessary to add or to take away so many of layers of muslin, which can be attached or abstracted with the greatest facility.

Let us not forget the occasion, nor omit to wish specially, to each and all of our lady readers, a new year, *bonne et heureuse !*

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Toilet.*—Double-skirted taffety dress; the under skirt is plain, and the upper one largely rounded off at the lower corners and trimmed with a fluted edging graduating upwards to the waist, where it becomes narrow. The corsage consists of a Zouave casaque trimmed, as well as the sleeves, in a similar style to the skirt. Small Parisian collar; silk cravat, the ends of which are ornamented by a trimming of lace.

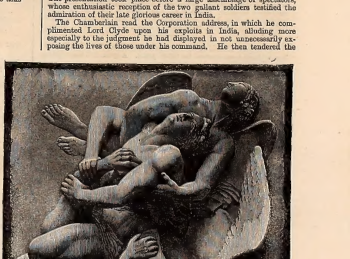
Fig. 2. *Evening Costume.*—Moire antique robe, upon the skirt of which is attached, in the elegant manner shown in our Engraving, a wide band of velvet or stuff similar to that constituting the dress. This band is trimmed at the bottom with a wide and at the top with a narrower lace, the whole forming a very graceful sort of flounce. The high-necked corsage, *à la Suisse*, is covered half way with pardessus and guipure. Pagoda sleeves, trimmed with lace and velvet, in keeping with the ornament of the skirt. Parisian collar. Twisted head-dress, composed of long velvet leaves, the colour of which should, of course, be in harmony with the rest of the toilet.

Fig. 3. *Dress for Opera or Ball.*—Light pink silk dress, with three very high flounces. The cloak is of white cashmere edged with black velvet; the folds are held in at the shoulders by a band, *à la Grecque*, embroidered with gold and also edged with black velvet. A yellow silk tassel descends from the lowest point of each of the shoulder ornaments. Curved mother-of-pearl fan, with lace leaves on rose-coloured grounds. The head-dress consists of a round garland of roses without any intermixture of leaves.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY AND SWORDS TO LORD CLYDE AND SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

IN accordance with a vote of a Court of Common Council held some time ago the Freedom of the City of London and Swords, of the value of one hundred guineas each, were presented to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram on Thursday week in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. The presentation took place before a large assemblage of spectators, whose enthusiastic reception of the two gallant soldiers testified the admiration of their late glorious career in India.

The Chamberlain read the Corporation address, in which he complimented Lord Clyde upon his exploits in India, alluding more especially to the judgment he had displayed in not unnecessarily exposing the lives of those under his command. He then tendered the



"DELIVER US FROM EVIL," FROM THE "LYRA GERMANICA."

right hand of fellowship on behalf of the Corporation, and presented a handsome sword and the freedom of the City to his Lordship.

In accepting the sword Lord Clyde said :—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I feel more deeply than I can express the greatness of the double honour which you have conferred on me. As a freeman of this great and illustrious City, I am proud to be enrolled on the glorious list of those who have done good service to their country. I accept with gratitude the magnificent present which has been placed in my hands. At the age of fifteen I was present with my regiment at the battle of Waterloo. You will not expect a gallant soldier, whose life since then has been spent in the active exercises of his profession, to reply in adequate terms to the eloquent and too flattering address of your Chamberlain. I have received at the hands of my gracious Sovereign honours far beyond my deserts. I receive the costly and beautiful sword now presented to me at the hands of the city of London as a token of the favour and approbation of the greatest and wealthiest city in the civilised world, and to the last day of my life I shall prize your gift beyond anything I possess. My words are but poor and feeble to express my gratitude; but, while endeavouring to convey my thanks to you, allow me to call attention to the noble company and devotion which animated all ranks in her Majesty's service, from the present Commander-in-Chief in India and my gallant friend beside me to the private soldier in the ranks. Nothing short of the untiring and determined exertions of all, from the highest to the lowest, would have ensured the success which you have this day been pleased to recognise and reward. As old and humble soldier of my country, I again thank you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, members of the Corporation of London, for the great and signal honour you have conferred upon me." (Cheers.)

The Chamberlain then, in an address in which he alluded to the great service General Outram had been to the Indian Government, presented to him also the right hand of fellowship, the freedom of the City, and a sword.

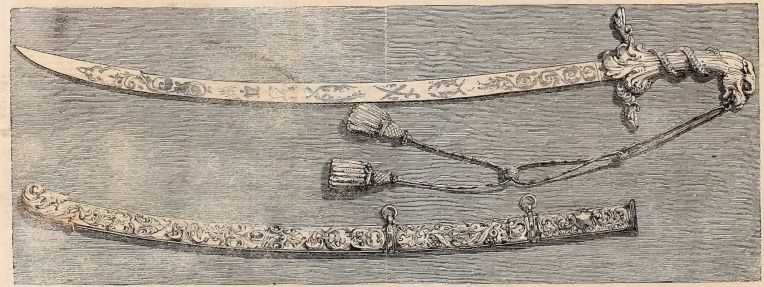
Sir James Outram, who on account of his infirm health was seated during the ceremony, said :—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—In my present infirm state of health I am quite unable to



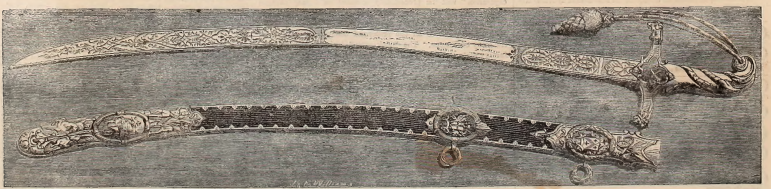
LITERARY REUNION IN MR. MUDIE'S NEW HALL.

express as fully or as well as I otherwise might do the extreme gratification with which I receive this testimony of your approval of my services in India. Gentlemen, I feel the high honour thus conferred on me in the same degree which has been so well acknowledged by my noble friend, and I shall ever esteem it as the glory of my life. The highest distinction that could be conferred by this great Corporation on a soldier—the gift of a sword—has been enhanced in my estimation—if, indeed, anything could enhance so proud a compliment—by being associated on this occasion with my beloved and revered late commander, to whom I feel all the devotion of a Highlander of the olden time towards the ch ef of his clan" (Cheers).

Lord Clyde honoured the Corporation by his presence at a dinner in



SWORD PRESENTED TO LORD CLYDE, K.C.B., ON THURSDAY WEEK, BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.



SWORD PRESENTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., ON THURSDAY WEEK.

the evening at the Mansion House, at which the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Charles Wood were present. General Ootram was unable, on account of illness, to attend.

Lord Clyde's sword was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. P. G. Dodd and Son, goldsmiths, of Cornhill. The hilt and guard are formed of serpents entwined, with a lifelike tiger's head; and the blade is of the finest tempered steel, beautifully ornamented. The scabbard is of silver gilt, elaborately chased in rich scroll-work. Sir James Outram's sword is most elaborately ornamented, the cross upon the handle bearing the cipher in monogram of the illustrious hero. The scabbard, of silver gilt, which is covered with crimson velvet, is enriched by the armorial bearings of Sir James and of the City, very beautifully painted in enamel upon fine gold, finished with devices of an Oriental character. The execution was intrusted to Messrs. Wilkinson and Vade, of the Strand, and is marked by their usual good taste. The same firm made the gold sword, set with brilliants, which was presented to General (then Major) Outram by the inhabitants of Bombay in 1846.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 94 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew-point Temperature.	Cloud.	Maximum at 2 p.m.	Minimum at 8 a.m.	General Direction.	Miles in 24 hours.	Inches in 24 hours.
	Inches.	Degrees.	0–10	Degrees.	Degrees.		Miles.	Inches.
Dec. 19	29·424	28·3	7·6	31·9	24·4	E. SE. S.	181	...
„ 20	29·824	29·2	2·6	34·1	29·8	S.SW. N.	153	...
„ 21	29·892	29·0	9·0	32·3	27·9	NNW. NW.	103	...
„ 22	29·602	31·9	9·3	37·0	32·0	SW. W. SSW.	211	...
„ 23	...	...	...	32·5	29·0	...	...	...
„ 24	29·476	22·9	2·9	40·1	29·3	SW. W.	211	...
„ 25	...	...	...	39·0	35·9	...	...	...

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at 9 and 11 minutes a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·111	29·756	29·915	29·848	29·721	29·503	29·167
Temperature of Air	32°9	37°1	34°4	39°2	33°8	32°7	32°9
Temperature of Evaporation	...	...	34°4	39°2	33°8	32°7	32°9
Direction of Wind	...	...	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 26.—First Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 27.—Sylvester. New Year's Eve.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Innocents' Christmas.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Calcutta taken, 1757.
THURSDAY, 30.—Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Paris, assassinated, 1857.
FRIDAY, 31.—Madame Rachel died, 1858. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 54m., morning. Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778.
SATURDAY, 1870.—Circumcision.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1870.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
5 h 8 m	5 h 51 m	6 h 34 m	7 h 16 m	7 h 58 m	8 h 40 m	9 h 23 m
5 h 33 m	6 h 16 m	6 h 59 m	7 h 41 m	8 h 23 m	9 h 5 m	9 h 48 m

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography. By R. G. Reid. 4to. Bell and Daldy.
A Handsome Husband. By Charles Reade. 8vo. Sampson Low and Co.
Copenhagen. Two volumes. 8vo. Bentley.
Dr. Antonio. A Novel. By W. King Murray.
Drum; or, the Grand Rose Hunt. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 8vo. Routledge.
Erasmus's Selected Colloquies. Translated by C. Thurtell. 8vo. Bell and Daldy.
Everyday Chemistry. By A. Sibson. Longmans.
Family Romances, by Barbara Hutton. Illustrated by Gordon Thomas. 8vo. Routledge.
Grimley; or, the Parish Rector. By a Schoolboy. Hotchkiss.
Hints on Health. Lectures, and Glaisher. By R. J. Farrar. Morton.
Legend of St. Scholfin. With Twelve Illustrations. By Mrs. Hamilton Aidé. Macmillan and Co.
Mistress and Servant. By Adelaide A. Procter. Reprinted from Household Words.
Tilbury's Ice Guide to Cricketers. 8vo.
Tom Brown's School Days. By an Old Boy. Macmillan and Co.
Natural History Picture Book for Children—Mammalia. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Routledge.
Nature's Diadem; A Visit to Vallombrosa. By Letitia M. Hamilton. Chapman and Hall.
Tom the Pope and Paul the Friar. A Story of an Insolvency. By T. A. Trollope. Two volumes. 8vo. Chapman and Hall.
Sketches in Natural History, with an Essay on Instinct. By Mrs. Hibberd. By the Rev. J. Aitkman. Illustrated. Routledge.
Sunday Afternoon Readings for Working Men. By the Rev. Thomas Jackson. 8vo. The Gates of Elizabeth. By J. Hotson. Two volumes. 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.
The Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Vol. XIII. Adam and Charles Black.
The Family Friend for Christmas, 1869.
The Fine Arts. By the Author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family." Religious Tract Society.
The Roman on the Mosaic. Illustrated by Gordon Thomas.
The Tiger-slayer. By G. Almard. Ward and Lock.
The Two Cousins. By Mrs. Sewell. A Series of Novelettes. Two vols. Hogg and Sons.
The Uttermost Farthing. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. Two vols. 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.
The Worn Wedding Ring, and other Poems. By Mrs. Ellis Stevenson. Illustrated. Hall.
Twelve Cards. A Christmas Story. By the Rev. Thomas Jackson. Wesleyan Conference Office.
Whispering Voices of the Tide. Saunders and Otley.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES IN NUMBER.

1. Chamber-maid.
2. Foot-man.
3. Middy-child.
4. Rain-bow.
5. Dad-lock.
6. Firefly—Day ripe.
7. Goose-berry.
8. Worm-wood.
9. Songs-tress.
10. Anchor-age.
11. In-quest.
12. Hoop-ing-cough.
13. Pig-sty.
14. Bride-cake.
15. H | a | peasy.
16. Bon-bon.
17. Bar-row.
18. Tank-ard.
19. Night-ingale.
20. Car-pet.
21. Sea-cow.

KEY TO ACROSTIC ENIGMA.

De Pray'el	C ulen T	W hal E	S alen A
R ient I	B ia S	A bastin B	
N ankee N	C ha P	—	Prince of Wales
N anguish I	F ore M	E re C (t)	Visits America.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

THE new year opens pleasantly so far as England is concerned. We appear to have made an advantageous peace with China as circumstances will permit, and the prospective development of commerce with that enormous empire is a theme on which speculation may indulge almost unchecked. The honour of our arms has been amply vindicated, and the sight of a British force in Pekin is not likely to be forgotten either by Chinaman or Tartar. A solemn ceremonial has marked the interment of the martyrs to Tartar treachery, and an actual cession of a small but important piece of land will be of great advantage to our Chinese settlements. We have no serious enemies to subdue except some troublesome ones in New Zealand, who are fighting for an idea, one that may be extremely inconvenient to our colonists, but which is not on the whole unreasonable in itself, and one that we learned to appreciate the principles on which modern civilisation deals with the *autochthones* of an uncivilised region. Mismanagement and divided counsels may render the New Zealand difficulty more important than it appeared, and the views of the missionary clergy are also boldly opposed to those of the Government. Elsewhere all is peace with our neighbours and loyalty among our colonists. What might have been a dangerous mutiny in India has been promptly crushed out by the stern determination of our admirable Anglo-Indian Army. Home politics are stagnant, as usual, at this period of the year; but in a little more than a month the Parliamentary machine will be "in gear," and working with its ordinary amount of clatter, to the production of what valuable legislatorial article time will show. The managers' announcement will be looked for with interest on the 5th of February. Scotland is, as ever, calm, shrewd, and persevering, and keeps a vigilant and not altogether contest eye upon her Lord Advocate and the other members of her Executive during the Imperial Assembly. Ireland is disturbed only by an occasional outburst of Orange folly, and by ludicrous pastorals in which her Roman Catholic hierarchy bewail the troubles of the Pope and the progress of liberal and enlightened (?) but cheap religion. We are said by the victim of Roman Catholic objectors, to the solar system. Abroad there is a disquiet spirit in motion; but it is not unreasonable to hope that the wisdom of a few statesmen may prevail still to avert the horrors and miseries of the struggle of democrats. The reforms and concessions made by the Emperor of the French must produce a certain amount of good, while much more will arise from the slow but steady recognition, on both sides of the Channel, of the true principles of commercial industry. The crime of Socialism and the attempt to patch up a union between liberal theory and despotic practice, and still more from the bankruptcy consequent upon false finance, added to all which disastrous condition is the supposed necessity of retaining gigantic possessions in opposition to the wish of the people, and in contravention of natural territorial arrangements. Italy is all but free, and the last days of the year were surely among those of the Bourbon Monarchy. Austria is in a pitiable state, and is labouring on the last defences of the ex-King, who stubbornly clings to a few fortifications, which mean nothing, now that the sceptre has been adjudged to other hands than his own, and whence he has been adjured by his most compassionate neighbours to depart, as a chosen shell may give to a tyrant's soldier's grave. The Pope makes no sign at the moment, beyond sending out laments, and demands upon the Roman Catholic world for money; and the very aristocracy of Rome are holding themselves aloof from the scheme, indeed, making a loyal demonstration; while others, almost as significantly, protest against being involved in any participation in his Holiness's quarrel. Neither in Germany, Spain, the Peninsula, nor the North, is any movement of importance taking place, and the state of affairs in the south of the States of Austria, some of the constituents of the first-named "geographical expression" will be precariously situated, and may collapse rather than amalgamate, unless wise in time. Russia is watching with Christian calm the progressive disintegration of Turkey with sinister glance on the prolonged occupation of Syria by the army of France. The "sick man" is in a most unsatisfactory state, and the spasmodic efforts he is making in order to show himself convalescent are in themselves debilitating, and present a bad age to diplomatic physicians. Yet he has been long moribund, and may linger like an aged spinster who, in the possession of an annuity, scandalises her friends, and especially the grantors, by her unreasonable longevity. In Africa the state of affairs in Abyssinia is somewhat unanimately denounced by Lord Palmerston—is the only point for mention, unless we add that the vigorous prosecution of the Livingstone expedition may at this very time be preparing the way for results in which our children's children shall be profoundly interested. The great American Republic is agitated by the slavery question, and at this moment it is impossible to say whether the combined agency of an idea and of a commercial instinct may not sever the mighty Union and give the map a new country. In Mexico all is rapine, violence, fraud, and priestly intrigue, and it does not seem probable that much time can elapse before foreign swords are called in to establish something like order. Brazil is pursuing a wise course: internal improvements of various kinds are developing the resources of a glorious country, and the Empire in the South promises a noble rivalry with the Republic of the North. And with this rapid glance, which has almost literally surveyed mankind from China to Peru, we may commence our record of the new year, in all thankfulness for the numerous boons conferred, during the last, by an all-merciful Providence, and in the assured belief that if England be true to herself, and obedient to the teachings of religion, humanity, and sound sense, she will be able, at the close of 1871, to look back upon its incidents, be they what they may, with the legitimate pride of the Queen of Nations.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

It is stated that the Cathedral at Bristol will be reopened for service at Easter.

The Rev. Hamilton Dicker is appointed Chaplain to the British Consulate at Nice.

The Ceylon papers report the death of the Rev. Henry Whitley, missionary of the Church Missionary Society in that island, returned from the fall of a wall in the Mission Compound, burying him in the ruins.

The piece of ground allotted as a burial-place for the Congregationalists of Sunderland, and which has been already used, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of St. Davids.

The rectory of Ashbrittle, near Wellbrook, has been filled for 126 years by three clergymen only—viz., Rev. Mr. Wilson, 59 years; Rev. Mr. Townley, 41 years; and the present Rector, 27 years.

The Clayton Memorial Church at Newcastle is ready for opening. Consecration is for the present deferred, to allow time to complete arrangements for the endowment of the parsonage.

The new Church of St. Paul's, Onslow square, South Kensington, was on Sunday consecrated by the Bishop of London, who also preached in the church to a large congregation. The building, which is calculated to hold about 1,000 persons, is in the pointed style of ecclesiastic architecture. Nearly one-fourth of the sittings are to be free, or let at a merely nominal rent.

The special Sunday evening services in Westminster Abbey will commence with the first Sunday in the New Year. The procession for the month of January will be:—Jan. 2, the Rev. the Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster; Jan. 16, the Rev. T. Pennyman, Canon of Westminster; Jan. 30, the Rev. Daniel Moore, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; Feb. 27, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master.

Messrs. William Kaye and Son, manufacturers, Clayton West, in conjunction with Mr. William Kaye, jun., of Melbourne, Australia, have announced their intention of erecting a large school and new church there on Clayton Wash, which they propose to endow and give to the residents of the township. The cost will exceed £10,000, it is said, from £8,000.

The laying of the corner-stone of the proposed new Church of All Saints, Lambeth, took place on Saturday last. The church is to be built and endowed by Mr. Heywood for a district containing a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, out of the limits of the parishes of Kennington, Lambeth, and Clapham.

A Book-hawking Association in connection with the Church of England has been established in the Dean Forest division of Gloucestershire.

St. Peter's Church, at Quernmore, near Lancaster, erected at the expense of the Rev. Richard Cawthorne Farrer, was consecrated a quarter week by the Bishop of the diocese.

The committee of the Clerical Fund and Poor Clergy Relief Society have made during the past year grants to ninety poor clergymen, incumbents and curates, amounting to £2,000, and to eighteen widows of clergymen, £111: a total of £2,04. In addition to these grants of money they have distributed as free gifts numerous articles of clothing, and also the estimated value of which is £344. The society is one of the most valuable in the metropolis, as the Clerical Fund is open to clergymen of all dioceses and their widows in England, Wales, and Ireland.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D., George's-in-the-East, writes a letter to the Bishop of London, designed as "a public and solemn protest" against the ritualistic practices which are being introduced into his parish. At the conclusion of the letter Mr. King says—"Even you, my Lord, can scarcely be sanguine enough to suppose that I should respect the acts of your late illegal aggression upon my return to my charge."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford*: The election to a fellowship at Queen's College, vacated in favour of J. R. Green, B.A., scholar and catechiser of Oriel, who obtained the Stanhope prize in the present year, has been declared to be between Mr. Cox, Balliols to the head of Balliol will cause a vacancy in the Mastership of Catherine College. The Rolleian prize for the essay on "The Influence of Christianity on the Fine Arts" has been awarded to Mr. Bodley, of Magdalen. The Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Pulsers of King's College, Cambridge, have presented cards of their service to Mr. Woodroffe, of Trinity, who has been appointed valedictorian. The celebration of a Lent Reader by the students to the University of Aberdeen took place yesterday week, when the new professor, the Rev. Mr. Mair, and Angus subscribed to Sir Andrew Leith Hay, and in the Buchan and Moray nationsfor Mr. Maitland, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, who was also elected by a majority, but unfortunately the returns were in favour of Sir Andrew. His casting vote is said to be with the Principal, who, being absent from the poll within twenty-four days.—The winner speeches of St. Paul's School were delivered on Thursday week, when the Governors' prize was awarded to A. W. Jones, the head boy of the school, for a translation of Thompson's "Brook." The speeches were delivered throughout with great spirit and accuracy.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. T. Taylor, who is retiring from the ancient Presbyterian Congregation, Crescent Lane residence, has been presented by some members of his congregation with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 100 sovereigns. Rinkle. Another testimonial, so intestaal, was presented at the same time to the Rev. Henry Hay Cooper, of the Presbyterian School, Crescent Lane. Mr. Taylor's exertions have been unremitting.—The Rev. H. J. Boddy, on resigning the curacy of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been presented by his parishioners with thirty-three sovereigns, from parishioners and friends; also a gold pencil-case and seal, and a purse of gold. The Rev. Thomas Brownlie, D.D., Free Church minister of Dundee, has been presented by his congregation with a purse containing 1,000 guineas, as a piece of gold from seven silver from the parishioners of Dursley, on his resigning the curacy.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Appointments.*—The Rev. G. C. Hodgson, Vicar of Barlow, to be Rural Dean of Parish; Rev. W. K. Marshall, Vicar of Bolton, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Ellis, Vicar of Bickle to Binfield, Norfolk; Rev. W. A. S. Robertson to Sutton Mantis, Somerset; Rev. J. Bowden, Vicar of Bolton, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Ellis, Vicar of Bickle to Sutton Montague. *Incumbencies*: Rev. A. W. Hallen to St. James's Episcopal Church, Leith

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE COURT.

On Tuesday last the Prince Consort, attended by Prince Leiningen, left Windsor for London, and honoured Mr. Durham's studio with a visit, to inspect the model for the memorial of the Exhibition of 1851. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited on the ice in the Home Park.

At the service on Sunday morning in the private chapel Dr. Goulburn preached.

On Monday Prince Louis and Princess Alice walked together with the Queen in the Home Park. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting. Prince Arthur visited.

On Christmas Day, at the service in the private chapel, the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Louis, Princess Helena, the Princess Dowager of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Dean of Windsor presented the Sacrament, administered by the Bishop of Oxford. Prince Louis and the Princess of Leiningen visited the Queen and took luncheon.

On Wednesday the Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, Lady Caroline Barrington, Baron Gruneisen, Baron von Wendtland, Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, the Rev. Dr. Wilmott, &c.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Major Du Plat, left Windsor Castle at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday for Dover, en route to Berlin, where the Prince will remain for a few days on a visit to the Royal Highness Prince and Princess Frederick William. Their Royal Highness will afterwards visit the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg at Gotha, and return by Ostend to England about the end of January. It is not to be understood that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred will embark at Plymouth, on the 14th of January next, for Rodney's ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed immediately to the North American and West Indian stations.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.

On Friday and Saturday in the past, and on Monday and Wednesday in the current week, the Royal Bounty of equal sums was given to the clergy of the Established Church residing or serving in London and its vicinity, under the supervision of Lord Lyttelton, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Overstone, Lord Sandhurst, and by George Hamly Bag, Secretary and Yeoman of her Majesty's Royal Bounty, its administrator. The applications were unusually numerous. The number relieved amounted to nearly 1000 persons.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers have left town for the Christmas holidays. Lord Palmerston is staying at his seat, Broadlands, near Romsey. Lord Sidney Herbert is at Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. Lord Russell returned to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last. Lord Granville, since his Lordship's brother, the Duke of Sutherland, died, is very ill. The Duke of Argyll is at Inverary Castle, Scotland. Sir George Grey, Bart. (Home Secretary), Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Cardwell are also absent from London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

The will of Sir Evan Nepean, late Governor of Bombay, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Earl of March and Darnley, Baron Settrington and Methven, and Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Peak, Dennis, and of Portland-place, bears date the 16th of July, 1850, and is very brief. It merely, by a few specialties and an ample gift of the residue, leaves Duke of Richmond and Lennox, sole executor, to whom probate was granted on the 17th of December by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the personalty was sworn under £120,000. The dispositions contained in the will are to the following effect:—His Grace bequeaths to his executor all family pictures, both ancient and modern, contained in Gordon Castle, he held in trust as "heir-male successively" according to the entail of the Gordon estates, and family pictures contained at his Grace's seat, Goodwood, and at his town mansion, Portland-place, he held in trust for the heir-male of the family devises and bequeaths the whole of his property, real and personal, to his son and executor, his second son, Lord Henry Charles Gordon-Lennox, and in case he will, there being no other blessed whatever. The attesting witnesses thereto are Mr. Edward Bowyer, Mr. Thomas Bowyer, and Mr. Charles Bowyer Adderley, all Portland-place, Middlesex.

The will of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., M.P., for Southwark, of Merchistoun Hall, Dunfermline, Hants, and Portland-place, bears date the 6th of December, 1848, was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 15th of December, 1860, by Charles Napier, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and the Rev. Henry Jodrell, M.A., Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, and Rector of Guilden, Cheshire, two of the executors named in the will, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, of Thirlestane, Scotland. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. Sir Charles died at his residence, Merchistoun Hall, on the 6th October last. The disposition of the will are confined to a few sentences giving the bulk of his property to his wife, Lady Napier, for her life or widowhood, and to his son, Charles Napier, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and the late Admiral's residence, Merchistoun Hall, with a number contained in the Dunfermline estate, which annually sold by public auction, but decease and succeed to be children. This will was executed by Sir Charles Napier on the 6th of December, 1848, in the name R. S. Sir Charles Napier, the 6th of October last, was a Scotch gallant Admiral, who was eminent in his profession, was decorated with several foreign and British orders.

The will of his Excellency Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras, Knight Commander and Companion of the Bath, bears date the 14th of August, 1858, at Queen Park, Rochford. The executors nominated are he relict, Emily Lady Ward, and Henry Thomas Anchor, Esq., Colonel in the army, and both renounced the grant of probate, whereupon letters of administration, with the will annexed, were taken out on the 17th of December in the London Court by Swinburne Ward, Esq., the testator's son. The personalty in this country was sworn under £6,000. Sir Henry died at Madras on the 13th of October last. The disposition of the will are confined to a few sentences giving the bulk of his property to his wife, Lady Ward, for her life or widowhood, and to his son, Swinburne Ward, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and the late Admiral's residence, Queen Park, Rochford, Essex, with a number contained in the estate, which annually sold by public auction, but decease and succeed to be children. This will was executed by Sir Henry Ward on the 14th of August, 1858



THE MEETING OF GENERAL GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, NEAR TEANO.



UEL ON THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, NEAR TEANO.

THE HISTORY OF CHESS.*

The learning and researches of Hyde and Sir William Jones did much to disenchant the *vexata quæstio* of the origin of chess from the visionary hypotheses adopted by such writers as Roy Legge, Carnera, and Salvio, and to those distinguished Orientalists must in fairness be ascribed the merit of having first investigated the subject in a rational and scientific manner. But they far from exhausted it, and their discoveries are little known except to scholars. So little, indeed, that it is not at all uncommon to hear, even in those periods where general intelligence is respectable, a discussion on primeval chess, in which the claims of the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Scythian shepherds, Palamedes, and the brothers Lydo and Tyrrhenus are as gravely considered as though these claimants were based on sound historic evidence, instead of being, as they are, merely chimerical from beginning to end.

The author of the work before us is favourably known as an Oriental scholar, and as the writer of several books in that branch of learning which are regarded as authorities among readers of the Eastern languages. He is known, also, in chess society as an enthusiastic and accomplished player of the Italian game, with only such modifications as the tactic it not surprising that he should have given the world an instructive if not entertaining treatment of the history of chess. A casual perusal of the book upon its first appearance induced us to speak of it in commendatory terms. A subsequent examination convinces the good impression it then made upon us, and we have now no hesitation in asserting that it is worthy of the most careful study by all who wish to obtain a full and comprehensive knowledge of the ancient game which Hyde, Sir William Jones, and Dr. Forbes contain in summary to be pursued of modern chess.

To a portion of our readers the outline of Dr. Forbes's "History" will be unnecessary, as constituting a series of papers on the Indian origin of chess, which he contributed to this Journal about six years back. The original sketches, however, bear so small a proportion to the present volume that the latter may be regarded as a work of pure fiction. The history of chess, according to Dr. Forbes's arrangement, falls under three distinct periods. The first, from the 6th to the 15th century called *Chaturanga*, a game invented in India, but at a period so remote that the date of its origination will probably be determined chess. This primitive chess, to which, it is agreed, we owe our modern game, is described in one of the Vedas, or Hindu Bibles, and in the days of Yudhishtira, the son of Pandu, who, according to Hindu chronology, flourished 3000 years before the beginning of the Christian era! Then, too, the game inhabited distinct countries, was played by the rich and was a remarkable, the moves and powers of some of the pieces employed were the same precisely as those of the game which is known to the close of the fifteenth century. For the exact manner in which the Chaturanga was played the reader must consult Dr. Forbes's tobe for the first time has thoroughly analysed its principles and powers, not merely in what is known as the "old game" (a more important) how this primordial game was in its infancy conducted. It must suffice here for us to say that the game was played by four persons, not against a king, a black king, and a white king (represented by a thigh), and four Pawns; that the two opposite players were allied against the other two; and that victory was decided by the capture of an oblong die having four faces marked with the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The second era in the history of chess was that of the medieval game, common to the Persians, Arabs, and Europeans, and the passing of this period the Chaturanga, which is supposed to have remained unchanged for three or four thousand years, underwent considerable modification. The Mussulmans and Persians, who first introduced the same, but the two allied armies became united as a single body on one side of the field of battle, while the Hindus continued to array their forces in like manner on the other. This change in the disposition of the forces was followed by a change in the game itself. On the one side, rendered two of the Kings no longer necessary. One on each side, then, was used as subordinate officer, and the Persians termed him the Fahin or Wazir—i., Counsellor or Minister. The Rook and Bishop were transposed, each being stationed on the spot he at present occupies; the die was discarded, and the game was subjected to a fair trial of intellectual skill. The description of this modified game—*Shatranj*, by the Persians named *nerd*—presents a considerable variation from the fifth to the fifteenth century, is perhaps the most valuable portion of Dr. Forbes's labours, and will form the most permanent basis for any account of "Chess in Europe" during the middle ages. For the development of the undertaking the materials are more copious than for the former, and his extracts from the poetical literature of Persia which relate to the introduction of chess into that country read like chapters out of the "Arabian Nights." The Brahmin and his following account from the Shahnama of the introduction of chess into Persia, in the reign of Noushirwan:—

"Once upon a time the victorious Kiers Noushirwan was seated upon his throne, in the gorgeous hall of audience, surrounded by men stood the sobbe, the brave, the learned, and the virtuous, assembled from Balkh and Bukhara, and from all the provinces of his extensive dominions. Meanwhile entered the three ambassadors from India, and said, Sire, they approached an ambassador from the Sovereign of Hind.] He is accompanied by a train of elephants and camels, together with a thousand camels heavily laden; the whole escorted by a numerous and gallant array of Scindian horsemen. All this is entered into the presence of the just and the renowned Sovereign of Iran.]

When Kiers Noushirwan heard the words of the ambassador he forthwith dispatched a chosen body of the finest troops, both horse and foot, in order to receive with the honour the embassy from the King of Hind. At length the Ambassador approached the throne, and was introduced into the presence of the Persian King. To the latter he made a low obeisance, after the manner of his country, and then he ordered the costly presents sent by his Sovereign to be displayed. First of all, in front of the throne, were placed the elephants, each furnished with a gorgeous canopy overhead with gold and silver, and with rich gems the most splendid that India yields. Then in the midst of the spacious hall, the rich bales were opened, containing numerous caskets of jewels the most precious. There were diadems, and chains, and armlets, and rings, and gems of the most valuable value. There were various perfumes of surpassing fragrance—of musk and camphor, and wood of aloes, and ambergris. And the magnificence of the treasure chips, together with many other valuables, too numerous to describe, the precious productions of Hind,† and Sind.‡ The crowning present of the embassy, and that which most awakened the admiration of the King and Court, was a chessboard, elaborately constructed, together with the chessmen, tastefully and exclusively from solid pieces of ivory and ebony." These were accompanied by a letter which the Brahmin had written by the Sovereign of India, in which the Persian Monarch was entreated to lay the chessboard before the people of his dominions, who were called upon to exercise their wisdom, that they might discover the principles of the marvellous game for which it was designed. The letter, which we have not room for, is found by Bozurjmihr, the King's chief counsellor, and it became the immediate occupation of the Persian sages.

The arrangement of the pieces in the Shatranj, the Persian modification of the more ancient Chaturanga, were precisely the same as in the European chess of to-day, but the powers of some of the pieces and of the pieces were different. Thus the Farzin, which we call the Queen, could only move one square, and that diagonally. This extreme limitation prevailed in the European game during the twelfth century is apparent from a line quoted by Hyde from an old Latin poem—

Nan Regina non valebit impedire alterum.

The Fil, or elephant, which with us is termed the Bishop, moved two squares diagonally, and that is he attended and protected the square next but one to that on which he stood—but he had no power whatever over the intermediate square.

* "The History of Chess from the Time of the early Invention of the Game in India till the period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe." By D. Forbes, LL.D. Allen and Co.

† The term *chatturanga* is composed of two Sanscrit words—*chatur*, "four," and *anga*, "a member;" and is nearly equivalent to our word "quadripartite."

‡ India is so called by the Arabs to this day.

§ The name by which the whole Persian empire is generally designated in the Shahnama. The more modern term, *Fars*, is, strictly speaking, applicable only to a single province in the south of Persia.

‖ Kinoj—a Sanscrit—commonly written Canoge—was the capital of the great kingdom, extending along the Ganges on the western bank at which river the city was built.

The King, the Rook, the Knight, and the Pawn moved and captured as they do now, save that the Pawn was never permitted to advance more than one square at a time. In illustration of the Shatranj Dr. Forbes has been able to collect, from the Oriental MSS. in the British Museum and elsewhere, some invaluable examples of Persian skill at chess; and by the same means he has corrected several serious errors in relation to this mediæval game into which his predecessors had fallen.

The third era in the history of chess is that which commences with the sixteenth century. The changes it then underwent, originating in Spain, have given the game its present form in Europe, and the game has received scarcely any subsequent modification. These alterations consisted in the extension of the Minister's or Queen's power over the whole length of the diagonal line of the board, and also in allowing the Bishop the command of the whole of the diagonal of squares on which he stood. The Queen and the Bishop were placed in the first move one or two squares, at the will of the player, and in the manner now practised in Europe.

Upon the modern game Dr. Forbes of course touches but lightly, as the limited number of pages which his subject allowed him to devote to account of the progress of chess from Persia to Paris is not entitled to the attention of whoever takes up the history of chess at the point where he leaves it. The last of the chapters devoted to Tenuti's great chessboard, to Hyder Ali's chessboard, to the Art of Blindfold Play, to chess in Scandinavia and Russia, and to Chinese chess—the last of which, as our duty in the present instance is necessarily limited to the mere announcement, the leading features of his work, we can afford but a passing reference.

We must conclude, however, without repeating that, to those who may have inclination to make this volume subservient to the purpose of a philosophical inquiry into the early history of chess, it will prove an invaluable, and indispensable auxiliary.

THE THEATRES.

It is noticeable that in every brilliant pant omime season, and when each scene is perfectly lavish with blue fire, tinsel, and spangles, in a tranic pantomime, the Fairy Queen is sure to be a failure, and the two gentlemen have written six, and those, perhaps, the principal ones. The better that the pantomime is, the more necessary it is that the fairy be kept stop to inquire. Harlequin and Clown are waiting for us, flexible figure and grinning face, and pantaloon and the rest of Pantaloon, with a senile smile, holds up his never-failing walking-stick pointing us the way. Why then we can give at present is but short, as we hold over for a larger instalment of new and old jokes, and a complete list of the Christmas entertainments.

Lavish in pantomime, and glittering accessories, as he always is, Mr. E. T. Smith has this year, and in the honoured walls of Her Majesty's Theatre, given us nothing new. The Queen of Diamonds, from which the echoes of the notes of Grisi and Jenny Lind, of Mario and of Reeves, have not yet ceased to vibrate, is a dreary failure. There is no doubt, the fate to which they have submitted is a splendid slavery. The old never-failing story of "Tom Thumb" has supplied Mr. Blanchard with a ripe theme to bring out his inexhaustible stock of puns and jokes, quaint allusions, and puns, strung together in a manner which it is but fair to say is sometimes amusing. The Queen of Fairies, we believe, of the comic vocalist played the part of the Queen, and made a most successful début. Miss Fanny Wells, from the Strand, too, from "Tom" being swallowed by a cow to the batter-pudding episode. The extraordinary-to-some-extent (and hereafter theories), by Mr. William Beverley, is superbly painted. Surely there never was more gorgeous scene witnessed within the walls of Her Majesty's. The pantomime ballet is one of fairy gorgeousness and splendour, and the scene changes first to blue and afterwards to gold, the boughs of the palm-trees rustling, and the fountains playing, and clusters of fruit and glowing enough to send the brains of the young among the spectators drunken, or their beds. The artist was loudly called for, and bowed to the audience.

The pantomime at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, its legitimate home, is one of the old sort, and is entitled "Harlequin and Mr. Bridgman, and illustrates the life, tyranny, and death of Bluebeard and his liberties in his country. The usual fairy scenic points are received, so much so that the success of the piece was most decided and unequivocal, although the gorgeousness and glitter is not so great as in other theatres. The scene of fiery dragons and flames is delightfully excellent and unfatigueingly sustained by W. H. Payne, Harry Boissett, Charles R. Thompson, Miss Fanny Wells, and Mr. H. Payne's performance in his peculiar walk, and there are certain mercenary of feeling in his acting sufficient to make it a treat to witness. The scene in the pantomime at Covent Garden is, indeed, as well worth seeing as any in London.

But, so far as scenery is concerned—and it would, unfortunately, seem that the excellences can scarcely ever be combined in one representation—the Lyceum is the pantomime of the season, namely that at the Lyceum, in Mr. Falconer's extravaganza of "The Rose and the Ring," which is, as we have said, the best piece of the sort at the highest—pretty in idea, but insignificant in execution. The bits, passages, and scenes which are the best are by Mr. H. Payne, and his scene below but little chance of making any points. There remains therefore, the scenery and the pantomime. Both are magnificent and in the best taste, and the former of which has apparently been equalled on any stage. Mr. Callcott's scenery of last Christmas was remarkably brilliant, but the present scenery of the same painter was such might called before the curtain to receive an ovation from the audience. Such scenery as Mr. Callcott's will be obtained from more decided merit and beauty. Each scene—such as "The Ivy Bush," "The Cave of Gold," "The Fairy Grotto," and "The Last of the May Bloom and Wild Heir," were each of surpassing beauty. In the latter scene the curtain stretched out far beyond the vision of the spectator with amazing effect, and the lights and hues and distant perspective, in atmosphere and the management of any, Mr. Callcott's scenes are unquestionably among the most glorious days. Aided very efficiently by the machinist and illuminator, Mr. Callcott has produced a panorama of effects which, in fact, can never be seen in a picture, and must remain for ever the property of scenic and theatrical management. The closing scene, which gradually unfolds from beauty to beauty, like a grand symphony or fine poem appearing to its climax, is the finest of its kind we have ever beheld, and, as a curious and rich presence of this kind of scenery, we think the manager had the house luxuriously perfumed, so that the scent which upon every sense of delight, and the audience left the scene in a banquet of sight and scent. Words, indeed, are poor to express the gorgeousness of the closing scene, which is a blaze of splendour that fails for Mdme. Colnete and Mr. Callcott, and will be so for weeks to come.

King Pest, whose early visit has this winter astonished most of us, played with Mr. Buckstone's pantomime an unwelcome trick. The great success of the piece—as did the success of Mr. Gumnidge's great "speech"—lay in a lake of real water. Mr. Crummles went no further than "a real pump and tube," and his being more humble was less likely to meet with a hitch than that of Mr. Buckstone. Natural philosophy can easily prove to us that a frozen tank will not do for a waterfall, nor an icy lake for a fury's "limpid pool." The pantomime therefore, was brought to a full stop on the first night, and even exhibited by the audience as well as behind the curtain, did not bring back the even flow of the piece, and "Queen Ladybird and her Children; or, Harlequin and a House on Fire," although not wanting in gorgeousness and richness of scenery and decorations, did not retain the sensation a piece full of such startling effects should do. Mr. Buckstone good-humouredly pacified the audience by a speech, and the evening—a very long one—was happily brought to a close. Let us add that the future of this piece may yet be a bright one.

At the Princess' Theatre the old drama of "Ernestine" was revived as introductory to the business of the Christmas season—by which we mean pantomimic business; and the children and ponies—*The Mysteries of minors gentlemen*—listened quietly through till the last act, when their mute assent voices were heard making in a large way. Mr. Vining, Thus demanded, Robinson Crusoe commenced his dramatic life, was received with applause, and sang a few good songs, and danced, and danced with great vigour, and with a very lively prologue, till the transformation-scene set showing the Temple of Mr. Byrom's language was of wit and repartee, and the introductory matter was more than usually full of pertinent fun, and generally to be found in such pieces. The acting throughout was that to which we are entranced, as Mr. Meadows, Leslie, Shore, and Saker, particularly distinguishing themselves. But Mr. Harris's production of the piece was the best thing of all. It was the merit of combining fun and brilliancy, both of scenery and language, and that, too, in a most remarkable degree.

The "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi has such a perpetual attraction—a charm that is inexhaustible—that it "does" up" by a pantomime to run till Easter—indeed, it may run beyond that time. Pantomime there is, however, a severe trial for any piece, and a Boxing-night audience a test of its merits. Under a certain circumstances, however, we think that a West-end audience wishes to leave the holiday-makers to themselves for a "vacation." Both of these points were examined "Bluebeard from a New Point of View" is the title of the second farce which Mr. Byrom has set before the Adelphi audience. Mr. Toole, as the hero, is dressed peculiarly. He is, in fact, "half modern and half Bluebeard," and wears not the conventional blue beard, but those military "wry whiskers" which certain regulations at Aldershott have recently abolished. This is certainly a new point of view of the old Bluebeard. And as Mr. Toole puts it this—that sister Anne is not the gentle creature we remember in our nursery days, but a strong-minded female, who can hold her own with remarkable energy by Miss Kate Kelly. Mr. Paul Bedford, the hero of the Bluebeard chamber of horrors, is a character of a very droll kind, much decorum and gravity—the latter qualities being absolutely necessary in Bedford's case. The performance of itself is a good one, the acting remarkably able, and the scenery more than usually good. For a few hours at the end, Messrs. Phillips and Thompson have thrown in their usual quantity of pantomime, and we can only say that the transformation is—where gorgeous lights and transparencies serve still more to bewilder—perfect. The scene has been invented and executed by Mr. Toole's dexterous and Mr. Byrom's pens.

A new drama, entitled "Ravenswood," the notice of which we must defer, opened the business of the evening at the St. James's, and Mr. William Beverley's burlesque of "Ravenswood" followed. Perhaps a Christmas notice is not exactly the place to say much in the matter of how far burlesque-writers are justified in reducing the beauties of poetic genius to the level of the capacities of a pantomime audience; but, whatever we may say, they are sure to do it. Day by day the old stories are broken up and distorted, and "Ivanhoe" is made into "Rebecca," and possibly "Paradise Lost" will top the transactions—not by any means impossible—for burlesque. There is another objection, on the score of allusion, which we cannot urge here, but which should be urged, and that very seriously, somewhere. The minor Latin poets had a much better chance for fun in this line than the minor ones had for good; and even now Mr. Wm. Brough may be more widely effective than Mr. Wm. Brough, the writer of "Endymion," which otherwise is a thing of beauty as regards the scenery and dresses. Mr. Compton and Mr. Addison, Mr. Archibald, Miss Swanborough, Mrs. Chase as Ospio were especially attractive. Actors is, of course, metaphorical, and the piece concluded with a chorus of "Bow, wow, wow," which pleased the gods. The bath of Diana was an exquisite scene; and that which brought the whole to a close, "Endymion's Dream, or the Man in the Moon," was the finest thing in the burlesque it was. "Endymion" is a decided success; and the ways in which it was illustrated, and the music, and the metrical, no less than the subject, more careful and classical writing.

We must defer other notices till next week.

THE WEATHER.

SEVERE weather has come upon us. In London there has been skating on almost almost all the park waters, and a real accident occurred in the Serpentine, by the breaking in of the ice, on Saturday afternoon, whereby a boy drowned. Last Saturday night Agnes Rigell, an old woman of seventy-three, was found dead in her bed, in a miserable apartment in Gee-street, Goswell-road. Her husband threw her daughter and a friend went to her, and, finding her very cold, covered her over with the bed-clothes, and reported she to have died before medical aid could be obtained expired. A post-mortem examination showed congestion of the lungs.

Accounts come from all parts of the country of the severity of the temperature. Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Observatory, has left the observatory at Beacon, "Perhaps the most extraordinary cold ever known in England, and the thermometer has registered 3 deg. below zero, and in the grass 19 deg. below zero, or 49 deg. of frost. I have just seen a thermometer which for some time inches in length and as thick as three fingers." Several letters appear in the papers of the 19th from Scotland. Mr. Lowe, of Perth, Scotland writes—"The frost was intense; a thick fog was stretched over the valley of the Tay, and the air had numerous floating crystals in it hardly to be seen by the naked eye. The snow was deep, and the drifts were as the trees is magnificent, but it may be anticipated that the effects on vegetation will be most disastrous." The Rev. Dr. Kingsley, of Eversley, Hampshire, has said to have registered 3 deg. below zero. During the last fifty years the highest degree of cold observed is believed to have been on the morning of January 30, 1838, when the thermometer registered 3 deg. below zero, or 35 deg. of frost.

There has been a very general fall of snow. In the north it lies to the depth of a foot, or even more, and the roads have been rendered impassable for railways. More south, in Hampshire, the railway has been blocked up with four to five feet of snow. Dundee and Arbroath have announced the snow-ploughs to be out to-day. Dundee and Arbroath have announced the frost and snow to be in the hands of British merchants.

The Duke of Newcastle has just published the names of those artists who have received the Order of Leopold in consequence of the distribution of Prizes at the Universal Exhibition of 1862. The foreign artists named are—M. Troyon, Jordan and Muller, of Paris; Sir Edwin Landseer and Mr. Cockerell, of the Royal Academy; and Mr. Herdman, of Dusseldorf.

Letters from Teheran of the 13th ult. state that the *corps d'armée* which was operating in the west under the orders of Prince Hamza Mirzaha had obtained a great advantage over the Turcomans. It encountered a check in attacking the Tekehs, a large tribe of Turcomania. Reinforcements were sent to the Prince, and he has since taken the fortress of these people.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"The negotiations lately entered into with the English Government for obtaining more favourable conditions for the Suez Canal have been concluded with such terminate successfully. There is even reason to hope that the Mediterranean navigation will be established, in conformity with the wishes of all commercial nations, before the end of France."

The celebrated collection of objects of art and curiosity of the Prince de Soltikoff, the sale of which by auction was about to take place, but was temporarily stopped by the Russian Government, and has now been conveyed to the Louvre. The Minister of the Interior is to receive a part of them.

THE PATTERN POST-OFFICE UNIFORM FOR 1861.

THE accompanying Engraving represents the new pattern uniform, as designed by Tait Brothers and Co., army contractors, Union Hall, Borough, which has been decided upon for 1861 for the letter-carriers, mail-guards, and drivers in the employ of the Post Office throughout the United Kingdom. The letter-carriers will be supplied with two complete suits annually, for summer and winter wear, and a warm waterproof Inverness cape biennially. The uniform consists of a blue frock-coat, with scarlet collar, cuffs, and facings, the initials G. P. O., with the number underneath, being embroidered in white on each side of the collar. The buttons are of a superior quality and finish, and have also the initials engraved on them. The trousers are of dark blue cloth, with a broad scarlet stripe in a scarlet cord at each side. The trousers are a dark-grey stripe, with a scarlet cord at each side. The mail-driver's frock-coat will be similar to the letter-carrier's, with the exception of a gold-lace trimming and gold-embroidered initials. The mail-guard's coat, made of fine scarlet cloth, is a double-breasted frock, richly braided with gold lace, and the same device, which is blue, has the initials G.P.O. embroidered in gold on each side. All the garments are made under Mr. Merritt's method of measurement. Contrasted with the shabby-looking and ill-fitting red coat and coarse trousers of the present clothing consists, this is a decided improvement, and it would have been still more so had a decision been arrived at to add a smart blue cap to match the uniform, instead of the heavy and uncomfortable felt hat at present worn. We understand this improvement in the clothing has been in a great measure due to Mr. Packham, chief clerk, and the inspector of clothing, who have taken great interest in the matter.

THE FARM.

A RNOT, which for intensity in some of the northern counties finds no parallel within the last thirty years, has so far proved the sexpalls night, and agricultural meteorology wrong. The following statement of the number of rainy days in each month to date as follows:—"Some laugh at the idea of a green Christmas in the midst of such severe frost, and more snow; but on December 25 we shall be in the sign of Jupiter, when, from the moist and mild constitution of the former, and the heat-making properties of the latter, there will be more rain, and less rain, with a great remission of temperature." Again, after drawing a parallel between the temperature of the years 1814 and 1866, Mr. Tilman was stationary with the sun in opposition to Herschel, and of his 20 and 27, when Mercury came to the opposition of Jupiter, he triumphantly concludes as follows:—"Why, then, should we doubt the united influence of Venus and Jupiter producing similar effects a month later in the year? Should we not look for the 'green Christmas' act with the power of Armstrong guns; and, if skilfully used, will ultimately break down the walls of adamant which bind us?"

Fig dentistry science, as expounded by Professors Simmonds and Hunt, and hard fact, as stated by Mr. Faulkner, are at wide variance in the much-vexed question of the Countess of Chesterfield's prize pen. Both the professors have appeared in print. The former quotes the entry in his note-book of "Fig-trees—remarkable for its results," as if that settles the matter out of hand; and thus combats Mr. Faulkner's opinion as to the efficacy of the fig for the teeth:—"It is a common but an erroneous opinion" that good keeping facilities the growth of the temporary teeth, and thereby delays the permanent. Such a state of things, when existing, is found to depend rather on the wear of the teeth by hard living than on any other circumstance; and the fact is not to be found in nature which are prepared for exhibition by being supplied with cooked food and highly nutritious diet in the form of milk and bread." The very next paragraph in which Professor Simmonds announces the four months' difference in age indirectly proves that the scientific test has been applied to the exhibited animals; and that Mr. Faulkner's simple word is correct. If a man were silly and base enough to risk his life on the soundness of his own teeth after such a severe test as Professor Simmonds's is known to be) for the sake or a few pounds, he would not have long to enjoy the money after he sending two months' jigs to contend in a class for pigs between twelve and eighteen months. The professor's own statement of "facts" is the most conclusive proof of the value of the fig-diet we are about this time, and Mr. Faulkner may safely accept it as such, and invest it no more.

Lord Palmerston has spoken out at Romsey with his wonted confidence and tact on the all-important question of the cottages building commodious cottages on their estates so that the labourer may live in the heart of his work; and Mr. Scott Burn has treated the same subject in a very able paper read by his son-in-law to the London Farmers' Club. He presented his hearers with a voluminous digest of correspondence from several hundred parishes, showing that the balance of testimony is decidedly against the bothy system and its strange "goings on." Bothy-dwelling is declared to be the cause of most of us very much improved in cottage accommodation.

Newspaper has had its annual Christmas "boom," and no less than fifty silver cups have been given away;—to wit, twelve by Lord Tredegar, who also bears a great portion of the £200 silver presentation to the society, and thirty by Mr. Gardner, a Leeds furniture patron of prize, and three several premiums, the best one of which was gained by a native of John Bull's other island, who carried off the Devons were few, and the Shorthorns many, and principally moderate (with the exception of Mr. Stratton's magnificent bull), whilst Lord Leicester and the Herefords were more than usually successful. The show was a very pleasant finale to the breeding-animal and fat-stock year of 1866. Judging from the communications we have received, it will be strange indeed if the Soldier's Bride case does not have the effect of making all stewards and cup givers draw up very much more stringent conditions. Such a neat and cutting little piece of irony at the expense of the show-yard system as that of "Bona Fide" deserves credit, and we quite hail him and his Soldier's Bride as the pair of social regenerators for which the country has been so long going on a-hoping. The metaphor of driving a coach-and-six through an Act of Parliament does all point in connection with the little Wallaby frolic at the York and Darlington Fat Shows.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WHATEVER the great does may feel on the subject the small-stud men are rather grateful for the refreshing which the frost has brought with it to their one or two hundred pounds. "It is going" now since the beginning of the season has been remarkably heavy. On the whole, the hunting season, which was very late in beginning, is, half, has produced a very fair amount of sport. Foxes are very plentiful, and in one country they quite swarm. Eight brace and a-half about halfway through their days. The Brocklebury have had a good time of it since November 14; and we are glad to hear that the long-talked-of enactment is to be carried out which will make the late gamekeeper huntsman's father, William Smith, on the spot where he received his fatal injury sixteen years ago, and where he has since filled the place in the hunting-field, within little more than a month. Will Potter, Lord Fitzwilliam's huntsman, is to be succeeded by one of his noble accident. His Lordship has been hunting his own hounds, and killed an Easingwold Boy on the 14th inst. Mr. Gordon after a splendid three hours, twenty-six miles away from the kennel. No successor is spoken of to Mr. Drake, who is at issue with some of his neighbours. Mr. Drake has had the will to discharge his huntsman, Ben Goddard, who, although a very excellent man in kennel, is said to be not quite the right sort for the predecessor, Tom Wingfield. We are not altogether sure as to how matters may be made in this town, considering that there are too many counties are becoming more swift than ever to protest about the management, and more slow than ever to pay up. Leicestershire seems to be alive at last to the fact that the arrears into which they allowed their covert fund to fall have quite disgusted Lord Stamford, and hence, by way of paving the way for his successor, a meeting is announced for Monday at Leicester, to discuss what alterations should take place in the present boundaries of the Quorn and Cottesmore Hunts. The Earl of Cardigan, who has always set a very liberal example to hunt subscribers, has the donation list well in hand, and hence we may reasonably expect that Leicestershire will prove itself, as it did in Mr. Greene's mastership, quite equal to a crisis which ought never to have occurred.

The coursing-field has lost one of its most perfect old English gentlemen and greatest enthusiast in a quiet way by the death of Dr. Bellyse, of Dorlod, near Nantwich. He had been in a failing state of health for some time, but he seemed to be much better, and was able not only to come and stay this autumn in the neighbourhood of London, and go about as usual, but to attend the Sudbury Coursing Meeting a fortnight since on his way home. He did not inherit his father's love for racehorses and his wondrous talent for handicapping, but was uniformly faithful to the pay of the leash, and contributed several articles and letters to the press on the subject. He cared more, however, to see other people's dogs work than to hear of his own; and when he did run them latterly it was at meetings within a few miles of his home. He was a sportsman in the true acceptation of the word; and, of some of the Nestors of the present day were to copy his quiet, old-fashioned ways, we should have none of that violent wrangling and deep betting which of late years has cast a blight on the great national sport.

The members have got so jammed together by the frost that the present programme for next week may receive some additions on the chance of open weather. As it now stands as follows:—Sporting Cutterick (O), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Barton-upon-Humber, County Louth (Ob), and Dinmor County Meath on Wednesday and Thursday; Churchtown, Dungannon, and Ellesmere (Salop) on Thursday; Mid Annandale on Friday and Saturday; and Vale of Clwyd (Ob) on Saturday. Mr. Black Drummond and the Hon. Leicester Colville will officiate as the Mountainstown meeting; and the Masters of Foxhounds Mr. Dalzell and Lord Wilton with their pale black and white heroine than were as Sudbury, when, after beating the highest-class dogs in the kingdom, she won the Veteran gold bracelet, value £50, in a very pretty course with Magdalene.

LORD DERBY AS AN ORATOR.—Not only had Lord Aberdeen one Ear and Lansdowne, as Byron said, "a pair of beards," but Lord Derby, "Athos and Ida, with a dashing sav of eloquence between," he had listened with awe to the eloquence of Pitt and Fox, and witnessed the triumphs of harmless lightnings of Sheridan, he had heard Granville and Grey in their prime. Whatever he may be in the House of Lords now, he was certainly by the hour; and, with all the inclinations of an old man to depreciate the present and to look back with over-fond regard to the past, it may be supposed that we are never more to see the like, that not one of them, as a whole, is to be compared with our own Lord Derby, when he was at his best.—*Times.*

SIR WILLIAM HAYTER.—We have much pleasure in stating that Lord Palmerston has consented to preside at a dinner, to be given on an early day after the new meeting of Parliament, to Sir William Hayter, on his formal resignation of the position which for nearly ten years he held in the Liberal party as Chief Whip. Sir William has sat for Wells in the House of Commons that some mark should be given of the esteem and respect in which he and his colleagues regard his services to the party, and, in their own honour, most cordially and unanimously filled by the Liberal members. The chair will be taken by Lord Palmerston at 7 o'clock, and the dinner under the presidency of the head of the Government.—*Globe.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERABLE.

OUTRO to the holidays, all National Securities have been very inactive; but, compared with the previous week, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Consols, for the account, have been done between 90¼ and 90¾, and, altogether, there has been a marked absence of business. The Unfunded Debt has, however, been in moderate request.

The demand for money at the Bank of England has been very limited, and nothing has occurred to alter the rate of discount.

In the open market the supply of capital is large, and the inquiry for it is only moderate.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills	2½	Four Months' Bills	2½ to 2¾
Three Months' Bills	2½	Six Months' Bills	2¾ to 3

In the Stock Exchange, from 41 to 5 per cent is the current rate for loans on Government Stocks. Throughout the Continent money appears to be tolerably abundant, and the rates of discount are generally unchanged.

The Board of Trade returns, having reference to our import and export trade, during the month of November, and the eleven months ending with corresponding period in 1859, are very favourable. The total shipments are stated at £27,000,000, against £23,000,000 in 1859. The total imports for the same period were £196,553,502, against £180,000,000 in 1859. The increase is £4,101,991; and with £6,417,216, in 1859.

The subscription list for the new Turkish loan of £3,000,000 have been closed. At the time of writing, applications have been made for the whole of the entire balance.

The shipments of bullion from England to India and China during the present year have amounted to £3,610,787, or £6,191,000 below the total of 1859, but £1,000,000 above the total of 1858. The arrivals of bullion from the Mediterranean ports have been £3,219,192. From a statement recently issued by the Director of Commerce at Berlin, it appears that bullion to the amount of £5,000,000 has been registered in London, amounts to £5,000,000.

The Bank of France has not, as yet, by no means of an assuring character. The exchange upon England continues very favourable to France, and the Bank of France is receiving a considerable amount of gold from the interior. The effect of steady receipts of gold at the Bank of France has been to increase the confidence in various quarters that the Southerners still continue to demand a cessation of hostilities. The Bank of France statement for the week ending last Thursday found necessary to term £2,000,000 Treasury Bonds. Stocks, almost generally, had improved from ½ to 1 per cent.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Treasury Bonds for £1,000,000, issued some years ago, are still in the hands of the public, and that the Government is regarded in a more unfavourable light by the holders of bonds in this country.

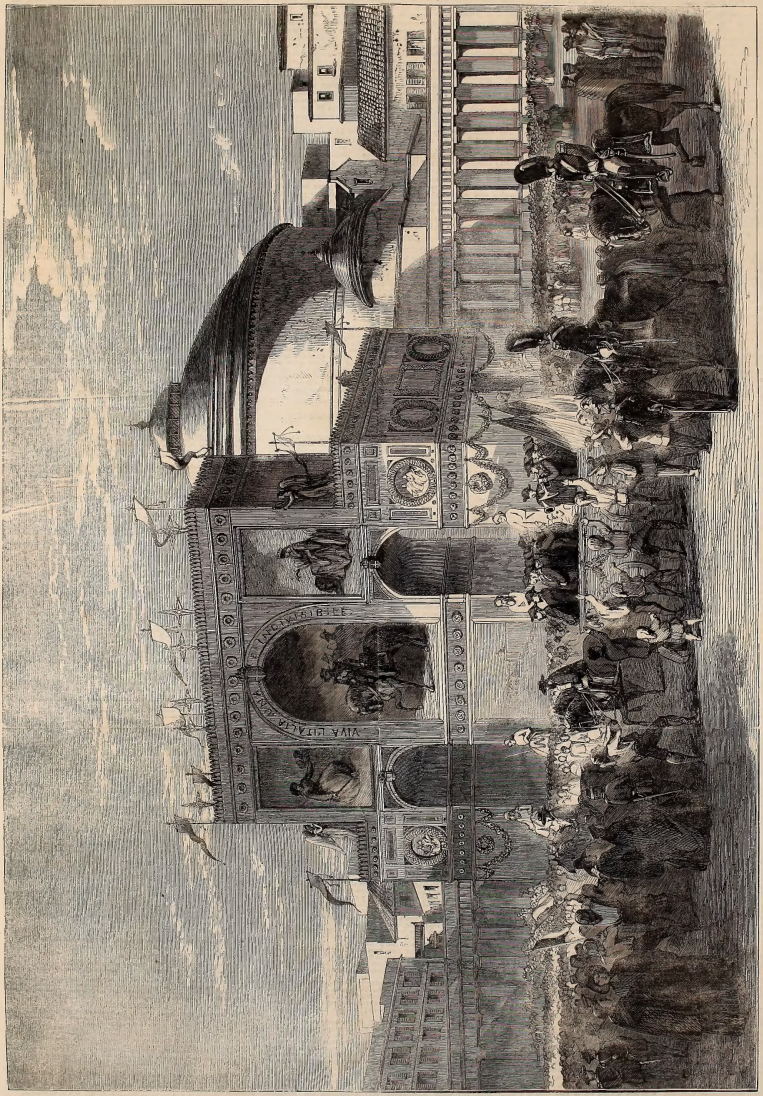
The Agents-General for the Crown Colonies announce that they will be prepared to receive, on and after the 1st proximo, tenders for the sale of Cape of Good Hope Six per Cent Debentures. They are to be in bonds of £100 each, redeemable in 1877.

The dealings in the shares of the newly-formed companies have been comparatively trifling during the week. Crystal Palace Shares have been done at Thames and Mersey Marine, 14 to 1½ prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Universal Life Assurance, 1 to 1¼ prem.; and Victoria Fire Insurance, 2 to 2½ prem.

The Railway Share list nearly the whole of the shares in the London and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company have been placed.

All American Securities have been extremely flat. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. Illinois Central for 1875 has been done at £92,3½—viz. £120,360 silver and £16,656 gold for Hunting and £100 in gold to Sterling. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have issued a dividend warrant at £20,328,03, the exports to £21,865,754.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the demand for Home Stocks was very inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower, the settlement commencing on Thursday. Bank Stock was done at 219 to 220. Reduced Three per Cents were 92¾; New Three per Cents, 92¾; Consols, for Account, 90¾; Three per Cent Annuities, 1726, 90¾; Ditto, Old Annuities, 88; Ditto, Indian Five per Cents, for Account, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. discount. The Foreign Securities have been very flat. Mexican was done for Account, ex div, were 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾; Confederate Loan, 1863, 5 per Cent, were 92¾; Ditto, 1863, 6 per Cent, were 92¾; Ditto, 1863, 6 per Cent, were 92¾; Ditto, 1863, 6



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED AT NAPLES DURING THE FETES RECENTLY HELD IN THAT CITY.—MUSICIANS AND SINGERS SERENADING VICTOR EMMANUEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK VIZETELLY.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

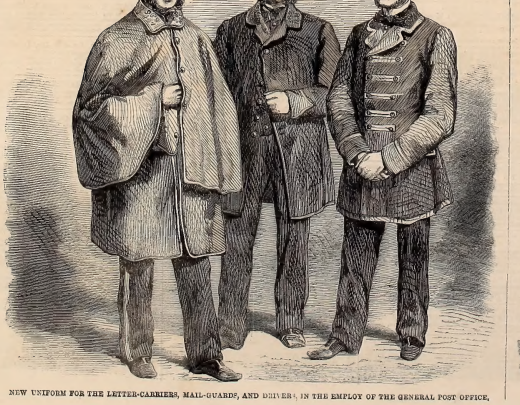
PRIZE FOR RIFLE-SHOOTING AT VINCENNES.

THE magnificent vase of which we give an Engraving has been given by the Emperor of the French to Lieutenant Le Potevin, who made the highest score at the contest of the Normal School of Shooting at Vincennes this year. It is a remarkable specimen of art in more respects than one, and is the work of M. Théard, who executed the beautiful ornaments on the steel gun presented by the Emperor last year to the Queen of England in return for the beautiful piece of ordnance sent to his Majesty by the British Government.

The vase, with its cover, stands about twenty inches high, the Engraving, taken from a photograph, being as nearly as possible one-third of the actual size of the object. The central portion is a cup made from a solid bloodstone, the interior being circular and the exterior octagonal, the sides of the latter being hollowed so as to receive the figures which surround it. The other portions of the vase, with the exception of the foot, are of oxydised silver, relieved here and there with gold and blue enamel. The stem is formed of fascines, surrounded, like the upper portion, by figures of men belonging to all the various corps which were represented at the siege of Sebastopol. These little statuettes are executed with great skill, having been modelled from the life, cast in silver, and afterwards chased and oxydised. In this kind of work M. Théard has established for himself a high reputation. At the top of each edge of the flutes of the cup is an eagle in gold supporting or holding scrolls on which are engraved the names of the battles and skirmishes which took place in the Crimea; and on the tablets and scrolls beneath are the names of all the French Generals who were killed or wounded during the siege. Between the figures spring up, as it were, from the bloody soil branches of laurel, exquisitely chased in gold. The cover, which is entirely of silver, represents the disorder of a breach at the moment of an assault; and the various items of which the mass is made up, common and incongruous enough in themselves, are very artistically executed and thrown together, the whole being surmounted by the figure of a young Sous-Lieutenant of Infantry who first waved the French flag on the Malakoff. The arms and military accoutrements and implements, and all the details of the work, are executed with the most careful precision; but, considering the smallness of the figures and the size of the work, there is a broad effect—an ensemble—that exhibits great artistic ability. The cost of this magnificent prize is no less than 80,000 francs, or £1200.



PRIZE WON AT THE 7TH NATIONAL, VINCENNES.



NEW UNIFORM FOR THE LETTER-CARRIERS, MAIL-GUARDS, AND DRIVERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.



PRIZE WON AT THE 7TH NATIONAL, VINCENNES.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—UNDER the Management of MR. LUMLEY and MR. GYE.—THIS EVENING, at Seven o'clock, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE. The Management find it necessary to inform their patrons, that it will be impossible for a new ballet at Christmas to perform its duties as an entertainment to the public, unless the time for the usual rehearsals is curtailed and more preparation required for a Harlequinade in representation of modern life; temporary suspension of the brilliant and attractive ballets of action, which have been the pride of these Operatic Companies. Boxes and Places still on sale daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven. Last Night but One of the MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE: Mme. LUCCA (her first appearance in that character), Mlle. TITIENS, Mlle. PARODI, Mlle. LOUISE PYNE, Signor MARIO, Signor GIUGLINI, Signor GASSIER, and Signor BELLETTI. To conclude with the new Ballet, LA FILLE DU DANUBE, by Mlle. ADELINA GIUGLINI, Mlle. ROSATI, and the entire Company. To-morrow, LUCREZIA BORGIA. To conclude with HANDY ANDY.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. B. WEBSTER. Every evening will occur the NEW AND WORLD-CELEBRATED MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in their Entertainment, ST. CUPID, and the new Musical Sketch, MRS. REED'S DOG. Concluding with the Comic Pantomime, entitled THE WONDERFUL HORSE, by Grinaldi and Farnell—the Very Jessamy Brothers of Grecian King.

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MR. JOHN PARRY will reappear with MRS. JOHN PARRY and MONSIEUR MORTIER, TUE. 1st, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).—During the Recess the FRENCH ANNUAL will be given expressly for the Institution by Mr. Cullin. Lectures by Professor Pepper, on Optical Illusions, Ghosts, Spectres, and the Science by which they are produced; Dissolving Views, by Mr. Oliver Lloyd, Mr. Warren, and others. Doctor Bachhoffner, An amusing Lecture on the Respect due to Old Hats, by Mr. Bachhoffner. Mr. Bachhoffner will be assisted by Mr. Bland, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Lee, in the Well-known Song, "A curious Collection of Paintings." Dissolving Views, by Mr. Oliver Lloyd. The splendid Diorama of the Overland Route to Australia, by Schools, and Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price.

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MR. VIDUXTEMPS.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The next Concert will take place on MONDAY EVENING, January 14, 1861, on which occasion the celebrated Violinist M. VIEUXTEMPS (who has been prevented from playing for three months) will make his first appearance in London after an absence of nearly two years. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Vernon Rigby. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Violin—Herr Ernst and Miss Augusta Thomson. Conductor, M. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony Stalls, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

DR. MARK and his LITTLE MEN.—BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Exeter Hall.—On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8, at Seven o'clock, Dr. MARK, Author of "Little Men," &c., will deliver an Address to the Children, and will be supported by the Band of the Royal Coldstream Regiment, by the First Apprentices in London of his Band of Hope, and by Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Land. The Lecture will be illustrated by Dr. Mark and his Little Men, by the exhibition of offering an efficient remedial and prompt education to boys in the power of evil habits, and of saving Drunkards' Children. Notwithstanding the great success which has attended the concerts given by the Band of Hope Union, the Committee are still in debt, and are compelled to appeal for assistance to the benevolent. An increased response is invited to our small call.

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OPENING OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

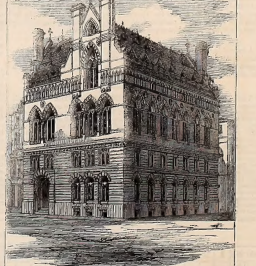
A PUBLIC meeting to inaugurate the opening of the National Schools in St. Giles's, Bloomsbury, was held on Wednesday week in the building. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings by a numerous assemblage. Lord John Russell was to have presided, but having been summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford, who is labouring under serious illness, the Hon. A. P. Kinnaird, M.P., was called to the chair. Among the ladies and gentlemen on the platform were the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, Miss Burdett Coutts; Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., LL.D.; Rev. A. W. Thorold (Rector of St. Giles's), Rev. Emilius Bayley (Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury), Rev. W. H. Hart (Chaplain of Gray's Inn), and Mr. R. M. Barry.

After a hymn had been sung and a prayer offered, the Chairman opened the schools by saying, "In the faith of Jesus Christ, and to the glory of the Eternal Trinity, I open these schools to the children of the labouring classes in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields."

The Rev. A. W. Thorold, the Rector of St. Giles's, then read a short paper on the school building. It stated that the parish contained a population, closely packed, of 37,400 souls. Although much had been done by the exertions of good men in that district, the moral and social position of the working classes was mostly at a very low level. Those numbers represented about 5000 children of school age. Various attempts had been made to give them the elements of instruction. Ragged schools, parochial schools, and night schools had to some extent broken up the fallow ground, and sowed it with Christ's gospel. In all these cases the education was gratuitous, so that other arrangements were necessary to meet the large artisan class who were willing to bear part of the expense. Thirty years ago Mr. Ewdell Tyler, who was the Rector of the parish, erected the schools which they were about leaving, and it was determined that the new schools should be erected when the Government inspector reported that the old schools were deficient in plan and insufficient in accommodation. The site on which the new building was erected had cost £4000. The total cost of the building amounted to £13,500. A grant of £3000 had been made by the committee of the Council of Education, and £9000 had been promptly subscribed by the owners of property and the parishioners, having £500 to be subscribed. The Duke of Bedford had subscribed liberally to the schools.

The Chairman said that it was a matter of deep regret that Lord John Russell had not been able to attend. It had been his privilege for many years, as a member of the House of Commons, to witness the untiring zeal of Lord John Russell in the great cause of national education, the rapid progress of which was highly gratifying. He believed that if there were safety for a country it would be found in a sound scriptural education.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth regretted the absence of Lord John Russell, because he should have been glad if his Lordship could have had personal experience of the way in which the difficulties of such a parish as this could be overcome by the combined exertions of the Rector and parishioners on the one hand, and the Committee of the Council on Education on the other. He described the parish of St. Giles as a cesspool of the metropolis and a foul ulcer in the body public. Through the medium of those schools he hoped its abandoned population might be effectually reached. The hon. Baronet concluded an eloquent speech by proposing a resolution which recognised the progress of public sympathy in the education of the poor, and expressing a hope that the owners of property in the parish, and the parishioners generally, would make provision for the permanent maintenance of the schools in efficient working order. The Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair,



NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

in seconding the resolution, earnestly advocated clerical and lay co-operation in the great work of education. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kinnaird having briefly returned thanks for a unanimous vote of thanks which had been passed him, the Doxology was sung and the meeting separated.

In the evening a tea-meeting was held, at which the Rev. Rector presided.

We give, from the *Builder*, the following description of the building and its appurtenances, which occupy a site, at the north-western corner of Endell-street and Broad-street, 75 feet long, with an average width of 60 feet; while a portion of the land, about 30 feet square, is set apart as a playground and a means of obtaining light and air at the back of the building :—

There are four floors, besides the mezzanines and attics over the staircases. The basement is proposed to be used for a soup-kitchen or for an industrial school. It is abundantly lighted by means of windows in the plinth of the



ST. GILES-IN-IN-THE-FIELDS' NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS: INTERIOR OF THE BOYS' SCHOOLROOM.

Relics of the Past.

ANCIENT CHINESE SEALS FOUND IN IRELAND.

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, CHURCHYARD, ST. GILES'-IN-THE-FIELDS.

A conversazione in aid of the building fund is proposed to be held in the new schools on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th of January next. Photographs, microscopic objects, antiquities, pictures, and other articles of an attractive and educational character will be exhibited. A band will be in attendance, and refreshments provided at a moderate charge. On the Thursday evening admission will be by tickets of half-a-crown each, and on the Friday evening the working classes will be admitted on a payment of sixpence each.

Annexed is an Engraving of the Old Schoolhouse, St. Giles's Churchyard, built almost thirty years ago by Mr. Hardwick Pyke. The march of improvement is very visible in the contrast shown between the new and the old schools.

THE FREE BLACKS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The last mail brings an account of a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre on the 3rd ult. growing out of the prejudices against colour. The coloured population flocked to British Columbia from California in search of their social equality, and they claim to have done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The white democracy, and the management of the theatre provided seats for its coloured patrons in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes conceived a plan to take possession of the reserved seats. The negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The number on the spot favoured the parquette in point of the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the Stage. A party of negroes, armed with clubs, came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by the negroes. Lighted combine lamps were thrown about, bursting and setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession, and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms. The genuine Yankee nature was then displayed, and order was restored by the police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot. Another meeting on the theatre was appointed for December 10, the day the steamer left. A large police force would be on hand.

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, CHURCHYARD, ST. GILES'-IN-THE-FIELDS.

It is no new observation that an article small and trifling in itself may become an object of considerable interest from its connection with remote antiquity and place in which it is found. If any utensil indispensably American were discovered among the foundations of some English native barrow in the ground undisturbed from the beginning of the fourth century it would open a field of speculation sufficiently spacious for the most speculative and liveliest of our antiquaries. Not quite so perhaps, but yet sufficiently remarkable in the eyes of the archæologist, is the fact that within eighty or a hundred years before the recent opening of intercourse with the Celestial Empire, about sixty seals, undeniably Chinese, were brought to light in a single day out of bog-holes in Ulster, in Ireland. When public attention was first attracted to these seals about twenty years ago by a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy and the question arose among those interested in the discovery across "How came they there, and when?" some unreflecting individual, who appeared to take an Irishman's head as imposed upon by anything wearing an aspect of the marvellous, was pleased to write thus:—"The paper read before the Irish Academy on the Chinese porcelain seals found in Ireland, having inscriptions in a character as old as Confucius, is evidently a hoax. The fact is that long rectangular seals, terminating at one end in an animal and having the name of a person or place, are in common use among the Chinese at present, and employed in stamping on letters, books, deeds, tradesmen's bills, &c. The inscription on the base of these seals is in the Chocentsze or real character, which, though invented long after the period of the Chinese monalist, is in the same use at the present hour as the black-letter for many years, that of books, &c. Several seals of this kind of application were sold last year in London, and perhaps sown in Ireland for the Irish Academy to reap the benefit of. But educated Irishmen have shown themselves to be as acute and well-informed in antiquarian research as their English brethren, the many extraordinary vestiges in their own country having supplied abundant opportunities for the cultivation of their talents in this direction. The Hibernian were naturally impressed that Sheils have been supposed an ignorant of the existence and leading characteristics of modern Chinese seals, and so gullible as to have been deprived by any "sworn foe their benefit." While one writer expressed his opinion that "no one would be so stupefious" as to journey about the most distant parts of Ireland for the purpose of hiding such articles in peat-bogs, burial-grounds, beds of rivers, &c., where mere chance led to their discovery; other writers pointed out their absurdity to any recent Chinese merchant; and some investigators hunted up their history, and had them carefully numbered and catalogued, that these precious relics should not in future period be confounded with any possible importations of later times.

Mr. Edmund Getty, too, was at the trouble to write and publish a minute account of them, recording, as far as he had ascertained, in what locality and at what date each had been found, and furnishing facsimiles of their exterior, with transcriptions accompanied by various Chinese scholars, both at home and abroad. To this gentleman's work we are indebted for our illustration, as well as for the principal facts which have been gleaned respecting these curiosities.

Before proceeding further it should be premised that China letters are not fastened with wax, but with a modicum of rice paste. Formerly, indeed, they were not made fast at all, the only security from inspection being the word "closed," short, "sealed," or the like, either impressed or written upon them.

As to the material and form of these seals, the writer first quoted was signally in error. They are not agalmatite (or rather agalmatolite, a soapstone) nor figured, transparent porcelain, as commonly known, met with, but porcelain, cast in moulds, and subjected to such an intense degree of heat and consequent vitrification that their substance is as perfectly imperishable as the glass and porcelain trinkets found in the mummy cases of Egypt. Neither are they long and rectangular, like those of modern importation, but each is an exact cube, with a Chinese monkey seated on it by way of handle. They are all of precisely similar size and general appearance as to be distinguishable only by the characters on the under or stamping surface. One (marked No. 3 in Mr. Getty's catalogue) was found in the parish of Killyleagh, about the year 1842, in a piece of land which had apparently never been cultivated, and was much covered with ferns. Another (No. 5) was picked up near Carlow, on or about the site of an old road which had been closed since 1815. This road led through an extensive quarry to the Roman-Catholic graveyard, and the seal was disclosed at no great depth while removing some hills of clay over which it was carried. A third (No. 7) was discovered in a bog near the town of Monntrath, in Queen's county, by a man cutting turf, about eighty years since. No. 12 was found in an orchard, in the county of Down, about fifty years back, by some persons who were digging out the roots of an old pear-tree. From the extreme age of this tree it was certain that the road must have lain for a very long period in the place where it was thus accidentally unearthed. No. 36 was discovered in the county of Londonderry, beside Oaks' Green, among some earth; along with it were several human bones, which crumbled into dust when exposed to the air. These facts, with others of a similar kind, seem daring to preclude the idea of a modern importation, and the plain inference from them is, that the arrival of these interesting relics must have been at a date very ancient date. It is considered possible that they may have come from the East, together with the weapons, ornaments, and implements of primeval commerce which were by the Phœnicians, to whom the ports and harbours of Ireland were well known.

Sir John Davis being applied to on the subject, stated that the characters were those of the ancient for any assignable date within our reach. He added that the impressions were more suited to the painting of tumulation, but perfectly recognisable as in the ancient seal characters of China, and often used on the seals of public and private individuals at the present day. Nevertheless, impression having been sent to various Chinese scholars in this country and elsewhere, the answers, when compared, present sufficient resemblance to prove that the characters conveyed a precise idea to a certain class of persons. For example, the first of those we have given above,* which figures in the catalogue as No. 2, is translated by Mr. Gutzlaff, "sealed;" by Mr. Mendown, formerly secretary to the Chinese interpreter at Canton, it is "sacredly protecting the closure. Another translator explains it as "closing of a letter;" and another, a Protestant Chinese, reads it "securely sealed." The next motto (No. 3) is translated, "as soon as the water falls the rocks appear;" "as the water falls, the rocks appear;" "as water falls, appears." The third motto (No. 11) means "the ancient cloud" according to one authority; "a cloud of mist," according to another; "accordant as a watery cloud coming down upon a man," according to a third; while the fourth interprets it to read, "the snow is not before history, or the historian."

The Irish archæologists have offered a sort of challenge to those of kindred pursuits in England to produce another any one of the old side the Channel, a challenge to which we gladly give additional publicity. The public have for many years had access to the museum groups of London, and in others where sailors might be likely to dispose of them. One such, indeed, was in Portsmouth dockyard, but the dispersion, being pressed to recollect how he obtained it, stated that he had bought it from a man who said it had been picked up in Ireland. By some it has been conjectured that these seals were once employed as tea-chests; but then arises the question, how happened it that such were found in Ireland? Others have surmised that they were brought by persons connected with Lord Macartney's embassy; but it appears that there are but few of such seals among the valuable collections which were made by that nobleman, and are preserved by his representatives. The Chinese say that they were yet long, dressed knots of there relics, and may rest in the belief, or hope, or conjecture, that she was in connection directly or indirectly, with the ancient semi-civilisation of China long before Julius Cæsar, the neighbour of conquering Britain.

* Not that with the monkey sitting at top, which is merely an enlarged representation of the seals.

VALUE OF BAROMETER INDICATIONS.

Of the cessation of the hurricane which swept the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, on the 1st of October last, and which gave another outstanding ion on the year inhabitants, the following were the indications of a "Kew Verified Barometer," kept by the Rev. Neil Campbell, minister of the group of islands, as reported by her commander, Captain Otter, R.N. The rapid and regular fall of the mercury in the early part of the night and a half between 8.30 on the 2nd of October and 8.30 a.m. on the 3rd, at which latter time the hurricane began, and its rapid rise during the day, are remarkable confirmations of the certainty by which ensuing weather is indicated by the variable instrument, which is at the same time a most valuable guide to the nautical attendant on

	Inches.	Wind.
Oct. 2 8.0 a.m., mercury	29.95	
8.30 ,,	29.77	,,
9.30 ,,	29.70	,,
9.45 ,,	29.63	S.S.W.
10.30 p.m.	29.34	S.S.W.
11.0 ,,	29.30	S.S.W.
11.45 p.m.	29.22	S.W.
Oct. 3 0.15 a.m.	29.16	S.W.; heavy squalls.
0.45 a.m.	29.10	S.W.; ditto.
1.15 ,,	29.08	S.W.; ditto.
2.40 a.m.	28.97	S.W.; nearly calm.
3.30 ,,	28.97	S.W.; ditto.
4.30 ,,	,,	N.W.; hurricane began.
5.15 a.m.	29.22	N.W., W., gales.
6.10 a.m.	29.65	N.N.W.
7.15 ,,	29.73	N.W.; nearly calm.
Noon.	29.87	W.W. by N.
8.30 p.m.	29.97	,,

Again: Admiral Cator recently reported to the National Life-boat Institution that while in the Mediterranean, in the beginning of October last, the fishermen of that place had expressed to him their gratitude for the information which he had communicated to them, pending the hurricane, had presented to them. A fearful gale from the westward had about this time overwhelmed many of them, and the fishermen were prepared to lose, some of them observed the fall of the barometer, while others disputed its utility and value, and declared that they would not go to sea while the mercury was falling; although it was quite as fine as the day before. At home and elsewhere a terrific gale or wind came on, when they expressed their firm conviction that every one of them would perish. Such was the case, and that not one at least unnecessarily they would have done so, in the absence of the barometer.

Again: Admiral Otter, who has been prepared by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Meteorological Department, has issued a diagram which, but on a much larger scale, will be exhibited by the side of the barometer in the Board-room of the Trinity House and other ports of the coasts of the United Kingdom. An inspection of it will show that, till the 9th day of the month, the mercury was nearly stationary, but on the next day there was a decrease to the 28th; and shortly an increase and decrease in the height of the mercury, but not to any extent.

On the 13th day there was scarcely any change; on the 14th, two points of rise; on the 15th, a fall of three points. From 27·00 in the morning, to 27·28 in the evening; on the 16th the lowest reading in the month took place; on the 17th, 18th, and 19th there was a rise, which continued further the night to 29·20 on the following morning; there was a rise of half an inch in the height of the wind and the barometer instructions by Admiral Otter, which will certainly tend to save many lives and to preserve much valuable property from destruction. We may add that the Admiralty, as well as Mr. Glaisher, are cordially co-operating with the Royal National Life-boat Institution in the establishment of thoroughly efficient barometers on the coast.

A SPECIMEN OF A DAILY BAROMETER DIAGRAM OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION FOR NOVEMBER, 1860.

DESTITUTE INCURABLES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

You were good enough to insert a letter of mine on the subject of "Destitute Incurables" in your edition of the 1st of December. Will you further permit me to call the attention of your readers to a circular which has been addressed to every board of guardians in England proposing the erection of the cruel anomaly of the age by thousand poor sufferers, and suggesting the most obvious mode of relief—namely, the erection of workhouse wards for their reception in separate wards, and there permitted to receive from private charity the comforts which they require. Such a boon, which would have been freely given to them in our two hundred and seventy hospitals and infirmaries, in any case was still cruelly, but which are now denied in the hour of their extreme misery? I trust your readers will be moved to compassion for these most wretched of God's creatures, and will cast themselves in their respective unions to obviate the adoption of our simple plan. In Plymouth Union it is already in full operation. F. M.

John Kenworthy was found guilty at the York Assizes, on Thursday week, of the atrocious attempt to murder a gentleman named Lupton, at Armley, near Leeds, and was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

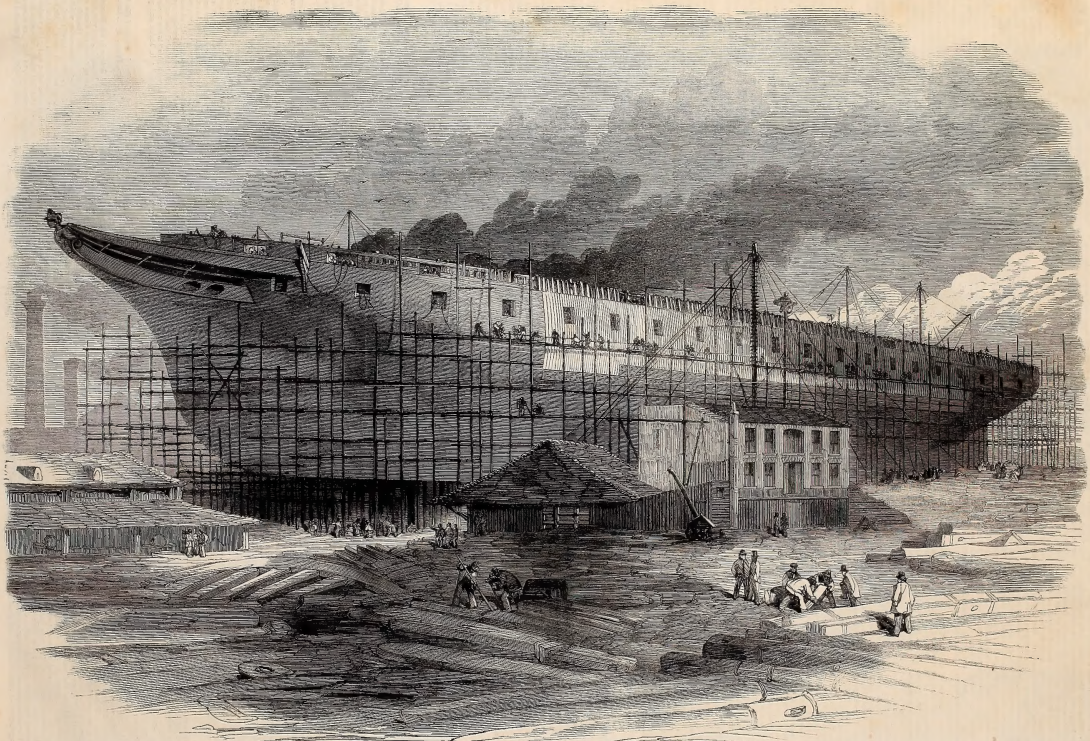
LITERATURE AND ART.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a happy New Year, ladies and gentles all; and how many of us have to write articles on Christmas Day! A merry Christmas and a happy New Year; and how many bondmerry Christmas and a happy New Year; and how many bondservants of the Fourth Estate will be slaving on New-Year's Eve preparing their summaries of the events of the past twelve months! Shall we bid a merry &c., &c., to the theatrical critic who is compelled sternly to refuse all invitations to supper on Boxing Night, having to write a column and a half of Christmas criticism after the pantomimes? or shall we hold the leader of the orchestra or the young ladies of the corps de ballet rejoiced? The first has been busy all Christmas afternoon rehearsing the overture to the pantomime (at his dinner-time generally stewed in a yellow basin) was probably brought to him in the family steward in the theatre. As for the young ladies of the corps de ballet, they have been at Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, comfortably docked at rehearsal at Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, comfortably docked of her salary meanwhile—the theatre being run with perfection as to whence the stage manager's Christmas was passed, and with perplexities as to whence she could procure the money requisite to purchase a new pair of shoes stockings for Boxing Night. We are told that "it suffer and be strong," we presume; and surely it must be admitted that the very humblest departments of letters and art do their full share of suffering in their martyrs.

Their martyrs! A sudden chill comes over us, and we speak with hushed voice when we remember the brave able man whose mangled body was found on the "Russian Railway" during the Christmas week. Poor Mr. Augustus Bowlby was but a newspaper correspondent; a "reporter," if you will; "one of those fellows who write for the papers"—as he was not a tour due to the Russian Railway, but was only "sent out special for the Times," and to "do" the Chinese War. He only performed in China the duties so ably performed in Turkey by Howard Russell in the Crimea and in India. He only did that which has been done by Wingrove Cooke, by Nicholas Woods, by scores of men as gifted and as gallant, who, with no hope of honorific preferment, with no chance of obtaining any other reward than praise or blame, with no pension and are still ready to go forth to the uttermost parts of the earth, notebook in hand, quietly, firmly, unostentatiously doing their duty towards their employers and the public. We may weep over the fate of poor Captain Sword, butchered by the Matchoo demons; we may not a tear due to the memory of the gallant Fenton and the untitled, underrated newspaper correspondent Bowlby? Lord Elgin will probably have a marquisate conferred upon him; Byron Grant will find favour in the eyes of his imperial master; Sir Hope Grant and the officers of his staff will be rewarded with honours and pensions; but small any national recognition—beyond a pecuniary debt to his widow, and that even may be disputed—be accorded to the servant of the accomplished man who has been done so unworthy and yet so glorious?

It seems almost like a fiendish mockery to read that, prior to the solemn interment of Mr. Bowlby and his murdered comrades in the Christian cemetery, their remains were received at a garden at Pekin "appointed for literary men of the first class." Did any of the wretches who tortured, and at last assassinated, our correspondents know what the unpublishable "first-class literary man" might have been applied to one, at least, of their victims?

Quot homines tot sententiæ, this is the old saw, n'est ce pas. Those who wish to mark in its fullest extent the truth of the axiom, "A man's men is a many minds," should read the letter of condolence of the pious Christmas postcard issued by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The Cardinal, in advocacy of the claims of Pius IX. to be ranked with Elizabeth and the leprous beggar—a legend implying a morality which we are not sufficiently enough to refer to our columns. In the cardinalitian pastoral it is given with great unction and a fond flourish of trumpets; and many sentimental or impulsive persons will be, doubtless, be much affected thereby; but, alas! we have but to turn to the pages of Thomas Carlyle ("History of Frederick the Second of Prussia," vol. i., chap. vi.) to find quite another kind of commentary on the saintly character and her miracles. His worthy elder brother (speaking of a certain Conrad) was husband of the lady since called Saint Elizabeth, a very pious but also very silly woman. Conrad and Elizabeth, a very pious but also very silly woman. Conrad and Elizabeth, a very pious but also very silly woman. Conrad and



BUILDING THE GREAT STEAM-FRIGATE "WARRIOR," AT THE THAMES IRONWORKS, BLACKWALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE "WARRIOR."

THE launch of this gigantic iron steam-frigate is appointed to take place this afternoon in the River Lea at Blackwall, from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, and, as the greatest public interest is attached to her and her future performances, a slight description of her build and peculiarities may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The *Warrior*, the subject of our Engraving, sister vessel to the *Black Prince*, building in the Clyde, is a complete iron ship of 6039 tons burden, of beautiful model, from the designs of the late Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Baldwin Walker, and consequently, next to the *Great Eastern*, the largest ship in the world. The *Warrior* differs in this respect from the much-talked-of French *Gloire* that she is armour-clad upon iron, while the latter vessel is plated on wood.

The vessel we are describing is 420 feet in length, and 380 feet between the perpendiculars, with a beam of 58 feet. The height between her main and upper decks is 7 feet 6½ inches, and between her main and lower decks 8 feet 10 inches. She is constructed throughout of iron plates five-eighths of an inch thick, with ribs of the most massive character, and strengthened with marvellous ingenuity, both fore and aft, at those parts unprotected by her armour-plates. She is intended to carry 36 guns of the largest calibre between decks. The armament of her upper deck will be regulated by her behaviour at sea. From her keelson to within about five feet below the water-line the *Warrior* does not outwardly differ in construction from other iron vessels, except in the much greater strength of the material used; but from this point to her gunwale the sides of the ship for about 300 feet are formed into a recess capable of containing two skins or linings of teak timbers, the inner running diagonally and the outer perpendicularly with the vessel's sides, and of the combined thickness of eighteen inches, through which and the iron skin of the ship proper the armour-plates are bolted, rendering what was the recess flush with the vessel's sides.

These armour-plates are formed of the finest wrought iron, all tongued and grooved; they average about 16 ft. in length by 3 ft. wide, and weigh about 3½ tons each. Every plate is bolted on with seventeen 1¼ in. bolts, and upwards of 200 of these plates will be used in clothing her after she is launched, the immense weight of the iron rendering this arrangement prudent. She has twenty ports on the broadside, each 3 ft. 6 in. wide, by 3 ft. 10 in. in height, the lowest 9 ft. clear from her load-line. Her rig and size of spars will be that of an 80-gun ship, and she is strong enough to run into any other ship without injury to herself. Her engines will be of 1250-horse power. She is expected to realise a speed of fourteen knots per hour, and looks quite capable of accomplishing it. The main and upper decks are of wood, lined with iron, and the bulwarks are the ordinary wooden ones of vessels of her class.



THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.—SEE "OBITUARY," PAGE 636.

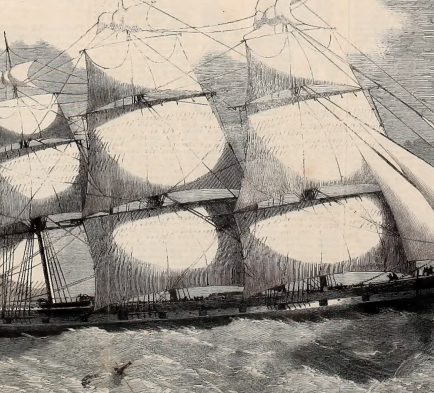
She is built in every way worthy of the celebrated establishment where she has been constructed, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Ford, the managing director, and reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the gigantic undertaking.

THE "GREAT AUSTRALIA" CLIPPER-SHIP.

MESSRS. J. BAINES AND CO., of Liverpool, have just added to their large fleet of Australian emigrant-ships a splendid vessel, named the *Great Australia*, built for them, under Lloyd's special survey, by Messrs. Stewart and Co., of St. John's, and launched in August last. This noble vessel has commenced her career auspiciously. Laden to the depth of 23½ feet, she made, at the worst season of the year, the run from St. John's to Liverpool in seventeen days. A magnificent three-decker, the *Great Australia* is 204 feet 10 inches over all; her breadth, 40 feet 5 inches; depth, 29 feet; and her registered tonnage no less than 1660 tons. Built for carrying a good cargo and a considerable number of passengers, her lines are most admirable. She has a neat and light rounded stern, decorated with gilded carved work; and her beautiful figurehead was made for her in this country, and sent out to St. John's, where it was fitted. The passenger accommodation is unrivalled. There is a large house abaft the foremast, 45 feet in length, which is tastefully fitted up for passengers. The saloon aft is about 40 feet in length, and is a model of neatness and splendour. The accommodation for the third-class passengers in the spacious, well-ventilated, and well-lighted 'tween decks is superior to anything that has ever been seen before. The berths are judiciously arranged, and everything about the apartments wears an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness. On the culinary departments every conceivable attention has been bestowed; and the safety of the ship and all on board most considerately cared for. The provision against fire is complete; the anchors are of the best material, and the chain cables have undergone the Admiralty test. The masts and other spars, which have been most carefully made, are of mammoth size yet graceful proportion. Altogether, this may be said to be a model passenger-ship.

DWARF PONIES, COWS, AND SHEEP AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE spirited directory of the People's Palace at Sydenham have taken more than usual pains to adapt their Christmas revels to children; and, by way of "keeping up the ruition," some of the smallest domestic animals in creation have been added to the usual sights in the Transept. Among these are the four "African horses," which vary from twenty-nine to thirty-one inches, and are respectively termed "The Emperor," "Garibaldi," "Victor Emmanuel," and "The African Wonder." The two former are more of the cob order, and are of a light mouse colour, but without the black streak peculiar to the two others, which are said to be of higher African blood. The smallest of them weighing about nine stone, and the biggest little more than ten. In the course of their travels in the neighbourhood of London they have visited Windsor Castle; and her Majesty who once possessed a Java pony nearly as small, but with a longer head, made, we believe, an offer to purchase "The Emperor." A nobleman was also anxious to have the same pony along with "Garibaldi" for a curricle pair, but £50 did not meet the owner's ideas. The thoroughbred ones are lighter and more deerlike in their bone, and more cowhocked, and the whole are carefully groomed, and are capable of much exercise. They are all clipped, the smallest of them weighing about nine stone, and the biggest little more than ten. In the course of their travels in the neighbourhood of London they have visited Windsor Castle; and her Majesty who once possessed a Java pony nearly as small, but with a longer head, made, we believe, an offer to purchase "The Emperor." A nobleman was also anxious to have the same pony along with "Garibaldi" for a curricle pair, but £50 did not meet the owner's ideas. The thoroughbred ones are lighter and more deerlike in their bone, and more cowhocked, and the whole are



THE GIGANTIC CLIPPER-SHIP "GREAT AUSTRALIA," RECENTLY BUILT FOR MESSRS. BAINES AND CO., OF LIVERPOOL.

as handy as kittens, and have followed their guide up the Duke of York's Column, the Monument, and, in short, anywhere he chose to lead them. Some of the cats, their leader says, are very fond of sole-quarters plain and collish, and their lips and nostrils a little reddish; but we have failed to see any appreciable difference between them and the common Shetland pony, except that they would not be called very good specimens of that breed by the keen eye of a connoisseur of those northern isles. They are very tractable, and appear to be very good-natured, and will, no doubt, be a source of much pleasure to the crowds of little farmers in embryo, who hunt in them not exactly for the nut of Barcelona, but for the Scotch and Welsh.

The celebrated forbidders, who rent two specimens of the Strathfield Saye at Baker-street Bazaar, have kept them to the Smithfield Show at Islington, and profess from four to six quarts average short thirty-six inches, and produce from eighteen to twenty pails per day, and of a quality which can be equalled by no cow of any breed in the Metropolis. They much resemble the latter breed in their quaint "pouncy" shape, and are said to be extremely hardy. Baker Sahib, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Jamrach, the joint in their acclimatisation efforts, and they seem to have hit the happy medium between a hare and a rabbit, and a fine large sprightly animal, which carry a very fair fleece and weigh specimens from thirteen to fifteen pounds. Such a cross is likely to order fine pounds a quarter. Such a cross is likely to order fine pounds a quarter. So far that John Bull is free from the dignity of a sirloin side-dish, but we fear that John Bull is too utilitarian in his tastes, and will murder our fine cross-breed with Lalipah, and when he has eaten the grass and the paddock with much heartiness unless as the merest curiosity. The performing bull "Don Juan Jumpy" with all his valuable qualities of vaulting at command over your paddock, only fetched twelve guineas last month from a matter-of-fact butcher. In this as it may, Messrs. Baker have quite succeeded for running counter to that national love of size which obtains both on the part of the breeder and the feeder, in the introduction of Lilliputian regards horses, sheep, and cows, by the introduction of Indian breeds of the Ghaut, which are not less and second prizes in their class at the Crystal Palace Show last week. Size has been all the rage for years, and the display of a diminutive specimen of the cattle species, on a pair of them weigh upwards of four pounds, which is twice the weight of the common domestic pigeon. Turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls have been "improved" into most gigantic proportions; and pigeons should undoubtedly, have their turn at it.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Milne Edwards has just published a new part of his celebrated "Leçons de Physiologie and Comparée," which is devoted entirely to the digestive apparatus of vertebrated animals.

The Influence of the Moon upon Atmospheric Temperature and Electricity discussed at the Academy of Sciences, Paris. It of course has been known to Pope's laying down the rule that "the proper study of mankind is man," based upon the results of forty-three years' observations at Greenwich, a copy of which was presented to the Academy by M. Le Verrier by the astronomer, that any one should doubt the agency of the moon in the distribution of heat and electricity in the atmosphere. M. Arago's paper on the subject could scarcely believe that meaningful inquiries were, and thus instance the declension of the moon. Mr. Hopkins, however, has shown the effect of the moon on the clouds of the higher regions only of the atmosphere.

Chromium is a rare metal, obtained from chromate of iron, in 1824, from the Shetland Isles, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789. The green oxide formed of this metal, which is employed in painting porcelain, was subjected to the action of the electric current by Professor Margueritte, of Geneva, who has published in the *Annales de Chimie* an account of the experiments by which the chromium was accompanied by an engraving of the crystals formed.

Geology of Scotland.—At the recent meeting of the Geological Society Professor James Nicol communicated the results of a survey of the north-western counties of the south of Scotland, the extreme north of the North-west Highlands and the relations of granite, and sandstone, more especially in connection with the Lewis. He found that the granite was of two ages with respect to the succession of the western gneiss, red sandstone, and carboniferous rocks, and that the granite of the western gneiss, red sandstone, and carboniferous rocks, and that the granite of the western gneiss, red sandstone, and carboniferous rocks, and that the granite

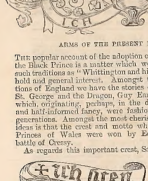
BADGES AND MOTTOES OF PRINCES OF WALES.



ARMS OF THE PRESENT PRINCE OF WALES.

The popular account of the adoption of the ostrich feathers by Edward the Black Prince is a matter which we fear must be classed amongst such traditions as "Whittington and his Cat," and some others of household and general interest. Amongst the famous traditional legends, "Sons of England we have the stories of St. George and the Dragon, Guy Earl of Warwick, and fifty others, which *originating*, perhaps, in the dark ages, in a spirit of gorgeous and half-informed fancy, were fashioned into a belief by succeeding generations. Amongst the most cherished of these ancient but nebulous ideas is that the crest and motto which have been worn by so many Princes of Wales were won by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy.

As regards this important crest, Sandford the historian says, when speaking of the battle of Cressy: "Amongst the many eminent men who died that day, on the French part, John Lagarthrop, King of Bohemia, fell by the conquering hand of Prince Edward; the former displayed his cognie surmounted by three ostrich feathers which, in memory of this victory, became the Prince's cognizance, sometimes using one feather, sometimes three," and he proceeds on his seals and on his tomb, with needle point, taining the motto 'Ich mine' (I serve). This historian supposes also that the three feathers was the crest of John of Bohemia, and the motto "Ich dien" meant that the King of Bohemia served the King of France, and thus used the words in derision. The same historian remarks that the Prince's motto also allude to the words of the Apostle, that "the heir, while he is a child, differeth no-



BADGE OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

thing from a servant." This historian says, "and this is the more public, since that the feathers used by that prince have ever been borne by our Princes of Wales, Heirs Apparent to the Kings of this realm, with the addition (on more of all the new modern) of a coronet within which they are encircled." It appears that the feathers and motto in the time gone by were not distinctly worn by the Princes of Wales, but were made use of by collateral branches of families; and this may be remarked in connection with the houses of Lancaster and York.

On this point it is worth while to mention that a more famous English historian—Camden—says, in connection with this historical problem, that "the victorious 'Black Prince,' the King's son, used sometimes one feather, sometimes three, as tokens of his agreeing execution of all his services, as the post in the Roman times were

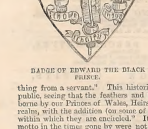


JOHN KING OF BOHEMIA, WITH CREST OF VULTURES' WINGS, BORNE BY HIM AT THE BATTLE OF CRESSY.

feathers to signify their flying post haste." The winged Mercury may be taken as an instance of this. A tradition is that he wore them at the battle of Poictiers, whereunto he joined this ehi English word "Ic ute" (Thegn), that is, "I serve." According to the saying of the Apostle, "the heir, while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant."

Feathers were an ornament of military men in ancient times, and they are not less remarkable in our own days. See, for instance, the cocke's plumage on the hats of our present Guardsmen. It is supposed that the ancient British Kings, particularly in Wales, used the white ostrich feather in their standards. These circumstances are curious in the contemporary historical convolution of this. We have, in fact, no testimony of the use of the "ostrich feather" by the Princes of Wales the Black Prince.

Now comes a remarkable mention of the Prince of Wales's feathers, the first on record in connection with the King's wardrobe in the reign of Edw. III. After describing the various articles of dress and some of them marked with the Plantagenet badge, the Prince of Wales's feathers, as they are called, is one cloth (o large sinoplidy) of the Queen, silver gilt, and enamelled at the bottom with a large escutcheon, with ostrich feathers thereon. This was one of the badges of the Queen's bought. It thus seems that before the battle of Cressy

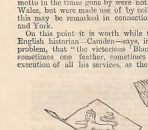


SEAL OF KING HENRY IV. WHEN PRINCE OF WALES.

One of the badges of Queen Philippa was in some way connected with the mother of the Black Prince as a family badge. On this, however, we will presently remark, and would now say that the next and most remarkable notices of the ostrich feathers occur in the will of Edward the Black Prince, dated on the 7th of June, 1376, when he directed that his body should be buried in Canterbury Cathedral, and that there should be placed around his tomb twelve intere escutcheons, each a foot high, in six of which should be placed his arms, and in the six others *ostrich feathers*," and that upon each escutcheon should be written "Hamnont."

From the will of the Black Prince we learn that this was the favourite motto of the Black Prince: the meaning of the word is somewhat uncertain; it probably, however, expresses "highminded" or "magnanimous."

The Prince then desired that an effigy of himself should be placed on his tomb "fully armed for war, with our arms quartered, with one crest of the leopard, and two men armed in our arms and our crest, shall preside his corpse"—that is to say, "the one by way, with our arms quartered, and the other by our arms, with our badge of ostrich feathers, with four banners of the same suit: and that each of those who bore the said banners should have a helm and a head with our arms: and that he who shall be armed for war shall have an armed man carrying after him a helmet, with a crest with ostrich feather."



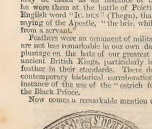
BADGE OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

In further allusion to this badge it may be remarked that amongst the various bequests given to the church of Canterbury are his hangings of ostrich feathers of black tapestry, having a red border of swans with ladies' heads. He also desired that his chapel in Canterbury Cathedral should be ornamented with his arms in divers places," and likewise with our badge of the ostrich feathers." In giving the remainder of his vestments to St. Nicholas' Chapel, in Wallingford Castle, he excepted a blue vestment with roses and ostrich feathers. He also gave to his son Richard—afterwards Richard II. — the hanging arms "du pas de Saladyn," together with the worsted hangings embroidered with wermolde, and the border pale red and black, embroidered with swans with ladies' heads and with ostrich feathers.



BADGES OF EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, AFTERWARDS EDWARD VI.

In further refutation of the tradition which assigns the feathers to the battle of Cressy, it is material to observe that the crest of King John, who fell by the hands of the Black Prince in this battle, was the *wings of a vulture*, service of linden leaves of gold expanded, and



not a *plume of ostrich feathers*. It is, however, said that an ostrich feather was the badge of the Emperor Charles, the fourth King of Bohemia, who was the son of John of Bohemia who was killed at the battle of Cressy; and it was undoubtedly the badge of his daughter Anne, the consort of Richard II. Queen Philippa's granddaughter was the sister of Henry, Count of Luxemburg, great-grandfather of the Emperor Charles IV.; and if, as there is reason to suppose, the ostrich was the ancient badge of John of Bohemia, it will naturally have descended to his son being borne by Queen Philippa and her sons. All the sons of Edw. III., besides the Prince of Wales, used the ostrich feathers, with some slight difference. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of a King, and his descendants, all used the ostrich feather. In further proof that the ostrich feather was not taken by the Prince of Wales at the battle of Cressy, it is shown that it was represented on seals by the Black Prince at a date before the battle of Cressy.

The adjoining illustrations show that Henry IV. used the feathers both before and after he came into possession of the throne and afterwards. The ostrich feathers were also borne by some other Kings of England. In connection with this brief notice we will remark that the coronet borne by the Prince of Wales with the feathers was first used by Prince Edward, afterwards Edwards VI.



THE SEAL OF KING HENRY IV., ON WHICH IS SHOWN THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHER.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—The Royal Geographical Society proposes raising a subscription of £2000 for sending an expedition, under Mr. Speke, to explore the Nile—Speke's (Victoria) Nyanza, the Nile, its outlets or sources, and to add that of Captain Speke, already despatched by way of Zanzibar, to those of other explorers. The society gives £50. The Foreign Office £100, Lord Overstone and Miss Burdett Coutts each contributes £50. An appeal is made to other wealthy persons to complete the sum required. Should the appeal not run in vain, Captain Speke will be furnished with a Gondoleer in November next; he will then explore till March, and return after the rainy season to meet arms, and continue his travels till the end of 1861 or the beginning of 1864.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.—According to a statement prepared by Mr. James Low, the shipments of specie from Great Britain to the East, in 1860, have amounted to £3,128,787. This is £6,191,053 less than the year 1859, and £2,471,146 less than the average of the last five years. The proportion of gold shipped this year, and included in the above, has been £1,612,691, a large proportion of which has been sent to China. Of the total £2,007,146 went to Bombay and Mr. Bindet Coutts each contributed £50. An appeal is made to other wealthy persons to complete the sum required. Should the appeal not run in vain, Captain Speke will be furnished with a Gondoleer in November next; he will then explore till March, and return after the rainy season to meet arms, and continue his travels till the end of 1861 or the beginning of 1864.

SACRILEGE BY A PRIEST.—The Italian journals state that a few evenings back the discovery was made in the famous shrine of Loretto, in the Papal States, that in the course of the night a box for the reception of the offerings of the faithful had been opened by means of a false key, and the money in it, supposed to have been a large sum, carried away. It appears, however, the thief did not take a great wealth to carry off, as suspended from the neck of the statue, neither did he steal any other of the numerous articles of value in the place. The robbery was effected in a very short time. A priest attached to the chapel, and after perpetrator it to go out of a window to avert suspicion as to his participation in the theft, and the evening an inhabitant of the town had been privy to the robbery, and had received part of the money. These men were arrested, and part of the booty was recovered.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has contributed 100 guineas to the fund in aid of the distressed iron-workers of Coventry and its neighbourhood.

A new issue of bronze coin, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.*, is about to take place in France.

The ship *Lancashire Witch* left Southampton yesterday week with a large number of emigrants for Melbourne, Australia.

The *Emperor Gazette* records the death of a poor woman from exposure to the cold and snow, near Kilrueck.

The gentlemen of Sussex have determined to erect in that county a statue of the late Duke of Richmond.

It is stated in the *Journal de Seine et Loire* that M. de Lavallaye's paternal estate of Mills has at length been sold.

Lord and Lady Palmerston have consented to become patrons of a society (Hants) to aid in the funds for the Southampton Rifle Corps.

The Austrian Government, finding it impossible to produce cent steel of superior quality, has asked Prussia for 120 of her rifled cannons.

Jeremiah Winkle, the swindler, has been captured in Australia by the detective sent out to that country for the purpose, and is now on his way to England.

Mr. John Fowler, C.E., has been appointed consulting engineer of the Great Western Railway, in the room of the late Mr. Brunel.

Upwards of 200,000,000 oranges are annually imported into the United Kingdom, about one-third of which number is disposed of in London.

A dispatch from Memphis, in Kentucky, U.S., says that fifteen negroes and one white man have been hanged for taking part in an insurrection.

An American Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed 410,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City.

The tercentenary of the Reformation was celebrated in Scotland on Thursday week, by religious services in connection with the different Presbyterian denominations.

A committee has been formed at Turin to raise funds for the purchase of a golden crown to be presented to King Victor Emmanuel on his return to that capital.

Mr. Henry Thring, conveyancer, of Lincoln's Inn, is appointed Parliamentary counsel to the Treasury, in room of Mr. Glen, late Lord Advocate, Q.C., deceased.

Rugby School broke up on Saturday last. The usual concert took place on Thursday night; the final service in the chapel at three p.m. on Friday, after which the boys went home to dinner.

An ancient mansion, known as East Coombe House, Blackheath, many years since the residence of the Countess of Buckingham, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

The *Archives du Commerce* of Berlin states that the transit duties of the Sound will be suppressed from the 1st of January next, and replaced by export duties.

In the province of Posen, in 1857, out of 1440 noble domains, 904 were possessed by persons of German birth or by Germans; but a recent official report shows that the Germans now hold 499.

During the last two and several years of its existence the Art-Union has raised and distributed the sum of £264,145, of which £148,462 have been paid to artists, and £115,683 to subscribers.

The Birmingham Musical Festival is fixed next year for the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has accepted the office of president.

To give more animation to the magnificent Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, a fountain is to be the scene of the performances of the Arts of Motion.

A statue of the late Sir William Peel, of the Naval Brigade, executed by Mr. W. Theed, at the expense of Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., was placed in the Parish Church of Harrow, on Saturday last.

Mr. George Lennox, the newly-elected Lord Mayor of York, is about to inaugurate his official position in his native city by a grand banquet to the civic staff, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop of Dublin are present.

The English Minister, Sir A. Buchanan, has given grand fêtes at Madrid in honour of Prince Frederick Peel. At one of these the Duke and Duchess de Tresmi, and nearly all the diplomatic body, were present.

The Queen has appointed Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Genoa, to be Her Majesty's Consul to be for Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa.

The payment of Exchequer bills on promissory note loans now registered in London amounts to £6,903,250. Of the 2 per cent transfer loan stock the total on the London books is £4,500,000.

The first competition for the "Potter Exhibition" at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Thursday week, and the candidate elected was Miss Elizabeth Sarah Hyde Parker.

The Prussian Government has just caused new experiments with cotton-seed oil to be made, and they are stated to have been so satisfactory that large quantities have been ordered.

The Bible is translated to Australia are doing well, and increasing in number. The many tribe also were proving a successful introduction.

Margaret Hannah, the young woman recently sentenced to death at Edinburgh for the murder of her infant, will not be executed; her Majesty has been pleased to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life.

The following English physicians have been elected Associates of the Société Medico-Pratique, of Paris:—Dr. John Conolly, D.C.L., of Hanwell; Dr. Forbes Winslow, D.C.L., of London; and Dr. Bucknill, of Devon.

Professor Airyan was on Tuesday week elected Honorary Professor of the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Professor Ayloun, 177; Mr. Thornby, 77; Mr. Main, 69.

M. Rouquillon, the present Chancellor to the French Consulate in Jerusalem, has been appointed to the Vice-Consulate at Jaffa. The appointment is a new creation, arising probably from the necessities of the increasing commerce.

Mr. Noble has received a commission from Government to execute the national monument in memory of the late Sir John Franklin, for which object has been granted £2000. The monument will be placed in Waterloo-square.

The special subjects selected for illustration at the monthly meetings of the Archæological Institute in the ensuing session are:—For January, Roman Remains at Lincoln; for February, Medieval Remains at Stamford and Bridges of Books; June 7, Antique Gems and Intaglios.

The Rev. Mr. Hitchens has been certificated in the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday week. His bankruptcy was attributed to the recent destruction by fire of his Hall by Sea, and the consequent loss thereon on the part of the assignee.

The *Sunderland Herald* says:—"Mr. Robert Carr, of Ditchburn, who was attacked by a ruffian on the 4th October, by highway robbers, has presented £30, the sum he had on his person at the time of the attack, to the three men who gave the alarm."

The Rev. Mr. Hitchens (Congregationalist) had "An Evening with the Ragged" at Exeter Hall on Thursday week. He promised a load of tea and cake for about 500 navvies, at present employed in constructing the Exeter and Crediton Railway, and entertainment afterwards.

There are in the metropolis thirty-six refuges, homes, and industrial schools for the rescue and reformation of girls. In these institutions 1088 children are at this present time being fed, clothed, and lodged, and taught how to earn their daily bread.

An artist in Paris has found out a means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the moist or dry surfaces of the human countenance. He used a thin sheet of paper as the consistency of metal, while the impression remain perfect.

At the Birmingham Assizes, which will be held next year it has been resolved that an extra concert shall be given in lieu of the ball with which the festive gentlemen of Birmingham usually entertain the bar on the last week in August.

As the English schooner *Thor*, Captain Neilson, was crossing Tramcouth bar on Thursday week a heavy sea struck her, which carried away the remaining boat and mizzen mast, bulwarks, pilot, captain, and crew aboard the deck. The captain was killed by being dashed against the rigging.

The *Times* announces authoritatively that Colonel Taylor will succeed Sir William Jolliffe as Conservative "whip." The late gallant gentleman, it is added, will be content in his delicate duties by Mr. Whitmore and the Hon. Captain Pakenham.

The Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler, eldest son and heir of Lord Dunboyne, is about to marry the second daughter of the late Sir Clifford, in consequence of his marriage with the only surviving child and heiress of Colonel Henry Reynell Clifford, of Llantilio, near Abergavenny.

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